"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Sunday and Monday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,722. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.—80 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Rotogravure and Magazine Sections and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

## $640,000,000 FOR AIR FLEET QUICKLY VOTED IN HOUSE

### Members Forego Debate on Big Aviation Program in Interest of Secrecy.

### CREEL BUREAU ATTACKED

### Public Information Bureau Criticised for Revealing Plans for Great Air Force.

### COMMITTEE HEADS CLASH

### Fitzgerald Declares Slipshod Methods of Appropriation Show Need of Budget System.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Without a dissenting vote and with only four hours' debate the House today passed the Administration's Aviation bill, carrying an appropriation of $640,000,000 for the air fleet that is to carry the war to Germany. No roll call was had on the bill, and the debate, by pre-arrangement of members of the Military Affairs Committee, revealed none of the details of the plans of the War Department as to the number of airplanes to be sent to Europe or the number of aviators to be trained.

Representative Dent, Chairman of the Committee, and Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member, said the Department intended to preserve secrecy regarding its aviation program. This was in answer to criticism that the Council of National Defense, through the Committee on Public Information, had already revealed certain details of the aviation program.

Members of the House contended that it was futile for the House to avoid discussion of such matters only to have them become public through other channels.

During the debate members of the Appropriations Committee challenged the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Committee over the $640,000,000 appropriation, and criticised Secretary Baker for not submitting estimates in the regular way for the appropriation. The Appropriations Committee insisted that both Secretary Baker and the House violated the law in permitting the Military Affairs Committee to assume control of the appropriation, although it was conceded the Military Committee should handle the legislation incident to the creation of a greater aviation service. Only the Appropriations Committee, it was contended, had authority to provide the money needed.

The House, however, proceeded with the consideration of the bill as reported by the Military Committee.

**Need of Budget System.**

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee said the mixup clearly showed the need of the establishment of a budget system of appropriations. Mr. Fitzgerald added that he was so anxious for the establishment of a budget system that he would agree to not seek the Chairmanship of it and would forego membership thereon.

"There are tremendous changes in government going on everywhere," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "In order to perfect harmony and efficiency and to accomplish what is being accomplished great changes have resulted. These changes have come about everywhere except in the House. Here we are proceeding in our old slipshod, illogical, indefensible method of handling the public funds. We should return to the system of a central appropriating committee, and I am so impressed with the importance of this reform that I would resign from the Chairmanship of Appropriations and agree that I shall be ineligible for the Chairmanship of the new committee if the House will adopt my suggestion."

When the Aviation bill was brought into the House there was a suggestion that it be passed immediately and without discussion. Representative Mann, the minority floor leader, himself suggested this, and there were cries of "Vote! vote!" Other members, however, desired brief discussion, and there arose mild criticism of the Military Affairs Committee for not furnishing more details regarding the aviation program and the expenditure of so large a sum of money.

Representative Kahn dramatically exclaimed:

"Let me call your attention to one fact. England has been at war with Germany for three years. England does not know today how many submarines Germany is turning out each week. It is kept a profound secret, and it has had a deterrent effect on England.

"Why cannot this country keep its aviation program secret? If you tell the enemy what you are going to do he will prepare to meet you. If he knows that so many airplanes are going to Europe he will meet those airplanes. This House should trust its Committee on Military Affairs and the War Department."

**Point to Previous Publicity.**

Representative Fitzgerald and Representative Campbell interjected that in the Official Bulletin, published by the Committee on Public Information, there had been from time to time voluminous statements regarding the big aviation program.

"If the Secretary of War wants secrecy," suggested Mr. Campbell, "why cannot he control the Council of National Defense, of which he is Chairman, and see that no more statements are issued about this?"

"Yes, why should discussion be had everywhere but in the House of Representatives?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald.

"Because it has been done this does not make it right," said Mr. Kahn. "The attention of the Secretary of War has been called to this and he has promised secrecy in the future. It is time

Continued on Page 2.

### *Armed American Schooner Sinks Attacking U-Boat*

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 14.—A submarine was sunk by an American schooner which sailed from this port for a European port, according to advices received here today by the owners of the vessel from its Captain.

The naval gun crew aboard the schooner was composed of six gunners and a petty officer.

It was believed by the owners of the vessel that the attack was made in the Mediterranean, though no details were said to have been contained in the dispatch from the Captain announcing his arrival at a European port.

The vessel, carrying a cargo of 4,000 barrels of resin, sailed from this port about six weeks ago.

## TEUTONS UNABLE TO HALT RUSSIANS

### Gen. Korniloff's Troops Beat Off Two Attacks on Kalusz, in East Galicia.

### CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

### Novica, on the Lomnica River, Falls Into Hands of the Advancing Army.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—Following the capture of Kalusz on Wednesday, the Russians holding the town were twice strongly attacked yesterday. On both occasions the enemy was repulsed.

There has been little change in the situation in the last twenty-four hours, according to the War Office announcement today, with the exception of the capture of the village of Novica, on a tributary of the Lomnica River, southwest of Kalusz.

The text of the statement reads:

Western (Russian) Front—On the lower Lomnica, between the confluence with the Dniester River and Kalusz, there was rifle firing.

In the neighborhood of the town of Kalusz the enemy made two attacks from the direction of Mosciska and near Gartenel, (Ugartshal?) and attempted to dislodge our troops occupying Kalusz, but was repulsed. In the battle of Kalusz our valiant commander, Colonel Timofeev of the Rosatyn Regiment, was killed.

We occupied, after fighting, the village of Novica, southwest of Kalusz. Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

Aviation—A squadron of our airplanes, in a flight over the railway station at Purmont, south of Dvinsk, dropped bombs.

The fighting resulting in the capture of Kalusz subjected the revolutionary army to the severest test, according to the Russky Slovo, which says that the Russian cavalary entered the town at noon Wednesday and found it abandoned by the garrison. The Russians were soon attacked, however, by fresh enemy forces, which were rushed from the fortress. After a stiff fight the Russians were compelled to fall back. Reinforced, they returned and drove the Germans out. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans, supported by an armored train, counterattacked and again occupied Kalusz. But they were once more expelled with heavy losses. Sanguinary house-to-house fighting, mostly with the bayonet, ensued until 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Germans, says this paper, used explosive bullets with their machine guns. The Russians took few prisoners. In some houses the German gunners were found chained to the guns.

BERLIN, July 14, (via London.)—Fighting on the northern end of the Russian front, near Dvinsk and Smorgon, continues to be lively, says the official statement given out today by the German War Office. In Eastern Galicia the fighting activity has been restricted by heavy rainstorms. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—Near Dvinsk and Smorgon lively fighting activity continues.

In Eastern Galicia the gunfire was lively only in the Brzezany sector. Heavy rain has restricted the fighting south of the Dniester River, in which quarter there were local collisions only south of Kalusz. Elsewhere the situation was unchanged.

Tonight's official statement follows:

Rain prevailing, there has been little fighting activity. South of the Dniester there were only local Russian attacks, which were repulsed.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO RUSSIA.

#### Lloyd George Felicitates Lvoff on Success of Offensive.

LONDON, July 14.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, today sent a telegram to Prince Lvoff, the Russian Prime Minister, congratulating the Russian Government and people on the success of the Russian offensive. The text of the telegram reads:

"Heartiest congratulations of the British Government on the success of the Russian offensive. It is a splendid tribute to the practical wisdom and determination of the Russian Government and people that only a few months after the revolution, whereby they won freedom for themselves, they should have struck so great a blow for the freedom of the world.

"This news, coming as it does in the last phase of the great battle against autocratic rule, has been of immense encouragement to us all, for it shows that free Russia clearly sees there can be no lasting peace and no reconstruction of the world upon better lines until Serbia, Belgium, and the other despoiled nations have been rescued from the blasting tyranny of military despotism, and until responsibility of Governments to their peoples has been clearly established from one end of Europe to the other.

"Convey my congratulations to the Minister for War (Kerensky) for the brilliant part he played in this glorious triumph of Russian arms."

Let Canadian Bureau, (Alaska Dept.) help plan reasonable trip. Murray Hill 7920. Riding parties through Rockies. Hunting —Advt.

## GOETHALS TO TAKE CONTROL OF 15 BIG SHIP PLANTS

### Announces That He Will Commandeer Building Yards on Both Coasts.

### 209 VESSELS ARE INVOLVED

### Total Tonnage of 1,551,172 Now Under Construction in the Plants to be Seized.

### AFFECTS FOREIGN ORDERS

### All Now Subject to Government Needs—Shipbuilding Row Seems Near a Settlement.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—When General Goethals reaches his office Monday morning he will send a message to the big shipyards on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts informing them that he has started to exercise in full the power granted to him by President Wilson in his executive order issued Friday giving him authority to speed up ship construction.

This will affect materially the shipbuilding programs here of neutral countries and the allies of America, especially Great Britain, which is said to have 1,024,000 tons of uncompleted shipping on the stocks.

General Goethals decided to do this without awaiting a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which he is a member. He has simply taken the bit in his teeth.

There are fifteen or more shipyards affected, among them the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries, which have plants on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. General Goethals's plan at present does not contemplate taking ownership of all the ships on the stocks. By promising the Government guarantee he protects the interests involved against the additional expense of putting on double or triple shifts of labor and by making it known to them that the United States Government will see to it that they get the men needed to do the work he hopes to put an end to the interbidding among the yards for labor.

**Has Support of Gompers.**

General Goethals does not believe that serious complications will arise in this connection, but if they do he will step in and do everything in his power to see that the trouble is shut off. In this he has the support of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, it is said.

On Monday, under this plan, General Goethals will take over in the name of the United States Government the plants of fifteen of the biggest shipbuilding companies in America, which have on their stocks at present a total of 209 vessels for private ownership, which represents a total of 1,551,172 tons. Of these, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its subsidiary shipbuilding corporations are building sixty-three vessels which will aggregate 568,304 tons.

A report in the hands of General Goethals is that these fifteen yards—final statements as to the capacity of some are missing—show that at least 297 ships can be built before Jan. 1, 1919.

The ships thus set loose for transatlantic trade have nothing to do with the 400-ship plan that General Goethals presented in connection with the proposals which he will make on Monday morning, also, for the construction of two great shipyards. Of these yards, one will build ships of 5,000 tons capacity and the other of 7,500 tons capacity.

As to the wooden-ship building program, there is still a fight in contemplation for the manufacture of ships on the Hough design or a "modified Hough design." It has been stated that fifty ships may be built by General Goethals on the latter premise, and the backers of this idea have said they could be on the sea within five months from the day the contract was let.

**Shipping Row Near Settlement.**

The row over shipping, which has been a vital issue in the United States, seems now in a fair way to settlement. The last objection on the part of the Shipping Board, of which William Denman is Chairman, seems to be in Mr. Denman's advocacy of the Hough design or some other ship construction which would hasten production, as it is admitted by both sides of the wood versus steel controversy that the construction of the Ferris design, which General Goethals advocates, would require three months' more time—or eight months for completion—than the steel ship on the principle of fabricated vessels.

There is no doubt Mr. Denman will push this issue to the limit. There is no doubt, either, that the advocates of a big wooden ship program are elated over the fact that General Goethals increased its production before the Congressional Committee from 200 to 338 wooden ships. He stated in his bellicose letter to Chairman Denman that the construction of another hundred was under negotiation and that he would let contracts for wooden ships in the future to all responsible bidders.

This Mr. Denman and the wooden ship advocates consider a victory that has not been properly emphasized. It was pointed out today that contracts for ships at the Western coast yards called almost entirely for steel ships and that the wooden shipbuilding interests there had been neglected. Try simply thought the wooden ship program would be increased and were willing to fight for it unless their suggestions again brought on a situation that displeased the President.

Here is the statement General Goethals will wire Monday to the shipbuilders:

**Plans for Hastening Building.**

"It has been decided, after consultation with representatives of the shipyards, that the construction of steel merchant ships in all the shipyards of the United States must be hastened.

"1. By the addition of overtime where necessary.

"2. By proceeding to additional labor shifts as soon as may be.

"3. By the elimination of nonessential

Continued on Page 3.

### *Warns Against German Agents in Russia to Kill Kerensky*

PETROGRAD, July 14.—The Minister of Ways and Communications, N. V. Nekrasoff, has notified all militia chiefs at the various railway stations that information has been received from the staff that the Germans have sent agents to assassinate Government officials, with particular intentions against A. F. Kerensky, the War Minister, and urging every precaution.

Vice Admiral Boubnoff, former Assistant Naval Minister, who disappeared just before the revolution, has been discovered living a peasant's life in the Government of Novgorod. He has been arrested and brought to Petrograd, charged with irregularities in office.

## CUTS GERMANS OUT OF SEA INSURANCE

### President Bars Them from War-Risk Business to Prevent Them Gaining Military Information.

### ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

### Says It Is of Great Importance That Ship Movements Should Not Be Known to Enemy.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Wilson issued a proclamation today, the object of which is to prevent military information regarding the movement and armament of American vessels reaching German agents through inspection of these vessels by representatives of insurance companies organized in Germany and which have been transacting business in this country since the outbreak of the war.

The President's proclamation places a ban on the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insurance by these companies during the war, either as insurers or re-insurers. The text of the proclamation follows:

A PROCLAMATION

*BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

*Whereas*, Certain insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire have been admitted to transact the business of marine and war risk insurance in various States of the United States by means of separate State branches established pursuant to the laws of such States, and are now engaged in such business under the supervision of the Insurance Departments thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with Insurance Departments or in the hands of resident trustees citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policy holders in the United States; and

*Whereas*, The nature of marine and war risk insurance is such that those conducting it must of necessity be in touch with the movements of ships and cargoes, and it has been considered by the Government of great importance that this information should not be obtained by alien enemies;

*Now, therefore*, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in me as such, hereby decree and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States, pursuant to the laws of the several States, are hereby prohibited from continuing the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insurance either as direct insurers or reinsurers; and all individuals, firms, and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States, or of any foreign country, and established pursuant to the laws of such States and now engaged in the United States in the business of marine and war risk insurance, either as direct insurers or reinsurers, are hereby prohibited from reinsuring with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located; and all persons in the United States are prohibited from insuring against marine or war risks with insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire or with individuals, firms, and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States or of any foreign country and now engaged in the business of marine or war risk insurance in the United States, which reinsure business originating in the United States with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located.

The foregoing prohibitions shall extend and operate as to all existing contracts for insurance and reinsurance which are hereby suspended for the period of the war, except that they shall not operate to vitiate or prevent the insurance or reinsurance of and the payment or receipt of premiums on insurance or reinsurance under existing contracts on vessels or interest at risk on the date of this proclamation, and such insurance or reinsurance, if for a voyage, shall continue in force until arrival at destination, and if for time, until thirty days from the date of this proclamation, but if for a voyage at that time, until the arrival at destination.

Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to prevent the payment or receipt of any premium or claim now due or which may become due on or in respect to insurances or reinsurances not prohibited by this proclamation.

That all funds of such German companies now in the possession of their managers or agents, or which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations concerning the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance supervising officials of the State in which the principal office of such establishment in the United States is located, but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies be transmitted outside of the United States, nor be used as the basis for the establishment, directly or indirectly, of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit or use of the enemy or any of his allies without the permission of this Government.

*In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the District of Columbia this 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred

Continued on Page 5.

8x10 Glossy or Dull Photographs, $7.50 per 100. Postal Cards, $10.00 per 1,000. JULY ONLY. E. S. Hollaid & Co., Singer Bldg.—Advt.

# *CROWN PRINCE PUTS BETHMANN OUT; GEORG MICHAELIS MADE CHANCELLOR; UPSET HAS NOT ENDED THE CRISIS*

## JUNKERS TO ACCEPT REFORM

### Do Not Want at This Time to Put Themselves in Opposition to Kaiser.

### SEE GAIN IN SUBMISSION

### Hope by Joining the Movement to Save a Remnant of Their Old Privileges.

### DIET LEADERS FOR DELAY

### Do Not Expect Submission of the Ballot Reform Bill Until Autumn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Friday, July 13, (via London, July 14.)—Yesterday's message of the Emperor in regard to Prussian franchise reform was not unexpected. Many persons had looked to him for such action as with one stroke should end the intense party strife. It has served to clear the atmosphere and pave the way to further reforms.

Nearly all the newspapers, with the exception of the organs of the Extreme Right, recognize this fact, though some of them insist that at this moment the parliamentarization of the Government is the greater issue.

The effect of the Emperor's action may be noted even today. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked this morning with men of the conservative class, who up to a few days ago were determined opponents of franchise reform in Prussia, or at least did not believe in any radical change in the election laws. Today these same men told me that now there was no alternative, and that the Conservatives who had a Diet majority would in all probability swallow the bitter pill and vote for election reform when the Government bill reached them.

There are several reasons for this change of attitude of the Prussian junker class. First, they will not, in the present circumstances, place themselves in opposition to the whole of Germany; second, by taking an active interest in the movement they hope to preserve at least a meagre remnant of their former privileges; third, they know that if they should continue in opposition the Emperor, as King of Prussia, has means to carry the reform into effect in the face of the Diet's opposition.

Neither King nor people nor junker class, however, can have any desire that the ultima ratio shall be employed, which, in this case, would mean that the King would simply decree the abolition of the present election laws in Prussia, which his predecessor imposed on the kingdom in place of much more liberal laws. With the old laws restored it would be easy to elect a Diet that would at once pass the new franchise bill, for which the Emperor has declared. While thus the introduction of Prussian franchise reforms is rather a simple affair, the parliamentarization of the Imperial Government presents incomparably graver obstacles. In the empire the rights and privileges of the individaul States are guaranteed by the Constitution, and must be considered.

Legislative power is vested in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, the latter being composed of representatives appointed by the Governments of the various States. These representatives do not always see eye to eye with elected representatives of the same States in the Reichstag.

The Bundesrat's position with reference to the Reichstag cannot be compared with that of the Senate to the House of Representatives at Washington, because no law can ever pass the Reichstag without being approved by the Bundesrat. In fact, most of the legislation is prepared for the Reichstag in the Bundesrat.

While in Prussia the King may under certain circumstances decree certain laws, he has no such rights as head of the empire. As such he can merely approve laws by affixing his signature after they have been prepared by the Bundesrat and passed by the Reichstag.

There has never been a case in which the Kaiser has refused to sign any measure passed by these two bodies, and the Constitution is not quite clear as to what would happen in such a case.

No decree of the Kaiser, similar to that of yesterday in regard to Prussia, can be expected to introduce a parliamentary system in Germany. It is left to the Reichstag and Bundesrat and the Imperial Government to find constitutional ways and means to that end. For this reason too much cannot be hoped from the proceedings of the Reichstag in the next few days. The Chancellor can only declare himself ready to introduce the desired reforms as speedily as the machinery of the State permit. The Bundesrat supplies a large part of that machinery. The Reichstag will have to co-operate with the Bundesrat in order to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The Bundesrat will, therefore, be called together as soon as possible.

The party leaders of the lower house of the Diet have decided not to call an immediate session, since the Government will hardly be in position to submit the bill until Autumn, especially as a thor-

Continued on Page 2.

UNICUM REAL HUMAN HAIR NETS. Keep your hair neat. See advertisement in Picture Section.—Advt.

### THE NEW AND THE DEPOSED GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Georg Michaelis.

Theobold von Bethmann Hollweg.

## KAISER'S REFORMS CALLED A SHAM

### Washington's View Is That Move Is to Delude People in Entente Countries.

### A FIGHT TO SAVE DYNASTY

### Austrian Emperor Forcing Germany's Hand, According to One Allied Diplomat.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The intense interest manifested in official circles here over the German political situation was intensified tonight when the news came through press sources that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg had retired from the office of Imperial Chancellor and had been succeeded by Dr. George Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Commissioner of the empire. The rumor that Emperor William had abdicated did not reach Washington through any official channel. It was not credited.

Information received here from Europe through official channels represents the German Government as offering sham reforms in order to save the Hohenzollern dynasty. Although officials do not pretend to understand the situation acturately, they feel that there is merit in the belief that the political crisis in Germany, while apparently of internal importance mainly, may develop conditions that will have a marked effect on the progress of the war.

One Entente view of the situation, which is said to represent the opinion very generally of allied Europe, has been communicated to Washington, and the source of the communication entitles it to receive careful consideration. According to this review of the stirring events in Germany, the reform movement is intended not only for its effect on the German people but to impress western democracies. Austrian influence has been brought to bear on Germany, it is declared. The Austrian Emperor sees the necessity for an early peace to enable him to make his empire secure by preventing its disintegration through internal dissensions.

**Entente View of Situation.**

The Entente view of the German political situation is outlined as follows:

"The electoral reform promised Prussia is dictated by a desire to diminish the distance which separates the Central Empires from the Entente nations and America. The causes underlying this concession are several, chiefly the failure of the German submarine warfare and the new Russian offensive. The different political parties in Germany have begun to distrust the Government, but are still far from that transformation which might make Germany appear to be a democratic country. Even the Hohenzollerns have been forced to start on a path from which it will be impossible for them to turn back.

"Premier Lloyd George is gratified that his admonition to Prussia and the German people that it was necessary for them to democratize Germany if they wanted her to be accepted again among the civilized nations has been so soon followed. The reform which the Kaiser offers to Prussia is only the beginning, and with which all the parties are not satisfied. Germany cannot become a democratic country until the Parliament and the Government are real representatives of the country's will.

"The German people have been for a long time in a deluded state, and now begin to realize that the course of their Government was not the right one. The German Government itself is now trying to save the monarchy.

"The reforms promised are intended not only for home effect but also to impress the Western democracies and to arouse in them a feeling of sympathy when, in the not far distant future, Germany will make a new offer of peace. Such an offer will not be honored by the Entente Powers unless it is such as to repudiate entirely the utterances of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and unless it is in thorough accord with the rights of nationality and with the spirit of the declarations of President Wilson. The news from Berlin is symptomatic, as it reveals a profound transformation of the war policies of Germany.

**Austria Forced German Action.**

"It is a fact the Emperor of Austria-Hungary sees the necessity of conclud-

Continued on Page 2.

## PRINCE LONG A FOE OF CHANCELLOR

### Berlin Recalls Many Incidents of the Crown Prince's Open Hostility to Bethmann.

### AGADIR AFFAIR. TYPICAL

### Applauded Openly in Reichstag Gallery When Bethmann's Policies Were Assailed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, July 12, via London, July 14.—Speaking of the German Crown Prince's visit to Berlin and his attitude toward democracy in general and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in particular, the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin says:

"It will be remembered that the Crown Prince's attitude toward the Chancellor and his policies is well known and that, apart from many other instances, at the time the Chancellor at the request of the Kaiser went to inform the Crown Prince at his headquarters of the coming Easter message, the Crown Prince had no scruples in expressing his vigorous opposition to the Chancellor's policies. To avoid further discussion the Chancellor withdrew, stating that he had fulfilled the Kaiser's mission inasmuch as he had informed the Crown Prince of the coming action."

It is recalled here also how during the angry debate in the Reichstag on the Agadir affair in November, 1911, when Herr von Heydebrand, the so-called "uncrowned king of Prussia," attacked the Government's policy as being pro-English the Crown Prince sat in the gallery shaking his head at Bethmann Hollweg and openly applauding Heydebrand, even clapping his hands.

It was after this that the Crown Prince was banished by his angry father to Danzig, much to his disgust.

Also at the time of the Zabern incident the Crown Prince telegraphed to Captain Forstner, "Fester d'rauf!" ("Hit him again!") According to the view of many persons the question, whether the military or the civil power should dominate in Germany was settled at that time in favor of the former.

**Crown Prince Did It, Tageblatt Hints.**

LONDON, July 14.—By means of a skillful play on words, says a Copenhagen dispatch, Theodor Wolff intimated in the Berlin Tageblatt yesterday that the German Crown Prince was supporting the movement to unseat Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. In case of the Chancellor's retirement, he wrote, the activity of the Crown Prince would be interpreted in a manner not calculated to increase the chances of peace.

Foreign opinion, Herr Wolff believes, would be certain to hold the party of the Crown Prince responsible for the fall of the Chancellor.

The Crown Prince's demonstrative display of feeling against Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg at the time of the latter's controversy before the war with Herr Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, in regard to Anglo-German relations is recalled.

According to Berlin newspapers, the Crown Prince in his interviews Thursday with Reichstag party leaders, including Herr David, a Socialist, interested himself chiefly in obtaining from the Deputies their views on the person and policy of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor. He quizzed each Deputy privately, encouraging all of them to express freely their views on the Chancellor. Individual audiences lasted more than half an hour each. The Crown Prince is reported to have said that he was doing this in accordance with the wish of Emperor William, who had suggested that he should form his own opinion of the Chancellor's policy through interviews with party leaders.

**Pointed Insult from Gallery.**

The Agadier episode was only one of several occasions when the Crown Prince acted in a way to call for the rebuke of his father, but in its manifestation of the opinion of the heir to the throne about the Chancelior it was conspicuous.

On Nov. 9, 1911, the Prince appeared in the royal box at the Reichstag, and

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Bon-Opto Strengthens Eyesight. Sold under guaranty by Riker-Hegeman and all other druggists.—Advt.

## OUTCOME NO HELP TO PEACE

### London Regards Prince's Growing Influence as Serious Factor.

### STRONGLY AGAINST REFORMS

### Sudden Exit of Bethmann Came While He Was Framing a Peace Formula.

### ALSO DISCUSSING REFORMS

### Party Leaders Were Seeking to Devise Some Method of Parliamentary Control.

LONDON, July 14.—The political turmoil which has been convulsing Germany ever since Russia's first startling success on the resumption of her offensive has culminated for the present in the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and the installation in his place of Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Controller, but all indications serve to show that this change, far from being the last act in the drama, is but the beginning of far-reaching developments which are bound to affect the fabric of the German Empire and have momentous consequences on the progress of the European struggle.

The resignation of the Chancellor came in the end quite unexpectedly, for Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in the prolonged party discussions and heated debates of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, which have been proceeding all through the week, seemed to have triumphed over his opponents, who had been clamoring for his head, by making concessions which were tantamount to the formation of a kind of imperial coalition Ministry.

At the same time the Chancellor, by a declaration that Germany was fighting defensively for the freedom of her territorial possessions, evolved a formula that seemed satisfactory to both those who clamored for peace by agreement and those who demanded repudiation of the formula "no annexations and no indemnities."

**Changed by Crown Prince's Advent.**

In all this, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was strongly backed by the Emperor. The advent of the Crown Prince at the summons of his father to share the deliberations affecting the future of the dynasty seems to have changed entirely the situation with regard to the Imperial Chancellor. The Crown Prince at once took a leading part in the discussions with the party leaders, and his ancient hostility toward Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, coupled with his notorious dislike for political reform, undoubtedly precipitated the Chancellor's resignation.

The fact that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of Staff, and General von Ludendorff, Chief Quartermaster General, have been most prominent throughout these discussions, and that part of the press has been clamoring for a joint dictatorship by them, hardly augurs well for the realization of the Prussian franchise reform, which the Emperor has just decreed, or for the movement toward a diminution of Germany's war aims, and therefore toward peace, upon which the Austrian Emperor has been doing his utmost to persuade the German Emperor to embark.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's successor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, is a bureaucrat of the old type, whose appointment can scarcely be regarded as promising much in the direction of the parliamentarization of Germany. Entering the Prussian civil service in 1892 at the age of 22, he followed the customary placid career of Prussian officials, holding minor posts at provincial places until he was appointed Under Secretary in the Finance Ministry in 1909.

The Bavarian Ministers have been among the most active in these Berlin conferences, and the fact that the Centre Catholic Party has rallied to the peace gospel preached by Mathias Erzberger directly on his return from Vienna, where he saw Emperor Charles, shows that the Austrian Emperor is backed in his determination to secure peace by at least one, and that the most powerful of the States in the German Empire. Whether other southern German States will join in what appears to be a movement toward the renunciation of Prussian hegemony only events in the no distant future will show.

**Resignation Told by Wireless.**

The first definite word concerning the resignation of the Chancellor was circulated through the wireless stations by the German Government and was received by the British Admiralty. It said that the Emperor had accepted the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and named Dr. Michaelis to succeed him.

Meanwhile no more light has been thrown on the many sensational reports current on the Continent last night concerning the acuteness of the Berlin crisis. The Morning Post was the only paper in London to print the rumor from Amsterdam that Emperor William had abdicated in favor of his son Joachim. The telegram contained no confirmation of the rumor. The London evening newspapers did not reprint the

rumor published in The Post, and official circles here have nothing that in any way confirms the report.

There is no further news concerning the reported strike of the Reichstag, and refusal to do any more business until the political crisis was settled.

An Amsterdam dispatch says, however, that, according to a Berlin telegram received there, during the meeting of the main committee of the Reichstag yesterday a Socialist speaker moved that adjournment be taken because the political situation was not yet sufficiently clear for the Government to take a position on the questions that had been raised.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior and Vice Chancellor, replied that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollwek, had been prevented from appearing before the committee because of other urgent business. Dr. Helfferich said that he himself and other State Secretaries were prepared to follow the debate and answer any questions.

The Socialist who proposed the adjournment motion declared that he was not satisfied with this reply because a definite question had been put to the Chancellor and the committee expected a definite reply, otherwise the discussion would be purposeless. It was then decided to adjourn.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that it is officially reported from Berlin that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff arrived in the capital yesterday morning. The Tageblatt says that they had a long conference with the Crown Prince and later were received by the Emperor.

According to a dispatch from Berlin to the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen, the new peace formula put forward by the Liberals is being supported by a great part of the Centrist Party, and all parties have summoned their members to Berlin as soon as possible.

**Discussing Parliament Control.**

A dispatch from Berlin, dated yesterday, and just received here, says of the general reform prospects:

"A prominent political leader to-day informed The Associated Press that the discussions and conferences now going on between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, representatives of the Federal States, and the Reichstag party leaders were for the purpose of devising ways and means to achieve a closer intercommunion between the Government and Parliament.

"Whether such a plan of co-operation shall take the form of rigid parliamentarism, cannot be stated at this time. The sudden transition to such a system is acknowledged to be impossible under the present Federal Constitution, which gave to the component States of the Empire clearly defined and individual rights, and further takes cognizance of the prerogatives and functions of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council.

"The informant of the Associated Press explained that the question was not unlike the problem of State rights in the United States. The present negotiations, which are following hard on the heels of the royal decree granting electoral reforms in Prussia, are calculated to yield the Reichstag an active voice in approving the men who are to conduct the Government as well as the right of council in questions of foreign and domestic policies.

"This approach to a slightly diluted parliamentarization of the Government now is looked on as the only feasible solution of this feature in the present crisis. It is not unlikely that the proposed adjustment in this phase of the new orientation will be the basis for important political debates set to begin at tomorrow's plenary session of the Reichstag.

"Further delay in the vote on the war credit is not looked for, although the four-party coalition has not yet agreed on a peace resolution. This agreement, however, is expected to occur at today's session of the main committee."

A previous Berlin dispatch said:

"The four-party coalition in the Reichstag, which appeared to be a firm unit early in the week, now seems to be disintegrating. No definite program or concerted line of action has been evolved thus far, either in respect of the pronounced demand for parliamentary reform or of joint action on an interpellation regarding Germany's war aims.

"The problem of introducing a parliamentary system is complicated on account of the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the Federal States. The point is made that the jurisdiction of the Reichstag does not extend in this direction. The creation of an imperial parliamentary council is being agitated as a transitory makeshift to bridge over the difficulties presented in regard to the authority of the Federal Council and the Imperial Constitution."

**Prussian War Minister Out.**

An official telegram from Berlin to Berne says that General von Stein, the Prussian Minister of War, has resigned.

According to Copenhagen, no reason is given for the suppression of the Lokal-Anzeiger, but presumably it is on account of the attack on Austro-Hungary in connection with a statement by Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who came out for peace without annexation.

The Berlin papers of yesterday devoted their columns to a discussion of Prussian franchise reforms and the paradox that a crisis originating in a demand for liberal reforms and the proclamation of a moderate peace program should have made possible the supplanting of Bethmann Hollweg by a man like Prince von Bülow, who in comparison is almost a radical and an avowed believer in annexationist peace.

The Tageblatt opposed Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's retirement vigorously, but other papers were lukewarm or openly hostile to the present Chancellor.

The Vorwärts assumed that the royal instructions would insure the passage of the Prussian reform bill in the shape prescribed by the King. Other papers were optimistic. They believed the Conservatives quite capable of disobeying the Sovereign and again frustrating reform.

Baron von Zedlitz, the Free Conservative leader, said in the Morgen Post that unless outside circumstances, notably the outcome of the war, affected the decision it might be assumed that the majorities in both houses of the Prussian Parliament would oppose equal suffrage and pass a half-way measure. He suggested that the Government and the reformers would find it advisable to accept a half loaf rather than risk grave internal conflicts with the outcome doubtful.

The Bourse Gazette, National Liberal, said that not even a majority of that party could be counted upon to support equal suffrage in Prussia. The Tageblatt and other papers assumed that a thorough reorganization of the House, perhaps by packing it with new Peers, was necessary before the equal franchise bill would pass the Upper House.

The Conservatives and members of the Clerical Centre Party in the Diet, Copenhagen says, have started playing for delay and have abandoned their previous demand for a session of the Diet before Autumn. They profess to believe that it is impossible for the Government to submit the bill before October.

Amsterdam gets advices from Berlin that the Conservative Party has published a statement to the effect that it cannot admit that the proposed franchise measures have been rendered necessary by the experiences of the war or that they can ever be regarded as calculated to help in surmounting the difficulties of the present situation or in strengthening the will of the people for victory.

## *MICHAELIS A SUCCESS AS FOOD CONTROLLER*

### *Copenhagen Says He Is Not 'Handicapped' by Known Views on Annexation or Reform.*

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—The new German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, won popular recognition and approval in the difficult post of Prussian Food Controller and speedily established a good footing with Parliament and the press. Later he was invested with corresponding duties for the empire.

Dr. Michaelis was selected for the post of Prussian Food Commissioner after all efforts of Adolph von Batocki's organization, the Food Regulation Board, had failed to lay hands on large supplies of grain, potatoes and other produce, which the Prussian landlords were holding for the fattening of cattle and swine instead of making them available for general consumption.

The orders of Herr Batocki and the Central Government for the surrender of these supplies were disregarded or evaded by the landowners with the sympathy if not, as charged in Germany, the actual assistance, of the reactionary Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Schorlemer. Dr. Michaelis was eventually selected as Food Controller as the result of an agreement between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the military authorities as a fearless, determined official, who would execute his mission without fear or favor and produce results if such were possible. The selection was justified.

The statewide requisitions in the agriculture districts to establish definitely, under military co-operation, the amount of foodstuffs on hand on every farm and to seize and remove all surplusage for common use was Dr. Michaelis's measure. His energy and success, while earning him the approval of the consuming classes, brought chiefly grumbling from the farmers, but comparatively little enmity.

The fact that Dr. Michaelis was popularly supposed to have defeated the machinations and intrigues of the reactionary Baron von Schorlemer and to have lowered the prestige of the anti-von Bethmann Hollweg clique in the Prussian Ministry may have been the main reasons for his selection as Imperial Chancellor.

According to the opinion here, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, whose greatest enemies were to be found among the Conservatives, Super-Annexationists and the von Tirpitz group, was forced out as the result of the crisis which started in the demand for internal reforms and moderate peace proposals. This called for a successor with a strong hand and something to qualify him as a non-reactionary.

This stamp was given Michaelis by his conflict with Baron von Schorlemer, but the stamp is only external. Little is known publicly regarding the attitude of Dr. Michaelis on internal reforms or peace terms. He has come into the public eye only in the rôle of an energetic Joseph taking steps to control food supplies, and is not handicapped by any known views regarding annexation or reform.

Dr. Michaelis had, many years ago, some contact with foreign life, but has been occupied for many years with domestic and administrative problems, and is probably no more the possessor of a foreign policy than Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was when he succeeded von Bülow eight years ago.

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Until last February, when he was appointed Prussian Food Controller, there had been little in the life of Dr. Georg Michaelis to distinguish him from hundreds of his bureaucratic colleagues, who had been fitted by their parents for the public service, and had faithfully filled a series of gradually ascending posts, from that of Collector or Magistrate to the presidency of a municipal council, and at the advent of old age had received an Under Secretaryship as a reward for a life of bureaucratic labor.

Dr. Michaelis was born in 1857, and entered the Department of Education. He taught in the German Government School at Tokio from 1885 until 1889. In the latter year he returned to Germany to complete his law studies and was admitted to the Prussian bar at Schneidemühl, Posen, in 1891. He served in several small judicial offices and then, in 1902, became First President of the Municipal Council of Breslau.

Seven years later he was appointed Under Secretary of Finance, serving under Freiherr von Rheinbaben. As Rheinbaben was then an old man, it may be presumed that the administration of the department fell chiefly upon Dr. Michaelis. Rheinbaben was succeeded by the present encumbent, Dr. Lentze, in 1910, with Dr. Michaelis still Under Secretary.

To this office he added that of Food Controller in February. His first appearance before the Prussian Diet was on March 7. Government organs like the Cologne Gazette had prepared the way for a serious declaration as to the food question in Prussia. Dr. Michaelis said, in part, according to the Westphalian Gazette:

"We have discovered in the third year of the war that among all sections of the people the general feeling evidenced is not one of that endurance for which we had hoped. This is human nature, but it is highly deplorable, and may have most serious results.

"We have not perceived in the towns that stern supervision which is absolutely necessary in the distribution of foodstuffs. There has been widespread abuse of bread tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stock. Bread tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted. So, when potatoes failed and bread was ordered as a substitute, there was none available. Flour has been similarly reduced, owing to similar irregularities in the mills."

Dr. Michaelis concluded by urging the utmost severity to remedy the shortcoming while there was yet time. Some of the mills would have to be closed and the municipalities deprived of their autonomous powers. Rationing and requisitioning must be strictly applied with respect to eggs, milk, butter, fruit, and vegetables. He went on:

"We are confronted with the thought of what would happen if this measure also should fail, and what grim starvation there would be if suddenly during the closing months of the economic year we should find there was insufficiency and we could not hold out. The ensuing misery would be indescribable."

This speech caused a sensation, and the Socialist Hufer, who followed, asserted that the Junkers were to blame if a famine resulted.

"The selfishness of the Agrarians," Hufer shouted, "is the cause of high prices. The war would long since have been ended if everybody had to suffer equally. The strikes of munition workers in Essen and Berlin, owing to underfeeding, have only too well justified Professor Abbes for retiring from the Council of War Food Department."

The Minister of Agriculture defended himself and the Agrarians.

## *MICHAELIS UNKNOWN, DECLARES MR. GERARD*

### *A Minor Prussian Official, He Says—Thinks Crown Prince Played No Big Role.*

James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, when asked last night what in his opinion was the significance of the selection of Dr. Georg Michaelis as successor to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg as German Imperial Chancellor, said that it would be impossible to say until Dr. Michaelis himself had announced his policy. Dr. Michaelis, he said, had not been prominent in politics, and so far as the recent controversies in Germany were concerned was practically a new man.

"He was simply a subordinate official in the Prussian Finance Department," said Mr. Gerard. "Of course, he was a Geheimrat, or Privy Councilor, but almost everybody in Germany who is anybody is a Geheimrat of some sort, and that does not mean much. He was so little prominent even in officialdom that I do not believe I met him more than once or twice in all the time I was in Germany, and he certainly made no distinct impression on me.

"That is why it is impossible for me to say what his appointment at this time means. He was no more active or influential in politics, so far as I knew, than any other Prussian official, and I should think he must come to the great bulk of his people, even in Germany itself, as a new man about whose sympathies little is known."

"Perhaps that was why he was chosen?" it was suggested to Mr. Gerard, but he only smiled and shook his head.

"As to the things back of the ousting of Bethmann Hollweg," the former Ambassador went on, "the only thing I could say would be a caution against overestimating its importance. I do not mean that the fact that he is out at last is immensely significant—I mean that there are any number of political parties and factions which have been after him, trying to undermine him with the Kaiser, trying every possible means to get him out of power, for years."

## BETHMANN ADROIT AS A BALANCER

### His Ability in That Respect Kept Him in Office Longer Than Any Other War Chief.

### HELD ALOOF FROM PARTIES

### An Aristocrat by Birth, He Became a Moderate and Long Opposed Ruthless Warfare.

The fall of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg removes the last of the statesmen who were in charge of the great powers of Europe at the beginning of the war, and brings to an end, for the present at least, a career which in the successful playing of both ends against the middle was almost without parallel in recent history. Bethmann Hollweg, an aristocrat and personal friend of the Emperor, stood out strongly against democratic agitation before the war, and at times was sharply outspoken in his defiance of socialism and his rejection of any move toward making the Chancellor and his subordinates responsible to the Reichstag. Yet in the early stages of the war he became known as a moderate, and it has been generally accepted that his influence was usually thrown against the breaking off of relations with America and against ruthless submarine warfare.

When the opposition of parties favoring desperate measures became too strong for him he conceded a little ground, taking up a middle position in which he balanced himself for a long time against the Conservative Junkers and National Liberal trust magnates on the one side, and the Socialists on the other. Neither side could claim him, neither could interpret his ambiguous utterances as support of its policies, and between the antagonisms of the two he maintained his position until at last he has been overthrown, largely as the result of the attack of Erzberger, leader of the Catholic party, who are the traditional holders of the middle ground.

The most recent of Bethmann Hollweg's notable utterances and one of the most characteristic was his reference to war aims in the Reichstag on May 15. America had entered the war; Russia was in revolution; the British and French had won considerable successes in their Spring offensive. All Germany was demanding a statement of war aims—a statement for the Kaiser, to whom alone the Chancellor, the sole real Minister of the Empire is responsible, and also a statement which would in effect speak for Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the rest of the dominant oligarchy. The Conservatives and National Liberals demanded that the Chancellor subscribe to their program of annexations and ruthlessness—a "German peace." The Socialists, though not certain on details, wanted a general declaration for no annexations.

**Held Up Both Sides.**

When, after many postponements, the Chancellor finally came to a discussion of war aims, he said:

"You [turning to the Right] want me to say that Germany will not make peace without territorial and other material compensations. You [turning to the Left] want me to renounce any such demands. I absolutely refuse to commit the German Government to either attitude.

"Shall I nail down the German Empire in all directions by a one-sided formula which comprises only one part of the total peace conditions, and which renounces the successes won by the blood of our brothers and leaves all other matters in suspense? No, I will not pursue such a policy. It would be equivalent to surrendering the future of the Fatherland. Or ought I, conversely, to set forth a program of conquest? I decline to do that."

This declaration comports with the theory held by Bethmann Hollweg before the war, that the Chancellor, as the instrument of the Emperor in his executive functions, should be without party and set aside from civil strife. This theory always met with much difficulty when the Chancellor was compelled to fulfill the other part of his functions, that of defending the actions of the Executive in a popular assembly which, while it had no restraining power, could act as an organ of public opinion.

The attacks upon the Chancellor, based upon his so-called weakness, which meant his unwillingness to bring any more neutrals into the war than was necessary, began in the Summer of 1915, when Conservatives, National Liberals, and Militarists generally began to criticise him in newspapers and magazines, and later in public speeches. The threatening American situation became one of the leading points of attack on him, for at that time and indeed up to Jan. 31 of this year Bethmann Hollweg was supposed to be one of those who favored conciliation for America, and was credited with the support of the Kaiser and Hindenburg.

The American situation did not become really menacing until the torpedoing of the Sussex in February, 1916. Germany's eventual concessions in April averted an immediate crisis. These concessions, which are now conceded to have been due to the decision of military headquarters that the situation at the time made it unwise to provoke another powerful enemy, increased the attacks of the reactionaries on the Chancellor. Anonymous pamphlets, some of which went so far as to insinuate that he had been bribed by England, were widely circulated. It was asserted that he had stated that it was impossible to starve England by the submarines—a statement held up as a sign of contemptible weakness.

**Early Instances of Frankness.**

In a speech delivered in the Reichstag in April, 1916, he talked ambiguously of war aims, and said: "After the war there must be a new Belgium." This dark saying was construed by the Liberals to be a pronouncement in favor of annexation, and a formal denial of this, when quoted by the Socialist leader, Scheidemann, in a public speech, stirred up as much feeling as it allayed.

Moreover, many Germans had never forgiven his frank admission of Germany's wrongs to Belgium in his speech in the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914, when he said:

"Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps have also found it necessary to enter Belgian territory. This is contrary to international law. We know, however, that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait; we could not, as France could invade our lower Rhine flank, which would prove fatal.

"So we were forced to disregard the protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. We shall try to make good the injustice we have committed as soon as our military goal has been reached."

This and the reference in his concluding interview with Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, to the treaty guaranteeing Belgian neutrality as "a scrap of paper"—a reference which the Chancellor afterward asserted had been misinterpreted by the Allies—have been features of discussions of the outbreak of war, and stumbling blocks for all German apologists.

There were also those who remembered a letter which he wrote to Professor Lamprecht of Leipsic late in 1913, in which he compared the Germans unfavorably, in some respects, with the French and British, saying:

"The Germans are a young people with perhaps too innocent a belief in force and too little appreciation of the finer methods. They do not yet know that force was never yet able to maintain what force has won."

All this has led the Conservatives to continued endeavors to get rid of the Chancellor. Throughout most of the war this opposition has been so strong as almost to give the impression that Bethmann Hollweg was a Liberal, despite his previous record. So a great impression was caused in Germany by his speech in the Prussian Diet on March 16, when the Conservatives in that body had taken a particularly stiff-necked stand at a time when the overthrow of the Russian monarchy had just become known to the German Government and was not yet communicated to the people.

"Woe to that statesman," said the Chancellor, "who does not recognize the signs of the times, and who, after this catastrophe, the like of which the world has never seen, believes that he can take up his work at the point where it was interrupted."

**Left Without Party Support.**

By this time the demands for internal reforms in Germany, and particularly in Prussia, were becoming vociferous, and the Chancellor proceeded to make vague promises which for the time again lulled the radicals into believing that a great concession was about to be made by the ruling classes. The Kaiser's Easter promise of something of this sort, which had been expected to allay popular discontent, caused dissatisfaction by its vagueness and the definite statement (almost the only definite one in it) that any alteration in the political system must be postponed until after the war. So Bethmann became an object of attack by both Radicals and Conservatives on internal matters.

His yielding in January to the program of unrestricted submarine warfare, after the peace moves of December had failed, had not abated the hostility of the extremists to his stand in external politics, and all hope of gaining the confidence of the Liberals in this field was lost by the ambiguous speech of May 15, which, while it averted definite commitment and immediate entanglement, left the Chancellor ultimately without the support of either faction. The defection of the Moderates, the alliance between the Centre and the Socialists, left him without any party support.

The fall of Bethmann Hollweg may be called a sort of victory for democracy. It will mean that a German Chancellor has been thrown overboard because he had lost the confidence of the popular assembly. In December, 1913, dissatisfaction with the Government's support of militarist excesses at Zabern brought the Reichstag to vote of want of confidence by 293 to 54, with only the ultra-Conservatives supporting the army. But this resulted only in flat defiance of the Assembly by Bethmann Hollweg, who declared in the sharpest terms against any ministerial responsibility other than to the Kaiser.

In personality the Chancellor was studious, scholarly, and pleasant, lacking the brilliance of his predecessor, von Bülow, but generally regarded as one who was, if anything, too mild rather than too severe. He was born in 1856, a grandson of Matthias A. von Bethmann Hollweg, professor of civil law at Bonn, and a liberal politician of Prussia in the '40s and '50s, and great-great-grandson of a member of the Jewish banking family of von Bethmann of Frankfort, whose daughter married a Prussian Squire named Hollweg.

Educated at the Pforta Gymnasium and the Universities of Strassburg, Leipsic, and Berlin, the future Chancellor entered the Prussian administrative service in 1882, and rose to the position of President of the Province of Brandenburg in 1899. In 1905 he became Prussian Minister of the Interior. Two years later he was appointed Imperial Secretary of the Interior and Vice President of the Prussian Ministry of State, (of which the Chancellor is President,) and on July 14, 1909, he succeeded Prince von Bülow as Imperial Chancellor.

## REFUSE TO EXEMPT HARDEN

### Appeal of Editor from Service Act Meets Rebuff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, July 12, (via London,) July 14.—Maximilian Harden has appealed for exemption from the Auxiliary Service Act, but his request was definitely refused.

Harden was recently made a military clerk and his weekly newspaper, Die Zukunft, was suppressed because of offensive utterances.

## WARN LONDON OF AIR RAID.

### Police Appear with Notices, but No Raiders Turn Up.

LONDON, Sunday, July 15.—A new police air raid warning was given in London shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, says The Weekly Dispatch, when police on bicycles appeared in the streets carrying placards inscribed: "Police notice. Take cover."

The people acted immediately, diving for the nearest shelter, chiefly the tube stations, but in a few minutes the message: "All clear," came through, and the streets were promptly refilled. There have been no reports of any panic.

## KAISER'S REFORMS CALLED A SHAM

Continued from Page 1.

ing an early peace. He has been forced to consider the necessity of such a peace by internal troubles such as the resolutions of the Hungarian diet indicate, and also by the deplorable condition of his armies on account of a terrible shortage of food. Prisoners taken in recent actions on the Italian front declared the food problem in Austria-Hungary was becoming more and more alarming. The prices of foodstuffs are extremely high and the crops are not promising on account of lack of rains.

"One Austrian prisoner taken on the Italian front carried on his person a letter from Vienna which had escaped the censor and in which it was asserted that the number of suicides among women was increasing daily at an enormous rate. The latter referred also to serious troubles in the Austrian capital. Another document found upon the body of a dead Austrian soldier said that all furloughs to Vienna had been suspended. Still further papers which fell into the hands of the Italian authorities disclosed that the Austrian army had been ordered to practice the strictest economy until the new crops were harvested. Severe penalties are imposed upon violators of the food regulations in the Austrian army.

"The economic situation of his empire, together with the many political dissensions among the various races which make up the component parts of his realm, have conspired to compel Emperor Charles to consider peace, and he is bringing the influence of himself and of his Ministers to bear upon the German Kaiser and the Berlin Government.

"The danger in the situation is that the allied nations might be deceived by the appearances and not discern the substance in the new situation which is being created in Berlin."

**Views of the Dutch Press.**

The State Department has received by telegraph the following summary of the Dutch press:

The Alteemen Handelsblad says there are no new developments in the German situation, but in parliamentary circles an early settlement is expected. The paper says that the granting of full electoral reform in Prussia means accession to one of the three demands of parties of the left. There remain the demands for parliamentary reform and a declaration in favor of peace without annexations or indemnities.

The Vaderland says that the Prussian electoral reforms are exceedingly important and change the whole political constellation of the kingdom and will have far-reaching consequences.

The Telegraaf thinks that it is possible that concession of reform in Prussia is a mere sop which will satisfy some parties and leave the Socialists alone with their peace demands. This paper quotes the report that the Bavarian Premier, Hertling, has declined an offer of the Chancellorship.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant writes that Prussian reform is a small concession for the future, but by no means settles the crisis. It is more than probable that this is a mere preface to far greater concessions. Germania, the organ of the Centre party, says that the decision concerning parliamentary government now rests with the Crown alone, whose answer should be awaited calmly and confidently.

The Nieuwe Courant writes that electoral reform in Prussia is a half-way measure without reform of the Prussian Herrenhaus. This paper expects an early decision on the demand for parliamentary government.

## GERMANS HERE COLD TO A LOYALTY TEST

### None Has Replied Yet to the Proposal of the Security League.

### AWAIT FORMAL REQUEST

### Dr. G. G. Berkemeier Says to Hold Loyal Mass Meetings Would Be Nonsense.

The plan of the National Security League, announced on last Wednesday, to urge German societies and persons of German ancestry in this city to hold mass meetings at which they would come out in open declaration against the German Government and let their relatives in Germany and Austria know that the war must end with the defeat of the Central Powers, had not borne fruit up to last night. While the heads of several German organizations said they had heard of the move, they declared that inasmuch as they had received no formal communication from the league no serious consideration had been given the proposal. Others indicated that it would not receive favorable consideration.

However, the league intends to do everything it can to get those in charge of German organizations to answer the proposal one way or another. Henry T. West, executive secretary of the league, said last night that the resolution had not been sent to the German societies because S. Stanwood Menken, head of the league, planned to send to them a letter along with the resolution making it plain that the German-Americans should take the suggested action to show the German Government and the German people that there was no divided allegiance in this country. He said that the letter and the resolutions would be sent to the Germans tomorrow, and that the replies would be made public. The league attaches great importance to its effort to sound out German-Americans.

William Forster, President of the Liederkranz Society, said last night that he had received no request from the league, and that, therefore, the matter had been given no consideration. When the resolution was read to him over the telephone he said that the Liederkranz Society had already publicly declared its loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and intimated that he believed that covered the request of the Security League.

**Waits for League's Letter.**

"However," he said, "when we receive any formal communication from the National Security League we shall certainly give it proper consideration, and then and then only will I express my full views on the subject presented to us."

Adolph Muller, President of the Germania Society of Brooklyn, said also that until he had received a formal communication from the Security League he couldn't discuss the subject.

"But remember," he said, "the Germania Club is a social organization, and we never publicly discuss or take action on any political question. Ours is a purely social organization."

Dr. G. G. Berkemeier, Superintendent of the Wartburg Orphan Farm School at Mount Vernon and a leader in German-American circles, did not approve of the league's proposal.

"It is all nonsense," he said. "Our people are holding their peace and thereby showing they are good Americans. It is a very trying time for them, with so many of their brothers and cousins on the other side. It is a difficult situation, and they are showing their patriotism to this country by forbearance under hard circumstances. It is enough to ask."

Dr. F. H. Bosch, President of the New York Synod of the Lutheran Church and pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church in West 123d Street, disapproved of the league's idea. He said it would serve merely to emphasize a division which should not be emphasized at this time.

"What good will it do for the German-Americans to condemn the German Government?" he asked. "There are a lot of us who have never condemned any Government from the pulpit, not even the English Government. I think the idea is not a good one."

It has been suggested that at such meeting as is proposed by the Security League there might be opportunity for the correction of a number of false impressions that have gained circulation among the German population of this city, one of which is an opposition to the American Red Cross. Whether the work of skilled propagandists or whether a psychological thing, there is a belief among many German-Americans that the American Red Cross would not aid a wounded German soldier coming under its care. This idea has gone so far that some Germans are of the opinion that their sons, if in the American Army, would not be aided, if wounded, by the Red Cross. It appears that this mistaken idea has grown from statements accredited to officials of the Red Cross to the effect that the Red Cross "is for America and her allies alone." Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council, made such a statement in explaining that the funds raised for the Red Cross in this country would not be shared with the German Red Cross. The ruling of the Red Cross that persons of Teuton parentage might not serve in its ranks has tended to spread this idea.

**False Impression Grows.**

Dr. Berkemeier explained last night that the statement accredited to Mr. Davison and other circumstances had tended to such a belief.

"I know that such a belief exists," he said. "It has been thought by some German-Americans that it was meant that the American Red Cross was a part of the American military machine, to be used therefore in aiding the success of this country, leading to the belief that it would not aid a wounded German soldier."

A prominent member of Dr. Bosch's church said that a large number of the women of the congregation had been told that if their sons joined the American Army and were wounded that the Red Cross would not succor them. This person said that two Columbia University professors had agreed that this was the case.

Ex-President Taft, head of the American Red Cross, in a letter to Arthur von Briesen, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Wednesday morning, answered a query as to whether the American Red Cross would serve a wounded German soldier. Mr. Taft wrote:

"While we intended to furnish neither money nor supplies to the Germans, we differed from the Germans in thinking that treaties were but scraps of paper, and that we proposed to regard the Geneva convention of the Red Cross as completely and perfectly binding on us, and that therefore on the battlefield or elsewhere when the German wounded come within the operation of our Red Cross units, they would be treated with the same consideration as our own wounded and the wounded of our allies."

## SCOFFS AT OUR WAR MIGHT.

### Kuhlwetter Writes Another Chapter About America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 14.—Captain Kuhlwetter has written another long article in the Cologne Gazette depreciating America's strength with the object of cheering up the German people and assuring them that American aid on the European battlefields comes too late. He is especially sarcastic about the appointment of Admiral Sims, "who often fought yonder with his mouth," and Colonel Roosevelt's sons, whose appointment, he says, are purely for advertising purposes.

"The American battle fleet," he says, "cannot come across to Europe because America does not possess enough light cruisers and destroyers or supply ships. The fleet cannot be brought to war strength because America cannot find the crews. The fleet was shorthanded in peace times, and it is worse off now, when so much money is to be made in war industries."

Captain Kuhlwetter refers to the arrival of the American destroyer squadron as a rumor, and says America possesses very few good, up-to-date destroyers. Stories about America building submarine chasers, he says, are exaggerations. With regard to the mercantile fleet, he puts the amount of tonnage available from the seized German vessels at a maximum of fifty to sixty thousand tons, owing to the impossibility of repairing the damage to them and obtaining crews.

"America will hardly build a million tons of new shipping this year," he writes, "though a year hence her fresh tonnage would have to be taken seriously. As for the American Army, it would require 3,000,000 tons to supply an army of 500,000 men in Europe, and the total available tonnage in the world for such supply is only about 5,000,000 tons."

Finally, the writer agrees that the moral effect of American intervention is great, and that it is being advertised for all it is worth by appointments like those of Sims and the Roosevelts.

## SAY GERMANS FEEL THE WAR IS LOST

### Polish Refugees Predict Upheaval When Kaiser's Soldiers Go Hungry.

### U-BOAT CAMPAIGN BLAMED

### Germany Lost More Than She Could Gain, People Believe, When America Was Forced to Fight.

Refugees from Poland who reached this city yesterday declared that underneath the surface in Germany there is a deep political unrest and a growing belief that the country lost more than she could gain by the unrestricted use of the submarine when she forced America into the war on the side of the Allies. Unlike those who preceded them, these refugees passed through Germany less than three weeks ago and seemed to agree that Germany believes the war is going against her, while some predict the real political upheaval will come when the soldiers are released from the rigid discipline of military duty and come to a gradual realization of what has been going on in internal affairs.

The refugees, 500 in number, were released from Ellis Island in groups as they passed the necessary inspection and from there were taken to the headquarters of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway. The society is forwarding some to relatives in other parts of the country and will provide homes for those whose relatives cannot be found. Mendel Serottsky was a successful merchant until the Germans entered Wilna.

"From what I have seen of the Germans," he said through an interpreter, "they agree that the war is lost and their only hope is to save something out of the wreck. They fight on because the soldiers are held under strict discipline and because they are urged on by their patriotism. The food situation is troubling Germany more than anything else. German hopes were centred on Russia, believing they could conclude a separate peace with the Russians, obtain from them a food supply and then turn on the remaining enemies.

"The German soldiers are sorry that America is in the war, not because they fear the military power of America, but because America is in a position to shut off their supplies. The Germans do not hate America, and they did not want to fight her. There can't be a revolution when only the women and children and the men necessary for civil positions are at home. The soldiers have plenty to occupy them and besides the soldiers are well fed. There may be trouble when the soldiers go hungry."

Chaim Berman, merchant and teacher of Grodno, Poland, has come to America in hope of finding his wife and children, from whom he became separated when the Germans entered his native place.

"The Germans left us only our clothes," he said. "They drove off the livestock and took possession of all the goods in the place. It is impossible to describe conditions in Grodno, where the people are starving and every bit of food is under Government control. For trivial violations of the military order Jews are beaten daily. Food prices are very high, and those who have money can eat; the rest must starve. For six months we could get no meat. Sugar, for example, is 70 cents a pound, and other things correspondingly as high."

Some refugees brought their food cards, and in some cases their allotment was an egg a month and a lump of sugar a day. Berman said that not so long ago he went through Bialostok and saw children on the streets crying and begging for food. When he returned those children were dead of hunger, and he saw some of their bodies. Mrs. Esther Eisenberg, who left Warsaw three weeks ago to join her husband in Chicago, said:

"The people in Warsaw are dying of hunger. The death rate is 500 a day there, and those who do not actually die of starvation are so weakened by lack of food that they fall victims to disease. Six months ago bread was 17 cents a pound. Now it is 35 cents. The fortunate get about four and a half pounds of bread every two weeks.

"The Germans are sick of war. It was bad news to the soldiers when they learned that America had gone to war. They did not think she would. Though there was strict censorship, the people learned that American troops had arrived in France. They do not know how many are there, and believe the number is insignificant. The soldiers are willing to lose if only they can have peace again."

Those who have just passed through Germany had no chance to see anything of that country. They were in closed cars for three days, with little to eat. When the train passed through Berlin the guards were doubled and an inspection made to make sure that communication with the outside was impossible. Soldiers were stationed inside the trains and there was a guard posted on the outside.

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## PRINCE LONG A FOE OF CHANCELLOR

Continued from Page 1.

heard the Chancellor defend his policy, which, he asserted, had prevented war. The attitude of the Crown Prince was much remarked. He openly applauded the succeeding speeches, made by Baron von Hertling and Herr von Heydebrand, for every point they scored against the Chancellor's policy. He especially indorsed Hertling's phrase, "Our peaceful professors are regarded abroad as a sign of weakness," and Heydebrand's, "The German sword, which alone can guarantee German prestige."

On account of the resulting gossip the Crown Prince the next day signed, or was forced to sign, a press statement issued from the Court Marshal's office to the effect that the report that he was planning action with his brother "against the Chancellor" was incorrect. His quasi banishment to Dantsic on "military duty" followed closely.

Early in 1914, when the Chancellor was trying to direct an investigation of the Zabern affair in which the assault of a Prussian officer on a cripple had produced a riot and more assaults on citizens, the Prince is said to have sent two telegrams to the commander at Zabern. One version had it that he said: "Good for them!" and "Bravo!" in praise of the action of the soldiers. Various other versions were current.

The Prince later offered this explanation in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"The tunic of honor which an officer wears must be unconditionally preserved from insult. I cannot doubt that this is also the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the German people. It is the duty of a Colonel to protect his officers and men from insult. He owes this duty not only to himself, his regiment, and the army, but also to the nation."

The Chancellor finally obtained a civil trial for the officers responsible for the Zabern affair, but their sentences were set aside by the highest military court.

## $640,000,000 VOTED FOR GREAT AIR FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

now for us to begin to clamp down the lid."

"If we are going to spend $640,000,000 on aviation hasn't Germany a pretty good idea of how many machines we will send over?" asked Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.

"No," said Mr. Kahn, "because airplanes are of different kinds and prices cost all the way from $10,000 to $75,000."

Representative Kahn gave the Secretary of War as authority for the statement that there would be no such publications on the aviation subject in the future. He said:

"I have protested against giving out such information. I pointed out the necessity of keeping it secret. War is not ping pong. Thousands of men are giving their lives in this war and you must protect them. You have to protect the interests of the country, and when you give out this information official as it would be through a full discussion in the House of Representatives you would supply the enemy with information."

**Jab at Creel Committee.**

Representative Temple of Pennsylvania advanced the idea that perhaps the Council of National Defense was engaged in giving out trick information to deceive the enemy.

Representative Kahn agreed this might be possible, but Representative Fitzgerald leaped on this suggestion, saying:

"The gentleman does not mean the Council of National Defense, whose official bulletins are published for the information of the public and the members of Congress, has been publishing erroneous information in order to fool somebody while instructing us?"

Representative Kahn started to reply, but Representative Fitzgerald continued:

"However, one report from the Bureau of Information bears out the statement of the gentleman."

Representative Kahn said also he believed in the utmost secrecy concerning the contracts for naval vessels.

## COLLEGES TURN OUT AIRMEN.

### Ground Schools Graduate 142, Who Will Go Into Corps.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—With the graduation today of 142 candidates for appointment as aviation officers it became evident that the plans of Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, are working out successfully with respect to personnel. Eleven days before any of these candidates entered the schools of military aeronautics assurances were given that 120 students would be graduated at the ground schools at Cornell and other colleges on July 14. This number was exceeded today by 22.

There were graduted today from the aviation schools at the University of Illinois 25, the University of Texas 19, Cornell 28, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 23, the University of California 24, and the University of Ohio 23 students. There are now more than 1,200 candidates undergoing training at these schools, and 100 are being trained at the ground schools which were opened at Princeton and the Georgia Institute of Technology on July 2. The six ground schools first named are expected to graduate an average of 150 a week from now on, and beginning five weeks hence, when Princeton and the Georgia Institute also will begin to turn out graduates, the total for the country will be swelled to 200 a week, or a prospective 10,400 graduates during the next year.

The men who have done no flying but who have gone through an intensive training in all ground work up to the point of flying have been assigned to the aviation schools at Chanute Field, Ill.; Selfridge Field, near Mount Clemens, Mich.; San Diego, Cal., and Mineola, L. I. After successfully passing examinations as flyers they will be commissioned as First Lieutenants in the Aviation Reserve Corps.

The army has already sent a large number of aviation officers to the British Royal Flying Corps Training Camp at Toronto. Up to today a total of sixty-eight aviators had been sent to Toronto. This was done at the request of the British Government.

Major Hiram Bingham of the Aviation Reserve Corps is now in Toronto in connection with the assignment of aviators to the school there.

As soon as war was declared General Squier decided upon his plan for the establishment of the schools at various colleges as the only method for obtaining most of the large number of aviators that would be needed. He asked six college Presidents to place their teaching personnel and their buildings at the disposal of the Federal Government. They agreed, and on May 1 General Squier sent three college professors to Toronto to confer with British officials and at the same time telegraphed to Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale, asking him to come to Washington to take charge of the ground school program.

Professor Bingham has been an all-around explorer, and was interested in aviation. On May 7 Professor Bingham arrived in Toronto, where he met the college professors, and they went over the work of the Royal Flying Corps. As a result of conferences and plans then evolved, Professor Bingham, who was commissioned as a Major, telegraphed to General Squier on May 10 that six ground schools of military aeronautics would be established in this country on June 25, and on July 14 they would graduate 120 prospective aviators. This assurance was given by Major Bingham eleven days before the schools were opened. Today his promise was made good.

## JUNKERS TO ACCEPT PRUSSIAN REFORM

Continued from Page 1.

ough reform of the upper house must go hand in hand with ballot reform. Both houses will meet again anyway on Oct. 9, by which time the preliminary work for reform will have been done.

Count Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, who is President of the Foreign Committee of the Bundesrat, is due in Berlin today. He will, it is thought, aid the Chancellor by preparing the Bundesrat for the great task awaiting it. The air is full of plans connected with the parliamentarization of the Government. Chief among these is an alleged scheme to form a Reichsrat or imperial council which will take the place of the Senate in other countries.

Under the headline, "The End of Old Prussia," the Deutsche Tageszeitung mourns for the old reactionary institutions, the abolition of which it regards as only a question of time. "Since there cannot be any doubt that with the introduction of ballot reform the old basis of authority is forever undermined."

The paper seeks to show that the old Prussian system is not such a complicated affair as to render poor service in conjunction with the empire's system, even if it differed from the latter. It says that Prussia had been more to Germany than merely the largest territorial State, and that its value is its internal strength, which means that Prussia has drawn the lines of duty toward the State closer and harder than any other modern State. It goes on:

"Here we behold the categorical imperative transformed into flesh and blood, which perhaps is the greatest gift made by Prussia to Germany. We admit that old Prussia had need of some changes and we were quite ready to create ballot laws that would meet any reasonable expectations of the masses.

"The Conservative idea, however, was that the people were not merely masses and numbers, but organism and organization, and that ballot laws must be suited to the conditions of the State, not to the wishes of individuals. Thus the Conservatives were ready to put old Prussia on the new and modern basis, but they declined to see Prussia robbed of what has made her great.

"If the present measures are often explained by saying that the people have displayed such maturity in this war that they must have suitable election laws, we insist that it does not show good judgment to base the existence of the State merely on numbers. That State shows the ripest political understanding which conducts itself in accordance with its destiny and not to suit the masses. Prussia will not make any headway with equal ballot laws, but will sink back into the immaturity of democratic ideas."

The article goes on to trace the history of the present reform movement, and raps the present Government for not having warded off all attempts at innovations from the start, but instead having promised various reforms under the collective name of "new orientation." It concludes:

"Now it is upon us, and for what do they ask us to make these sacrifices? If they could insure us the victory, there would be some excuse, but instead we are being switched onto the track of peace or a compromise that would destroy Germany's future. These sacrifices are too much to pay for the peace formula of Erzberger and Scheidemann. They are not even concessions to the German people, but they lead us to the point where our enemies would like to see us. That is why we call the 11th of July the blackest day in Prussia's history."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, July 12.—Commenting on the Kaiser's message on suffrage, the Tageblatt says: "We who have striven for years toward this goal need not say how much we rejoice, even if the fulfillment of the promise is somewhat dampened by the form in which it is presented. If we understand aright, the reforms are to be made this Fall."

The Vorwärts says: "An idea which for years the German people have striven for is nearing fulfillment. The introduction of universal suffrage means a decided step forward toward democracy for the whole of Germany. The Government of a free Prussia will no longer act as an obstacle to progress."

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# STONE SAYS WE ARE IN WAR UNWISELY

## But He Insists That Now We Must 'Smash Kaiser' and 'Crush Germany.'

## ONLY WAY, SAYS WILLIAMS

### Declares President 'Grazed the Very Edge of Cowardice' to Keep Nation at Peace.

## SAYS SOME ARE DISLOYAL

### Wants "Ifs" and "Buts" Swept Away and Food and Other War Bills Passed.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the debate on the Food Administration bill today Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of the "little group of willful men," as President Wilson characterized them, who stood out against the arming of American merchant ships, asserted that the Government could have avoided taking the country into war if it had wanted to. He maintained that even now the country could find the way to peace if it were so disposed.

"Now that we are in it, the only way to do is to smash the Kaiser and his Government," said Senator Stone. "We've got to beat Germany, but we wouldn't have been in this position if our own Government had acted wisely."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi insisted that no way was left by Germany for America to avoid going to war unless America sacrificed her ideals.

Senator Stone warned the Senate that, with the powers contemplated in the war legislation now before Congress, there was grave danger of building up an autocracy as powerful as that of the Kaiser.

"The only line of differentiation," said Senator Stone, "between such an autocracy and that of Kaiser Wilhelm is that the extraordinary powers Congress is assuming and conferring upon the Executive are merely intended to serve a present purpose and will be temporary only.

**Hates Royalty and Nobility.**

"I hate autocratic rule, and I abominate Kings, Kaisers, Czars, and Emperors—royalty in any guise—and, beyond these, looking downward, I cannot avoid an inborn feeling—I hesitate to say feeling of contempt, but of unspeakable dislike for all such human things as Princes, Dukes, Lords, and others like them of minor degree, who hold hereditary titles under royal patent to bestride the world, as it were, that the working, really creative forces of men should pass between their outstretched legs as between the outstretched legs of some bestriding colossus, and lay tribute at their feet.

"All these lordly gentlemen, of whatever land or caste, look alike to me. I am blind to any essential differences between them. I would strip every man of them of his toggery, his haughty pretensions, and ill-gotten privileges and send him out about his business to make an honest living by his own hand and brain and to exist like other men.

"Mr. President, when shall we reach a point in world development when the body politic can be freed from political and even social fungi? May the plain people not hope to reach that end at the conclusion of this war? At all events, I declare most positively that our part in the war—whether in the waging or at the ending of it—should in no wise conflict with the great principles of human democracy.

"Now, we had as well understand that there will be no peace until the Imperial German Government lifts its hands in token of surrender. Germany must be crushed before we shall again call the rising sun to light the dawn of peace.

**"Peace Only With Victory."**

"Our Government is no longer a Government of peace, but a Government of war. The preachment of 'Peace without victory,' has been changed to the preachment, 'Peace only with victory.' That is our present governmental attitude. I recognize that we are confronting a condition, not a theory.

"Do you doubt that I am expressing the exact situation as it now is? It may be that something may later occur to change the President's attitude, but otherwise, to my vision, the prospect of peace on any basis from that I have indicated appears only as a faint glimmer on the horizon of hope. The Germanic powers must yield.

"The sooner this is accomplished the sooner the world can begin to adjust itself to the new conditions which are to arise out of this conflict, and the sooner our own people can begin the work of restoring their own governmental autonomy on lines consistent with their constitution and their national ideals.

"I rest under the compelling conviction that the best present service I can render by country and mankind is to aid the Government of the United States in every way possible to add to the full contribution of its mighty power to force peace by the arbitrament of the sword. After that I believe the people of the world will begin to take their own bearings and to essentially take their own Governments in hand."

Senator Williams did not want to quarrel with Senator Stone, he said, in his insistence that this country must push the war through to a decisive end.

"In so far as what the Senator from Missouri has said is a clarion call to duty, to stiffen our sinews and summon up our courage to see this thing through to a successful issue," said Senator Williams, "I agree with him most emphatically, but part of what he said is an iridescent dream and I cannot permit it to pass without entering my protest.

**Never a Peace With the Kaiser.**

"There never was a month, or a week, or an hour, or a minute when this country could have suggested terms for a just and lasting peace which would not have been scorned at the Court of Berlin by the Kaiser and his military bureaucratic entourage. That sort of thing is a mere dream of what might have been, a picture of what cannot be, even now, much less at the time that this nation entered the war.

"We not only could not have laid down any terms for a just and lasting peace which would have been accepted, but we could not lay dawn any terms to prevent the sinking of our own ships upon the high seas. We could not lay down anything that would not have been kicked out of the Court of Berlin. Why? Because that crowd has a perfect contempt for the American Government and the American people—the contempt that the skilled and prepared boxer has for a heavy, beefy fellow who cannot assert himself. That was their view of us. That is their view of us yet, and that will remain their view of us until upon the plains of France or upon the high seas we indicate that there is something else to us.

"It was the contempt that a prepared athlete has in a cause, even unjust, for an antagonist whose muscles are flabby, whose preparation has been nothing, and whose antagonism can, in the opinion of the athlete, be ignored. I say that because otherwise a part of what the Senator from Missouri just said might be a reflection upon the President and the Administration—not intended, but in effect.

**Went the Limit for Peace.**

"The President and the Administration did do everything that human intellect could conceive for the purpose, if possible, of bringing an end to the war. We did everything we had a right to do. The President came to this Chamber and made that speech which was criticised, not only abroad but here in this Chamber, as being a 'peace-at-any-price' speech—the celebrated speech in which he said we must have peace without victory.

"The President traveled the whole gamut, up and down. He allowed this nation to suffer humiliation after humiliation, shame piled upon shame—grazed the very edge of cowardice because his heart beat in unison with the cause of a just and lasting peace.

"Now we are in it, we have got to see it through—not only to a successful issue of this war, but, while we are about it, to a just and permanent treaty which shall as far as possible make war cease to be a game of national athletes.

"We have got to see it through to a point where the world can hope that there will be peace for some generations—at any rate to a point where the civilized world shall say to any nation which goes to war without having previously submitted the cause in controversy, or proposed to submit it, to fair and impartial arbitration:

"'You are an outlaw nation. You are no longer within the pale of international law. You are everybody's enemy, and we shall treat you as such until you come back to your senses.'

"We do not propose in time of peace to prepare for war always. We propose now in time of war to prepare for peace, and for a just and lasting peace, and we are going through with it with men and money and ships, on land and on sea, and in the air, and above the land and sea and under the sea, until we have seen it through not only to peace but to a just and lasting peace, a righteous peace.

**Not a Time for "Ifs" and "Buts."**

"It seems to me that there has been indulgence in endless verbalities, endless criticism, endless attention to minute matters. The House Committee has just reported to the House a bill to spend some $600,000,000 for airplanes, and see what we can do to end this war in the quickest possible way. I hope—and I have reason to hope from what I have heard—that the House will pass it through without waiting to consider every 'if' and 'but' and 'and' in every provision of the bill. If it is not perfectly right it can be made right; the main thing is to make a start.

"The country is not unaware of what we have been doing, and what we have not been doing, when we might have been doing something. This is Armageddon—the war of all the nations of all the world, and everybody at everybody's throat. We have spent three months in merely initiating the legislation necessary to mobilize men, money, and resources.

"Men may cry 'Peace,' but there is no peace. For six months before we went into this struggle there was no peace, and every man with a long vision knew it. The only mistake that we made was that we did not get into it in time. Liberty and democracy all over the world may be deprived of a place in the sun as the ultimate result of this struggle because we did not have a vision long enough and did not get into it in time.

"There are hundreds of things that are thoroughly constitutional in time of war, in carrying out the behest of the Constitution to support the army and navy and to carry on war, which would be not only absurd, but really unconstitutional in time of peace, for the simple reason that in time of war the exercise of the power is proper and necessary in order to accomplish a constitutional end, which is to support armies and navies and carry on war.

"There are just two classes of people in America, and the sooner we find it out the better. One is loyal to the American Republic and wants to win this war. Whatever is to be suffered he is willing to suffer; whatever it shall cost he is willing to pay; whatever must be endured he is willing to endure.

**And Then There Are Traitors.**

"The other side is consciously or unconsciously disloyal, untrue not only to the American Republic, but to the cause of liberty throughout the world which is involved in this war. The President is right. We must see it through, and see it through to where democracy shall have a safe place in this world. That cannot be done so long as there exists anywhere, enthroned or vested with authority, any man controlling any nation's destiny who is insane enough—for it is a form of insanity and nothing else—to believe, first, that government is an independent entity—not a mere creature of men for men's use, but a separate thing, with separate rights and separate duties outside of the pale of morals and the moral law; and, second, that he, thus enthroned, rules by divine right, that God is his intimate partner while the balance of us have no partnerhip with God at all.

"Summon up your courage, stiffen your sinews, realize that this war is the most gigantic struggle that this country ever engaged in, not even excepting the Revolution, because if we had failed in that we would still have been colonies of that country which, whatever the objections to it might have been or may be, was and is the freest country in the world. We would have been in no worse condition today than Canada is.

"This struggle is even more serious than was the civil war, because, even had the South been victorious, there would have been two free countries upon this hemisphere, with miserable custom houses between us, and the keeping up of armies out of suspicion of one another; but still there would have been two free countries.

"You lose this fight and the road is made clear from Berlin to Bagdad; from Belgrade upon the Danube down to Saloniki, and across to Asia and across to Asia Minor, and under the Government of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs and Junkerdom.

**Must Fight or Perish.**

"One of two things is going to happen: You can either bid eternal farewell to democracy on this earth, or else you can make out of America, as Europe has made out of herself, an armed camp, sitting and watching all the time—a panther in his lair, ready to spring whenever you are off guard.

"What is the use of fooling with any of these 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'notwithstandings' and 'moreovers' and 'whereases'? Get the substance of what you want in the grand outline and put it through. Meet the enemy as the enemy meets us, with every man and every resource and every form of national virility and fidelity.

"War is war, and the man who attempts to carry on war upon the same principles that would guide him in peace times in ordinary legislation is either lacking in acuteness of vision or in loyalty to the country in behalf of which he wants the war carried on. Hew to the line, and let the chips fall as they may. See this thing through first; see it through, not to peace only, which might merely be an armistice and a continuation of this eternal curse of national armed camps all over the world, of which Great Britain and we, the two branches of the English-speaking race, must after this war become a party. Hitherto we have avoided it.

"We must see this war through not to a mere peace which may be a sound, and a word, and a name, but to a just and lasting peace, bottomed upon the rights of nationalities, bottomed upon the rights of those who speak the same language, not to be repressed and oppressed by others, and bottomed, above all, upon justice and righteousness and the obligations of international pacts."

**A Day of Conferences.**

The Senate went slowly with its debate on the Food bill, while Democratic leaders conferred over changes to be made before the measure is finally voted upon next Saturday. The conferees discussed modifications to meet the desires of the President, by which the bill would be altered to simplify its control feature. Control will be limited, it is understood, to foodstuffs, feeds, and fuel.

Senator Gore's substitute bill will not be voted upon, according to the present program, the Steering Committee indorsing the President's suggestion that the final vote be taken on the original bill, with whatever modifications may be made.

"The differences that now exist as between supporters of the measure and its opponents," said Senator Chamberlain, sponsor for the bill, tonight, "do not seem so wide as to prevent a compromise. The conference of leaders, which will continue Monday, undoubtedly will evolve changes in the bill that will make it acceptable to the majority. The chief trouble seems to be over having piled up amendments putting in articles to go on the list of control. Once that is compromised the Senate will have a bill that will pass."

In debate Senator France of Maryland said the bill was "wholly destructive in nature." He declared legislation should be "stimulative, and not restrictive," and that if the present bill were passed it would retard the strength of the nation at a time when it is most needed.

"I believe it would be a blessing to the people in the American cities for wheat to go to $3 or $4 a bushel between now and next October," Senator France said. He declared this would stimulate the planting of an increased acreage by the farmers and declared there should be a 2,000,000,000 bushel crop next year, which ultimately would reduce the price.

"I shudder to think of what would be the condition of the people in the cities a year from this fall should we pass legislation which will discourage production," he said.

## WOULD DRAFT FARM LABOR.

### National Security League Official Submits Plan to Hoover.

Lloyd Taylor of W. A. Taylor & Co., who is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Security League, and has large farming interests in Orange County, presented to Herbert C. Hoover, yesterday, a plan for relieving the agricultural labor situation by the application of the principle of the selective draft. Mr. Taylor aims to utilize the existing Farm Bureaus of the States for the intensive training of men drafted for labor in the production of foodstuffs.

"The labor situation on the farms will probably be more acute this Fall and next Spring than at present," Mr. Taylor wrote, "and I would suggest that the Bureaus give farming instruction to fifty or seventy-five men at each bureau for a month, making them efficient in plowing, milking, seeding, and the care of animals. These men could be secured either by volunteering or by draft."

He pointed out that the men who now leave the city to help farmers require a long period of training before they are of much use. He made the point that if the men went to the farm already trained a great saving of time would be made.

## HOW AMERICA FEEDS WORLD

### Figures Show Immense Increase in Wheat and Beef Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—America's burden of feeding the world is emphasized by a Food Administration report today that during April wheat exports increased from 11,392,788 bushels, as a month's average for the preceding nine months, to 14,233,013 bushels. Even the smaller nine months' figure represents a 52 per cent. increase as compared with the three-year pre-war period, 1912-14.

Beef exports, which had shown a comparative gain of 330 per cent. in the nine-month average over the pre-war period, increased from 22,295,972 pounds to 48,211,592 pounds.

Sugar, which had shown a 1,500 per cent. increase in the nine months' period, decreased in April from the average of 103,486,176 pounds to 92,283,738 pounds.

A notable decrease was in fish exports. The average of 15,122,474 pounds exported in the nine months' period dropped to 7,544,877 pounds for April.

## CANADIAN ACREAGE LARGER.

### Manitoba and Saskatchewan Cereals Increased—Figures for Alberta.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 14.—A Manitoba crop report issued today shows an estimated total acreage of 6,417,696, an increase of 151,488 over last year. The acreage figures are: Wheat, 2,853,362; oats, 2,230,005; barley, 1,270,724; flax, 63,605.

Figures issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture show a Spring wheat acreage of 1,420,000; Winter wheat, 10,000; oats, 1,500,000; barley, 250,000, and flax, 50,000.

The Saskatchewan wheat acreage is estimated at 7,862,507, as compared with 7,457,700 last year.

### Cabinet Members' Food Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Cabinet members are leading the campaign in their departments to obtain signatures to the Food Administration pledge cards. Among those actively assisting in the work of signing up the 40,000 Government workers are Secretaries Baker, Daniels, McAdoo, Redfield, and Attorney General Gregory. Secretary Baker signed the first blank in his department and Secretary McAdoo is making a personal canvass of the Treasury.

### Food Posters in Railway Depots.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Railroads of the country have promised to co-operate in the campaign of the Food Administration and, as the first step, have agreed to place conservation posters in every station waiting room on their lines.

# GOETHALS TO TAKE 15 BIG SHIPYARDS

**Continued from Page 1.**

refinements of construction and equipment.

"It is necessary, also, that each yard increase its production to the maximum and, after the building berths are cleared of ships now under construction, be devoted to producing the particular type of ship to which it is best suited.

"Because of their varied contracts for shipbuilding, the yards cannot carry out this program without the help of the Government; it has therefore been decided that the shipbuilding industry of the nation shall be Federalized. All steel merchant ships now on the building berths will be forthwith requisitioned by the United States, and each yard will proceed to complete such ships under the direction of the general manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and will take on new work (other than repair work) only with his consent.

"No ships under construction for the Navy Department or for any other Government department, or for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and no ship repair work will be requisitioned at this time.

"It is the policy of the Government to make fair payments for the work done under this program, so that investment of private funds in the shipbuilding industry may be secured, and to encourage the training of men to work in that industry.

"It is essential to the success of this program that the shipyards and the men employed in them co-operate with the Government.

"The program contemplates that the yards under their present management will hire and pay labor and continue in charge of ship construction as heretofore.

**Basis of Compensation.**

"For work done in carrying out this program the yards will be compensated on the following general basis:

"(a) For work on ships now under construction the yard will continue to furnish, at its own expense, the labor and all materials, (so far as not now on hand) necessary to complete the ships, and will be entitled to hold for its own account all payments heretofore made under the construction contracts, and to receive from the Government the balance of the contract prices on the dates and conditions provided in the contracts (with the following modifications):

"1. The prices paid will be minus amount saved by elimination of non-essential refinements and plus additional expense of changes in specifications determined upon by the general manager.

"2. In the event of any increase in the scale of wages in the yard after the date of Federalization, such increase will be paid by the Government if it is found to be justifiable and is approved by the general manager.

"3. The Government will pay the overtime allowance (over yard basis) on the cost of direct labor on any ship (or will adopt some other equitable basis as to the overtime expense).

"4. In case the yard adds an extra shift it will receive a suitable allowance to cover the extra cost due to lower efficiency of night work under these conditions.

"(b.) For construction of new ships the Government will pay:

"1. Approved material costs, (the Government reserving the right to furnish materials.)

"2. Direct labor cost.

"3. An additional sum to include other costs and after profit.

"All moneys due the yards, except as herein otherwise provided, will be paid in installments hereafter fixed.

"Direct labor costs will be exactly defined.

"Arrangements for adjusting the payments already made to the yards by ship purchasers will be made by the Government.

"Federalization of yards will end within six weeks after peace, (subject to completion of ships under way.)

"If necessity arises, the Government, from time to time, may furnish sums, to be hereafter fixed, for plant and equipment, including the erection of laborers' houses and accommodations (to remain the property of and the income thereof to be received by the Government) on such terms and at such times as may be arranged.

"Orders will be issued as soon as may be to each yard separately defining the application of this program to the particular yard. This statement is intended to show the general basis of Federalization of the yards.

"This statement of program is made under authority delegated by executive order of the President July 11, 1917, to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"GEORGE W. GOETHALS,

"General Manager United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Washington, July 16, 1917."

# WAR-TORN FLAGS CHEERED IN PARIS

## Great Enthusiasm Shown as Troops March By on Bastille Day.

## OVER 8,000 ARE IN LINE

### Capt. Guynemer, Victor Over 45 German Airplanes, Receives Many Kisses and Flowers.

## GEN. PERSHING AT REVIEW

### American Commander Granted Place of Honor Beside President Poincare.

PARIS, July 14.—France celebrated today its national fête with fervor and quiet joy unknown in many years. The Russian revolution has made Frenchmen realize more vividly the meaning of the great epoch which, dawning in America in 1776, and culminated in France in 1789 in a great revolution whose spirit after over a century is about to have its full fruition in the destruction of the last Bastille of absolutism by the forces of allied democracy.

Paris wept and cheered at the sight of the battle-torn flags brought from the front and carried through the streets. There were 134 of them, each the standard of some regiment or battalion remarkable for valor and suffering. With each flag marched thirty men picked from the regiment—men who had been through infernos of endurance and assaults, most of them recovered from wounds, each of them exceptional among so many brave men for the deeds done. The Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Military Medal, or the War Cross swung from ribbons above each flag—for they were flags from regiments and battalions which had been decorated in their entirety.

There were extraordinary scenes along every part of the route. The crowds cheered frantically, but thousands of men and women, too deeply moved to raise their voices, gave way to tears.

Women and children all along the way from the Place de la Nation, in the populous St. Antoine quarter, to Place Denfert-Rochereau, in the Latin quarter, pelted the soldiers with flowers, alternately cheering and weeping, while the men shouted as the famous military units were recognized.

The honor of leading the line was given to the Foreign Legion, with about twenty Americans in the ranks, as well as Dutch, Spanish, Greek, and South American fighters. The Foreign Legion was the first body of troops to which was awarded aiguillettes in colors and the military medal for five citations for gallantry in battle—at the Marne, Verdun, the Somme, in Champagne, and on the Aisne.

"Those are the men who did fine work!" "Well done!" or similar exclamations came from the crowd as the Foreign Legion marched past. Most of these men and the soldiers in the chosen detachments from the other corps in line wore the records of their services in the form of War Cross, Military Medals, and Crosses of the Legion of Honor.

The flag of the Aviation group was carried by the 21-year-old Captain George Guynemer, who has brought down forty-five German machines. He wore the War Cross, with twenty-two palms for as many citations. The young Captain was greeted with especial outbursts of cheering. Women blew kisses and tossed flowers to him. The boy blushed and seemed to be embarrassed, looking as though he would much prefer to be somewhere else.

In the detachment guarding the colors of the 106th Infantry was a white-bearded Sergeant wearing a medal of 1870 and the War Cross, with several stars and palms. His name is Le Mehnager. He was in the United States in 1870, but returned to fight for his country. Returning to America after the war, he went to Los Angeles, where he made his fortune. He heard the call of duty again in 1914 and left for France with his wife and four daughters. Notwithstanding his 64 years, he enlisted, has fought for three years, and has been wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and is understood to be the oldest man in the ranks of the French Army.

The side streets were as picturesque as those on the line of march. Crowds were banked up from the gutters to the housetops, standing on ladders, clustered in trees, thronging balconies, porches, and roofs, and hanging to the slightest object that gave a footing as vantage points.

**Pershing Present at Review.**

President Poincaré reviewed the troops on the Vincennes field before they began their march. In an open carriage drawn by four horses the President passed down the line of soldiers, and then watched them from the reviewing stand as they passed. With M. Poincaré were Maj. Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Sharp and other members of the diplomatic corps; Marshal Joffre, the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament, Premier Ribot and the members of his Cabinet and other persons distinguished in the public life of France. Back of the President's party were hundreds of armless or legless soldiers, who were invited in from the crowds to the best places on the stand.

Parisians are accustomed to foreign uniforms, but some of them which they saw today were puzzling. One could see from the reviewing stand American, Japanese Portuguese, Serbian, Rumanian, French and British soldiers, French colonials from East India and Central Africa, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, British soldiers from South Africa, Belgians, Russians, and Italians.

While the troops were filing past the President a dozen airplanes were performing evolutions above the field, giving an exhibition of new aerial tactics in large formations. The plan to have 150 machines in the air at the same time was not executed because the weather was unfavorable, with low-lying clouds and intermittent rain. It was regarded as unsafe to have so many machines flying at low levels without sufficient space to glide beyond the crowds and buildings in case any of their motors stopped.

Nearly all the 8,000 bayonets in line had bouquets on them. The muzzles of the rifles carried miniature flags, many of them the Stars and Stripes.

After the review President Poincaré addressed a letter to War Minister Painlevé, congratulating him on the fine showing made by the troops sent to represent the army, which formed "a magnificent synthesis of all military virtues and patriotic forces." After saying that the euthusiastic acclamations of the people of Paris showed that they, like the soldiers, understood the necessity of pursuing to definite victory the sublime effort which had caused them for three years to be regarded with respectful admiration by the entire world, M. Poincaré added:

"Others can only bow with deep emotion before this people, this army, which forms one being, one heart, one soul—France, France radiant and immortal."

M. Painlevé granted half a pint of wine to all the men who took part in the review.

In an impressive scene at the Opéra Comique tonight during a free performance celebrating the national fête, Abby Richardson sang the American national anthem. The great audience stood in intense silence during the singing, and then broke into such enthusiastic cheering for the United States, President Wilson and Major Gen. Pershing that it was some time before Mlle. Marthe Chenal, the soprano, could sing "The Marseillaise."

**Medallions in America's Honor.**

July 14 is City of Paris Day as well as the national holiday, and funds were collected for the city's work on behalf of its prisoners of war by sale in the streets of small flags, medals, and other souvenirs. Subscribers of a franc received a medallion of bronze-like metal with the profiles of Washington and Lafayette on one side and the inscription "July 4, 1776; July 14, 1789," on the other.

"It is a pity," says Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, in a message to the Journal, "that the Germans cannot see our national fete, they who believe us to be starving and at the end of our resources.

"In the month of April, notwithstanding magnificent results, we did not realize our hopes. Since then a noble leader, who has had nothing but success in this war—a great infantryman, a wise, upright and clear mind—has been put at the head of our armies. Already the Russians are fulfilling their pledges, and here are the Americans bringing us their powerful support, not only in money, airplanes and ships, but in men and guns.

"America's intervention, while a decisive verdict on the justice of our cause, is a sure guarantee of victory. It makes it more than ever our duty to hold on."

President Poincaré has received among other telegrams of felicitation one from King Alexander of Greece, congratulating "your noble and beloved country" on the occasion of the national fête.

King Alexander further expressed his best wishes for "the greatness and prosperity of France and triumph in the cause of right, justice, and liberty, for which she has been heroically struggling for three years—a struggle in which Greece is happy to be able henceforth to participate."

In replying to King Alexander and wishing prosperity for Greece, President Poincaré said:

"It is a great joy to France to see trusted friendship re-established between two countries bound together by tradition, and which will be still more drawn together by cordial co-operation in the great struggle in which the world's future is involved."

## FRENCH SOLDIERS BENEFIT.

### Ambassador Sharp and General Pershing Present at Paris Performance

PARIS, July 14.—William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, was among those present this afternoon at a brilliant performance given at the Trocadero for the benefit of invalided and wounded soldiers who have been exempted from service.

Enthusiastic cheering greeted the American Ambassador, Major Gen. Pershing, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and Mme. Viviani, wife of René Viviani, Minister of Justice.

Prominent artistes from the Paris theatres performed a program which included Saint-Saëns's "Hymn to Glory."

## SENATE FELICITATES FRANCE.

### Adopts Resolution of Congratulations on Occasion of July 14 Fete.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Senate today adopted a resolution offered by Senator New of Indiana, extending congratulations to France upon her national fête day. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States felicitates the Republic of France upon the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, that noted memorial and symbol of centuries of misrule, oppression, and exploitation of the mass of French people for the benefit of the aristocracy.

"Resolved, That as the Stars and Stripes of America mingle with the Tricolor of France, and the troops of the sister republic march to the same martial music in celebrating the triumph of popular government, our hearts are united with those of the French people in the hope that the present assault against the mightiest citadel of caste, privilege, oppression, power, and tyranny the world has ever known—against the Bastille of autocratic militarism—may soon be as triumphantly and finally ended."

## DANES TO GIVE SUBSIDIES.

### Bill Introduced for Buying Food and Assisting Farmers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 14, (via London.)—In the Folketings meeting today Home Minister Rodes brought in a bill about the Government's taking possession of the Danish harvest of 1917, buying up of potatoes and granting of subsidies to farmers. Measures which will cost about 50,000,000 kroner are aiming to secure to the population its chief supplies and to keep prices of bread, pork, and lard on the present level.

The Minister made a speech, in which he said the bill should help Danes to live upon their own supplies in the coming harvest year. The prospect for import was very dark. Of course, he continued, Danes were allowed to hope that a complete blockade would not be practiced, but it was possible that it was intended that neutral States should undergo that privation to force them into the war. But if this really was the intention it only proved that people who wanted this did not know anything about neutral conditions—at all events, not the situation of Denmark.

All Danish efforts would, of course, continually turn upon keeping peace and upon an earnest attempt to keep the European famine outside the door, however strongly it knocked, Minister Rodes declared. He appealed to the social spirit which made it necessary to impose new burdens upon the shoulders of the population. We lived in peace, he said, and yet we were a people in distress. Our boat was temptest tossed, but fortunately we were agreed, all of us, about our course.

Owing to continuous drought pasture lands are completely scorched, and as supplies of fodder from abroad are not forthcoming owing to the war farmers cannot support cattle. As a result cattle markets in Copenhagen and elsewhere in Denmark are overstocked. Under these circumstances prices have fallen heavily, causing great losses to farmers. Stocks of coffee are very limited, and if no fresh supplies arrive shortly the country will be without coffee.

# FALL OF BASTILLE CELEBRATED HERE

## Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine Dominating Note of Two Great Gatherings in City.

## FRENCH SOCIETIES MEET

### Myron T. Herrick, Bishop Darlington, Father Clifford, and Rabbi Wise Welcome Mayor Blumenthal.

The idea of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France seized the minds of the French people in this city yesterday and dominated their celebration of the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789. The welcome by Les Amis de L'Alsace-Lorraine to Daniel Blumenthal, formerly Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, sent to this country by the French Government to deliver the message of the two provinces, gave the opportunity for the chief gatherings of the day, a luncheon at the Biltmore and a reception in Aeolian Hall.

Myron T. Herrick, Bishop James Henry Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn.; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Father Clifford, and others joined French officials and citizens in declaring that one of the objects of the war could not be accomplished until Alsace and Lorraine were restored to France. Both gatherings were unusual, even in these times, for their enthusiasm.

Other features of Bastille Day were a picnic of the French Societies of New Jersey at North Bergen and a Fête Nationale du Juillet of the Association Démocratique des Canadiens et Francais de New York at the Harlem Casino last night.

Clement Reuff, President of Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine, introduced Mr. Herrick as the chairman of the luncheon.

The ex-Ambassador began by asserting that it was unnecessary for any one to employ arguments in support of the statement that Alsace-Lorraine should be restored to France. He said that he would like to help remove the funeral wreaths on the statue to the lost provinces in Paris at the end of the war when they should have become French again in name as well as in fact.

Mr. Blumenthal made an address in French in which he said that Alsace-Lorraine had always been French in heart. M. de Billy of the French Mission in Washington, and Gaston Liebert, French Consul General in New York, welcomed the visitor officially, and Edmond Weil of this city expressed the welcome of the Alsatians in this country.

Those at the luncheon adjourned to Aeolian Hall, where they joined many others in filling the auditorium to its capacity. The colors of France, and young women dressed in Alsatian costume distributing bows of red, white and blue, gave atmosphere to the meeting. Mr. Herrick was again the chairman, and in his address likened the Bastille, as the place where thought was imprisoned, to German propaganda as a prison of thought today. He repeated that no settlement of the war should be made until Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France.

Bishop Darlington stirred the audience to frequent applause by his eulogy of France and Alsace-Lorraine, and concluded by saying that America should help return to their home "the lost children of France."

The entire audience rose during the address of Dr. Wise. The speaker greeted Mr. Blumenthal as "a son of France" and said that the welcome accorded the visitor was "a token of the will of the American people to be included among Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine."

"We shall be satisfied," he said, "with nothing less than the liberation of the enslaved but unconquered people of Alsace-Lorraine. The American people acquiesce in the program of 'No annexations.' We say, 'No annexations—but the liberation of the stolen provinces and their restoration to the France of their unperishable love and loyalty.'"

Dr. Wise said that Alsace-Lorraine had taught the world that a people cannot be "denationalized and renationalized against its own will," and that the faith of the provinces in France, when others were saying that the country was decadent, had given France faith in herself.

"The Marne, the Somme, Verdun are the vindication of Alsace-Lorraine's faith and love," he added.

Father Clifford gave tribute to Alsace-Lorraine for helping the world destroy "the Prussian myth," and he warned his audience and all Americans to "beware of Prussian lies" in the future.

Mr. Blumenthal was greeted with a thunder of applause when he was introduced. Speaking in French, he first remarked upon the presence of a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew, and said that all three religions agreed in the one idea, that the God of the Germans did not do his work to the satisfaction of the world. The oratory and wit of the speaker were frequently manifest, his audience alternately applauding and laughing. He told how he had attempted to oppose German influence before the outbreak of the war, and how, on July 29, 1914, when the Prussian government had ordered his arrest, he escaped in disguise to Switzerland and thence to France. He said that now that Germany had torn into shreds the treaty of Frankfort the situation was what it had been before 1870, and that France would "purely and simply take back that which was wrested from her by brute force."

"The Germans," said the speaker, "have never been able to assimilate our land because there has always been absolute incompatibility between them and the sons of Alsace-Lorraine. And in this respect there is no distinction whatever to be made between the different parts of Alsace and Lorraine; both those who speak the Alsatian dialect and those who speak pure French have always been impervious to German Kultur. And Germany is so well aware of this fact that during all these years Alsace-Lorraine has never ceased to be the object of laws of exception, and the noble-minded Germans told their troops when they marched through our land, 'You are now on the enemy's territory.'

"In accordance with all the rules of right and equity, Alsace-Lorraine should return to France, without the necessity of consulting the population; for why ask men who have persistently and loudly proclaimed their unalterable wish to become once more Frenchmen whether they wish to remain German subjects? This would almost amount to an insult."

The luncheon and reception were arranged by a committee of which Samuel Baumann was the Chairman.

# MORE PERSHING MEN REACH CAMP AT FRONT

### *Begin Training at Once Notwithstanding French Holiday—Take Over Ambulance Corps.*

PARIS, July 14.—The vanguard of the American troops, who left on Thursday the seaport town where they have been encamped, arrived at their permanent camp today. The men went into training immediately, notwithstanding the holiday order that had been issued by General Pershing.

Major Gen. Sibert, who will be in command at the camp, had luncheon with General Pershing after watching the military spectacles of the day here, the two officers holding their final conferences before General Sibert's departure for the front. General Pershing will follow him after a time.

The American Ambulance at Neuilly, just outside of Paris, will be formally turned over to the American Army and the Red Cross next week in the presence of General Pershing and Justin Godart, Under Secretary of the Hospital Service. The Ambulance Committee will be dissolved and replaced by an officer of the American Army, but the staff of surgeons and nurses will remain if they choose to offer their services to their Government. The Ambulance, under a new name and management, will continue the work of caring for the French wounded, just as it has since the outbreak of the war.

# *AMERICANS ESTABLISH PARIS CLEARING HOUSE*

### *New Organization Will Greatly Facilitate Our Banking Affairs Abroad—Membership Now 30.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14.—One of the first, and not of the least important, achievements of American initiative in Paris has been the formation by really representative bankers of a Clearing House on modern lines, which will begin business July 23 at 2 Rue des Italiens. For some years there existed here a Chambre de Compensation, comprising about a dozen French banks, which exercised more or less adequately the function of a clearing house. This organization has always been a very close corporation, steadily refusing to extend its membership to other French banks, still less to admit American or other foreign banks. Hence a great majority of French banks and all foreigners were hitherto obliged to clear by individual special messenger every check on another bank paid in by customers, which rendered all handling of check business exceedingly cumbersome.

On the joint initiative of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Lloyd's Bank it was decided some months ago to form a second clearing house, entitled Caisse de Compensation, to which both French and foreign banks would be admitted. Thereupon the older organization, not wishing to be overshadowed by the new and probably more vigorous undertaking, made overtures to the latter with a view to fusion. For a time the matter was at a deadlock, owing to the old body insisting on control of the Governing Committee, but in the face of the refusal of the newcomers to entertain anything but equal representation this was eventually agreed to. At a meeting held yesterday it was decided that the two bodies henceforth would work jointly, under the title of Chambre de Compensation, with a Governing Committee of five members of the old organization and five of the new. The total membership at present is about thirty, including practically all American and British banks in Paris. Several applications have been received from French and other banks.

Apart from greatly facilitating the handling of the large volume of American financial affairs naturally to be anticipated, the departure will likely do valuable service to France in promoting the use of checks—a form of financial dealing always neglected hitherto. Barely 1 per cent. of French traders use checks, with the result that the paper currency has become largely overinflated, the Bank of France note issue standing at the huge figure of $4,000,000,000. The Government fully realizes the points of importance, and, having recently taken steps for the popular use of checks, cannot fail to appreciate the American action tending to the same goal.

# *BACK FROM FRANCE, KING PRAISES TROOPS*

### *Was Accompanied by the Queen and Prince of Wales on Visit to the Front.*

LONDON, July 14.—The King returned today from his fourth visit to the front. On this occasion he was accompanied for the first time by the Queen. He issued a special order to the armies in the field, saying:

"I leave you with feelings of admiration and gratitude for past achievements and with confidence in your future efforts. On all sides I have witnessed scenes of your triumphs. The battlefields of the Somme, the Ancre, Arras, Vimy, and Messines have shown me what great results can be attained by the courage and devotion of all arms and services under efficient commanders and staffs.

"It was a great pleasure for the Queen to accompany me and become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of sick and wounded, whose welfare is ever close to her heart. For the last three years the armies of the empire and the workers in the homelands behind them have risen superior to every difficulty and every trial. The splendid successes already gained in concert with our gallant allies have advanced us well on the way toward the completion of the task we undertook.

"There are doubtless fierce struggles still to come and heavy strains of our endurance to be borne. But be the road before us long or short the spirit and pluck which have brought you so far will never fail, and under God's guidance final and complete victory in our just cause is assured."

The Court circular announces that the King and Queen were accompanied by the Prince of Wales in France and Belgium for a fortnight. The King and the Prince of Wales visited all the army and the lines of communication, the Queen a number of hospitals and institutions in the lines of communication areas.

King George and Queen Mary also visited the King and Queen of the Belgians. They were entertained at luncheon by the President of France.

## TO BLOCK GERMAN INTRIGUE.

### Menocal's Suspension of Cuban Constitution Directed Against Aliens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 14.—President Menocal's action in suspending the constitutional guarantees is believed largely inspired by knowledge of the activity of German agents in Cuba and his inability to co-operate effectively with the United States in suppressing them and otherwise helping in the war on Germany.

It has recently been charged that Germans were taking advantage of the conditions in Cuba not only to cause political unrest here, but also to conspire against the United States and other allies. President Menocal, under existing laws, was powerless to deal with this menace, but by taking advantage of the Congressional action authorizing him to suspend the guarantees, if such a radical measure be required, he is now enabled to deal with the international situation effectively.


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# BLOW NEAR RHEIMS PARRIED BY FRENCH

## Germans Win Momentary Success at Courcy, but Are Driven Back Again.

## NEW FIGHTING ON COAST

### British Say Teutons Made Assault, While Berlin Tells of English Repulse.

PARIS, July 14.—The Germans made a strong attack this morning after an all-night bombardment on French positions south of Courcy, northwest of Rheims. They succeeded in getting into part of the French first line, but, according to the War Office announcement this evening, they were driven out again after some hot fighting. Only an outpost remained in their hands.

The artillery was busy all along the front today, particularly in Champagne. The Germans threw 2,000 shells into Rheims, wounding two persons. Last night the enemy directed a heavy bombardment against French positions on the left bank of the Meuse.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

The Germans delivered an attack this morning on our position south of Courcy. After a spirited engagement we retook from the enemy some trench elements where they had gained a foothold, with the exception of an outpost which remained in their hands.

The artillery of both sides was very active during the day at a number of points. On the front of Hill 304 and in the regions of Mont Haut, the Casque, and the Teton the bombardment reached a high degree of violence. Two thousand shells were fired on Rheims; two persons were wounded.

The afternoon statement follows:

In the regions of St. Quentin, Craonne, and Courcy our batteries replied effectively to spirited bombardments. Surprise attacks south of St. Quentin were broken up.

In Champagne we made a successful incursion into the German lines west of Navarin Farm, destroying numerous shelters, inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy, and bringing back prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was very heavy artillery fighting, especially near Hill 304. A surprise attack against an outpost south of Avocourt Wood was repulsed.

In the Woevre there was violent artillery fighting between Lizy and Remenoville, in which our batteries checked the enemy's fire. A German attack north of Faye-en-Haye was repulsed by our fire.

During the night a German airplane threw down bombs in the region north of Nancy. Two women and a child were killed. This morning a long-range German gun fired several shells in the same region. There were no casualties.

**Says British Attacks Failed.**

BERLIN, July 14, (via London.)—British attacks near Lombaertzyde last night broke down, with heavy losses, the War Office reports. Following is the official account of activities on the Franco-Belgian front:

A strong fire was begun toward evening against our new positions on the coast. British attacks initiated at night near Lombaertzyde broke down with heavy losses under our defensive fire.

East and southeast of Ypres and in some sectors on the Artois front the artillery duel was lively.

In engagements in the forefield northwest of St. Quentin a number of British and French prisoners were brought in.

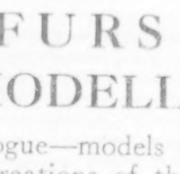
Army Group of German Crown Prince—Between Soissons and Rheims the firing activity increased. In Western Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse the artillery duel was intense until nightfall. Reconnoitring thrusts by the French were repulsed at various places. South of the Bois Soulains, north of Rheims, our storming troops occupied some portions of the French trenches and held them against several counterattacks.

Southwest of the Somme, by our fire we frustrated an enemy thrust which was being prepared. In Avocourt Wood our reconnoitring parties took prisoners.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—The artillery bombardment of both sides was more lively on the Lorraine plateau. On the western slope of the Central Vosges our reconnoitring operations were successful.

The German official statement issued this evening reads:

In the west there was a lively firing engagement throughout the whole day in Western Champagne.

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EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS NOT SHOWN ELSEWHERE

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Stein & Blaine

*Furriers and Ladies' Tailors*

8 and 10 West 36th St. New York

# WANT NO LAGGARD EXEMPTION BOARDS

## Every Effort Must Be Made to Avoid Delay in Draft, Says the Bureau Chief.

## TWO MEMBERS A QUORUM

### New York Officials Hope to Keep Up Good Record Already Made by Volunteers.

An appeal issued to the local exemption boards of New York State, particularly the 189 in the city of New York, was issued last night by Captain Franklin S. Hutchinson of the Federal Bureau in Albany, urging the boards to spe 1 up their work.

"The State of New York," he said, "has taken the lead in nearly every phase of military preparation. It would be intolerable that it should gain unenviable distinction by holding back the draft, yet in spite of the splendid work of the vast majority of the districts where the combined efforts of the exemption board members and their volunteer and paid assistants have produced remarkable results a few other less active ones may be the direct cause of delaying the organization of the first great army.

"All boards must proceed with greatest haste. Two members constitute a quorum and may without hi drance perform all the functions of a complete board. It has heppened n some instances that resignations h ave left one man to perform the work, nd that one man has gone ahead with the entire clerical work of the board. The judgment of that man and his efforts are most commendable. The Provost Marshal General this morning has issued a special ruling for the City of New York that where there is only one member actually sworn in, that particular member is authorized to proceed to number the cards pending appointment of substitutes. This cuts the way for New York City and it becomes a most important patriotic duty for every board member whether he has two colleagues or not to see to it that the cards are numbered, the duplicate copies sent to Albany, and the serial lists simultaneously dispatched to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

**Who Is to be Called a Laggard.**

"The question is asked of each member of each exemption board, 'How would you like to be a member of the last group to perform its functions and go down in history as the last man in the United States to finish?' It is perfectly apparent that within the next few days one individual somewhere will have a terrific responsibility on his shoulders."

Mr. Conkling, representing the Adjutant General's office, in charge in New York City, notified Captain Hutchinson that the delay from now on in most cases could be divided between a very few persons in charge of the Assembly district cards, and the unwillingness of clerks and assistants to lend a hand today in certain of the exemption board districts.

It is the hope of Mr. Conkling and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that all the local boards will be ready and waiting to begin their work by 8 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The organization of the boards throughout the city, it was said last night, is practically complete, and all, with the exception of a few, mostly in Manhattan, have established permanent headquarters. Practically every school building in the city is the headquarters of one or more boards.

Edward F. Boyle, executive officer of the Central Board of Control, which directed the registration in New York on June 5, notified Mr. Conkling yesterday that all of the assembly registration boards were ready to deliver their cards to the exemption boards. Mr. Boyle announced that he would have representatives at the headquarters of all assembly district organizations today with instructions to hand the cards to the exemption boards on demand.

The location of the headquarters of thirty additional boards was given out yesterday by the Mayor's Committee. This brings the total number of headquarters reported to date to 144. The locations of 114 were printed in THE TIMES of Friday and yesterday. The new headquarters announced yesterday are as follows:

**Manhattan.**

Board and Location.
95—P. S. 21, 260 Mott St.
102—P. S. 20, 230 East 88th St.
104—P. S. 105, 289 East 4th St.
112—P. S. 25, 326 East 29th St.
114—52 St. Mark's Place.
123—P. S. 14, 225 East 27th St.
138—P. S. 33, 34 Av. and 79th St.
140—P. S. 119, 225 West 123d St.
145—Prof. Palmer's office, College City N. Y.
156—P. S. 72, Lexington Av. and 105th St.
170—Harlem Chamb. of Com., 299 Lenox Av.

**Bronx.**

4—P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St.
6—P. S. 12, Overing St.
7—P. S. 21, White Plains Av. and 225th St.
9—Hupfel Bldg., 161st St. and 3d Av.
13—P. S. 13, Willett Av. and 216th St.
14—1,738 Crotona Park East.
15—P. S. 4, Fulton Av. and 173d St.
17—P. S. 32, Boston Road.
19—Park Commr's office, Claremont Park.
20—Gould Hall, New York University.

**Brooklyn.**

27—Public Library, Clinton and Union Sts.
29—P. S. 32, Hoyt and President Sts.
43—P. S. 127, 7th Av. and 78th St.
47—P. S. 3, Hancock St., near Bedford Av.
56—801 Manhattan Av.
59—New Utrecht H. S., 18th Av. and 86th St.
77—2,893 Fulton St.
84—P. S. 83, Hinsdale St., near Glenmore Av.
88—P. S. 114, Remsen Av., near Avenue F.

The complete list of headquarters, corrected to date, will be made public by the Mayor's Committee, tomorrow or Tuesday.

## FIRST DRAFT THIS WEEK.

### Four-fifths of Lists In—Drawing Wednesday or Thursday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first army draft probably will come about Wednesday or Thursday of next week, according to present indications. Four-fifths of the local exemption boards have been heard from. The following official statement regarding the situation was authorized tonight:

"Before noon today 3,807 local exemption boards had filed their lists at the Provost Marshal General's office. As there are 4,554 boards in all, this will leave 947 to be heard from. Figures are coming in rapidly from Governors of the various States, and at the present rate all reports should be in early next week. No absolute predictions can be made as to the date of the drawing; however, as the Provost Marshal General has positively decided to take no action until he has been assured by the Governors of all the States that the report of every board is in.

"The Provost Marshal General's office will not wait for the lists themselves to be sent in in every case, but will accept notification by telegraph from State headquarters giving the assurance that the central board has received complete lists from all its local boards. The Government only wishes to know that the serial numbers are in responsible hands where they cannot in any way be tampered with.

"The exact place where the drawing will take place, and the person who will do the drawing have not yet been determined."

**Last Day for Reserve Officers.**

Applications for admission to the second group of officers' training camps will not be closed until tomorrow at midnight. Captain Crosby of the Military Training Camps Association, at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, in announcing that time of filing applications has been extended a day, also declared that the offices of the association would be open all day today for the distribution of application blanks. The applications must be filed, however, at Governors Island.

# *ARMY GAINS 851 MEN; TOTAL NEARING 150,000*

## *New York State Leads in Day's Recruiting with 117 Acceptances.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Since April 1 a total of 145,939 men have enlisted in the regular army, including 851 taken into the service yesterday. New York again led in the day's total, obtaining 117 recruits. The daily statement on recruiting follows:

| | Ob'ned July 13. | Total to July 13. | | Ob'ned July 13. | Total to July 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 5 | 1,460 | *Nebraska | 22 | 2,859 |
| Arizona | | 203 | *Nevada | 4 | 606 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 855 | N. Hamp. | 14 | 283 |
| *California | 50 | 5,125 | New Jersey | 45 | 4,940 |
| Colorado | 5 | 1,346 | New Mex. | 6 | 237 |
| Connecticut | 16 | 1,524 | New York | 117 | 16,154 |
| Delaware | 2 | 276 | North Car. | 3 | 1,081 |
| Dist. of C. | | 336 | North Dak. | | 526 |
| Florida | 8 | 1,177 | Ohio | 54 | 6,544 |
| Georgia | 13 | 2,607 | Oklahoma | 13 | 1,885 |
| *Idaho | 2 | 787 | *Oregon | 10 | 2,437 |
| *Illinois | 42 | 12,554 | *Penn. | 101 | 16,284 |
| *Indiana | 19 | 7,070 | Rhode Isl'd | | 500 |
| Iowa | 11 | 3,987 | South Car. | 5 | 825 |
| Kansas | 17 | 3,050 | South Dak. | 1 | 773 |
| Kentucky | 18 | 2,586 | Tenn. | 15 | 1,925 |
| Louisiana | 16 | 1,820 | Texas | 24 | 5,208 |
| Maine | 10 | 668 | *Utah | 11 | 1,429 |
| Maryland | 13 | 1,034 | Vermont | | 87 |
| Mass. | 59 | 6,323 | Virginia | 5 | 1,128 |
| *Michigan | 34 | 6,312 | Washing'n | 22 | 1,102 |
| Minnesota | 17 | 2,974 | West Va. | | 1,440 |
| Mississippi | 3 | 894 | Wisconsin | 14 | 1,366 |
| Missouri | 35 | 6,325 | *Wyoming | 1 | 516 |
| *Montana | 9 | 1,138 | | | |

*Quota completed.

Total quota, 151,868.
Total acceptances for July 13, 851.
Total acceptances since April 1, 145,939.

## MILITIAMEN AT PLATTSBURG.

### First Field Artillery, Under Colonel M. H. Smith, Arrives.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 14.—The First Field Artillery Regiment, New York National Guard, under command of Colonel Merritt H. Smith, arrived in Plattsburg this morning and is now encamped in a field on the main road south of the military reservation. The rows of brown tents, the corralled horses, and the smoking cook shacks of the guardsmen present a picturesque contrast to the long wooden barracks of the student officers. Colonel Smith said that his regiment was within forty-eight men of war strength.

It was late in the day before most of the students could leave camp for their week-end holiday, for inoculation against paratyphoid consumed much of the afternoon. One more inoculation will be necessary next Saturday. Infantry candidates took an examination in visual signaling, and spent the rest of the morning practicing setting up their pup tents on the parade ground in preparation for next week's over night hikes.

New England candidates were paid off today for the month of June. Monday will be payday for the New York candidates.

A bit of improvised bombing practice was held on the parade ground today. Dummy bombs fashioned out of wood and filled with lead were used. It was found that baseball players caught the knack of bombing easier than the rest of the men. Regular instruction in the use of trench bombs will be taken up later.

Medical officers at the post hospital have been putting the New York candidates through their final physical examination. An average of two men to a company failed to pass. The following candidates were discharged today on account of physical disability: J. S. Curtis, Fourth New York Company; J. F. Schneider, Third New York Company; W. E. Dalton, Ninth New York Company; George T. O'Callahan, First New York Battery; D. C. Adeleman, Ninth New England Company.

Three New York and seven New England candidates were released from camp at their own request.

## GET AMERICAN WAR MEDAL.

### Joffre, Viviani, and Poincare Are First to be Honored.

The entry of the United States into the world war has been commemorated by a medal designed by Theodore Spicer Simson, and the first three, struck off in gold, have been taken to France by Miss Anne Morgan, where she presented them to Marshal Joffre, former Premier Viviani, and President Poincaré. Another gold medal was given this week to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and additional gold ones are to be presented to the leaders of other allied nations.

Meanwhile, replicas are being struck off for the public. The medal was conceived by the American Fund for French Wounded and the profits from its sale are to be used to carry on its relief work abroad among American soldiers and in war-stricken districts of France. Distribution of the medal is under the direction of Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman of the fund, and the Executive Committee, which includes Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Chairman; Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, Secretary; Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer; Mrs. A. M. Dike, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

## MEXICAN EMBARGO STANDS.

### Export Board Hereafter to Grant Any Licenses That Are Issued.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Permission for the shipment of arms and explosives into Mexico must be obtained in the future from the Division of Export Licenses instead of from the State Department. The change was announced today with the explanation that it did not indicate any intention of the Government to raise the embargo now in effect.

Any articles for the shipment of which permits were required in the past and which are not covered by proclamation putting them under the control of the exports division will require State Department permits as heretofore.

"It is the desire of this department, as well as of the Division of Export Licenses," said the announcement, "to assist in every way legitimate shipments into Mexico. With this end in view, shippers are informed that, while in any case of shipments which have not yet left the United States, and which are covered by permits already issued, licenses are required; the granting of these licenses will be facilitated if the applicants will forward to the Division of Export Licenses the letters from the Department of State relating to the shipments in question. In case application is made by telegraph, it would be well to refer by date to such letters."

## LIND RADIO DISMANTLED.

### Navy Officer Pays Unwelcome Visit to Ex-Governor's Home.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—A wireless apparatus at the home of John Lind, former Governor and member of the Public Safety Commission, was dismantled last night by Lieutenant Mark Frazier, Navy Radio Inspector for this district, and F. B. Jacobson, a radio electrician attached to the Minneapolis navy recruiting station.

Lieutenant Frazier was refused admission to the Lind home when he first went there last night, he said today. Later he returned with a policeman, who explained that the navy officer had authority to enter the house and take down the apparatus. The radio outfit at the Lind home was disconnected, but Lieutenant Frazier says that it could have been put in operation in a few minutes.

Instructions sent out from Washington some time ago ordered that all wireless apparatus, except that operated by the Government, not only be disconnected but dismantled. Mr. Lind said today that the apparatus belonged to his son, who had been a member of a boys' wireless club. The boy was not in the city to answer any charge, Mr. Lind said.

## PICKED FOR AVIATION CORPS.

### Eighteen More Fort Myer Students Going to Canadian School.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Eighteen more men from the officers' training camp at Fort Myer have been detailed to attend the Canadian school at Toronto of the Royal Flying Corps. They will report there on Monday. This makes thirty-three men sent to the Toronto aviation school within a week. Fifteen have been ordered to the aviation school at Princeton. Sixty-eight American aviation students are already enrolled at the Toronto school, to take the full course and fit themselves as fliers in the United States Army. They are to be commissioned as Lieutenants, and will be sent to France with the first detail of men for America's great aerial fleet.

The men selected at Fort Myer are Edward S. Pou, son of Representative Pou of North Carolina; Francis J. Connelly, Regimental Supply Sergeant of the Third District of Columbia Infantry; James G. Bennett, Edward T. Comegys, Herbert H. Balkan, and Norman C. Rogers, all of Washington; Edmund J. Leigh, Baltimore; John H. Gore, Bristol, Va.; George P. Glenn, Lynchburg, Va.; Eugene R. Wheatley, University of Virginia; William H. Spindle, Christiansburg, Va.; H. C. Starkey, Wilmington, Del.; Frank B. Bainbridge, Paterson, N. J.; William R. Dolphin, Harrison, N. J.; Gordon V. Moy, Plainfield, N. J.; Malcolm B. Gunn, Arlington, N. J.; Walter M. Schirra, Leonia, N. J., and George Squires, Northampton, Mass.

There will be regular weekly assignments of men to both the aviation school at Toronto and the ground school at Princeton from now on.

The entire camp is taking a week-end rest except the Fourth Company of Infantry, which is hiking back from the Edsall rifle range, and the Fifth Company of Infantry, which is to march to the range tomorrow.

Each man in the camp is being called into personal conference with the regular officer instructor in order that a report can be made to the camp headquarters on the progress, adaptability, qualification, and general fitness of each candidate, with recommendation as to where he should be assigned in the service of the United States.

## WILL GUARD ALL PLANTS.

### Government Not to Leave Them Unwatched When Troops Leave.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The National Guard forces now on duty at munition plants, factories, bridges, and other public works throughout the country are to be withdrawn in connection with the drafting on Aug. 5 of all National Guard men into the Federal service. But it is not the intention of the Government to leave these public works without military police protection. If it cannot be provided otherwise, contingents of the guard will be left on duty.

Secretary Baker said today that the Federal Government was as anxious as any State or local community to see that these works were fully protected, and would work in close harmony with local authorities. It is hoped that home guard organizations which are being formed in the different States will take care of most of these works.

## INSPECTS MADISON CAMP.

### Major Jornstadt of General Staff Examines Student Quarters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 14.—With clear weather prevailing the reserve candidates at the Madison Barracks training camp rushed through the regular weekly inspection this morning, and at noon were allowed to call it a day. Many took an excursion to the Thousand Islands, but most of the candidates remained at the camp and spent the afternoon in study.

Major D. Jornstadt of the Army General Staff made a flying visit to the camp this morning, and, accompanied by Colonel William R. Sample, the camp commander, made an inspection of the corps' quarters, supposedly to determine just what use could be made of the camp after the present training period.

In the last two days several things have happened at Sacket Harbor, the village a few hundred yards distant from the camp, that may cause Colonel Sample to exercise his authority to close up the four or five saloons there.

General Roop, the Russian officer, will visit Madison Barracks on July 18, accompanied by Captain Schutt and Captain Martynoff of the Russian Army, Colonel Nicholieff, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy, and Major N. K. Averill, U. S. A.

# WOMEN ARTISTS HERE TO DO THEIR WAR BIT

## Will Design Posters for the Woman's Committee of Council of National Defense.

## A HINT AS TO NEW CLOTHES

### Buy Present Styles, Made Up, and Conserve Labor, Says Mrs. Damar—Wants Khaki Eschewed.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Women artists of New York City have asked the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to permit them to participate in war work. At a recent meeting of the Pen and Brush Club the members of that organization offered their services to the committee through a letter to Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

The artists suggested that their bit should be the making of posters visualizing the work of the Woman's Committee. They have planned a campaign to portray women in agricultural work, cooking, and social science. The Woman's Committee has determined to encourage competition among the artists in a contest for the best poster showing the constructive war work being carried on by women. According to the committee, the movement bids fair to become national in scope.

Mrs. Joseph Damar of Georgia, who is identified with the work of the Woman's Committee, today pointed out another way in which women could do their bit in the war.

"Do not put yourselves into khaki to the exclusion of more usual feminine things," said Mrs. Damar, "under the mistaken impression that you are thereby serving the nation. So many women write to the Woman's Committee asking 'what to do.' Here is one definite thing they ought to do: Buy present styles already made up. Do not refuse to buy a gown on the ground that there is too much material in it. That may sound well in theory, but practically it is wrong.

"Do not demand a 'simpler style' because you are ashamed to look 'dressy' during war time. Let the unenlightened find fault with you. They will join the enlightened themselves, sometime, perhaps, when they learn that the Commercial Economy Board recommended this practice. They recommended it on the ground that not only styles of garments now being sold have already been made up, but also those to be sold this Fall. To refuse to wear these garments would therefore not only turn back the too-full or too-intricate frock before you, but would also necessitate making others to take its place.

"Think what that means: Men designing, cutting, selling, men in the textile mills, men in the dye works, men in the transportation lines. Men released from fripperies mean men released for ammunition, for shipbuilding, for steelmaking, men released for war.

"Again, do not rush away from fripperies to khaki. You will be competing with the Government in khaki dye and other necessary materials. Moreover, do not rush to any uniform.

"Uniform wearing is not necessarily good economy. This does not mean such a uniform as Mr. Hoover's for housework, but general street wear. It is inadvisable to concentrate on any one color or material, because various factories are equipped in varying ways. It is wiser to keep them running evenly than to suddenly expand in one line.

"On the other hand, do not discard perfectly good clothing on the ground that it is out of style. Here again, use your good sense. Make use of what you have. That releases men for other work. Do not draw on the labor market to create useless things. It is poor political economy and poor patriotism. In this women will have the co-operation of the producers, the Woman's Committee is advised.

"The spirit of the women of the country is one of whole-hearted devotion and a desire to serve in every possible way. All they ask is to be shown how. In the first place every woman should have a clear understanding of the fact that every time she buys a ready-to-wear dress or a pair of shoes, or a set of furs, or any other sort of clothing, she is taking a hand in the machinery of war to a greater or less extent, as much as if she were purchasing ammunition. For the success of the war means the successful prosecution of industry, and that in turn means the utilization of man-power and resource-power of the whole nation at 100 per cent."


CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

# Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Handkerchief Linen Waists

*For Women and Misses*

New sport model of white handkerchief linen with tucked bosom; rolled shawl collar and turn-back cuffs of white pique.

6.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Shetland Wool Sweaters

*With White Collar and Cuffs*

Coat model, for Women and Misses, in purple, reseda or Copen, sash with tassel ends. Patch pockets.

5.95

The Fashions Now in Vogue

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

**Silk Afternoon Dresses**
Of crepe de chine, Georgette, taffeta or crepe meteor in white, flesh, navy, taupe, French blue or black. 18.50

**Foulard Silk Dresses**
In navy or black with dots or figures; plain tailored surplice model; also dressy model combined with Georgette 29.50

**White or Ecru Net Dresses**
Embroidered or combined with fine laces, over net, wide ribbon girdles. 39.50

Women's Colored Dresses

*Of Fashionable Wash Fabrics*

Of striped or novelty voile, striped handkerchief linen or fine imported gingham, in exclusive styles and colors.

9.75 12.75 14.50

Women's Silk Jersey Suits

*Of Finest Quality Silk Jersey*

In white, beige, Copen, purple or Chinese blue; belted coat with sash tie; shirred top skirt. *Special* 29.50

The Fashions Now in Vogue

MISSES' and GIRLS' DRESSES

**Misses' Voile Dresses**
Of pink or blue figured or flowered voile; surplice waist trimmed with plain color pleated organdie ruffles. 14 to 20 years. 9.75

**Misses' Voile Dresses**
Of pink or blue blocked voile with white organdie collar and cuffs edged with lace; wide taffeta silk girdle. 14 to 20 years. 13.75

**Misses' Voile Dresses**
In pink, blue, yellow or white, trimmed with self folds or with pin tucks and pleated voile ruffles. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

**Girls' Voile Dresses**
Of flowered voile in pink or green colorings; surplice waist and skirt trimmed with self ruffles and white net. 12 to 16 years. 5.95

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

*Of Superior Quality Wool Jersey*

In desirable sport colors, also white; belted coats with shawl or convertible collar, patch pockets; new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

MONDAY

Women's and Misses' Pumps

4.50

*Heretofore $6.50 to $9.50*

These pumps, taken from our regular stock, are this season's most approved styles, of gray suede, white, tan, brown, patent or dull black kidskin.

*Clearance Sale Monday*

Women's Imported Parasols

*Of finest quality plain or Dresden Silks*

In light or dark shades, also fancy silk parasols.
*Heretofore $6.00 to $22.00* 3.75

*Clearance Sale Monday*

Washable White Skirts

*For Women and Misses*

Of white washable cotton gabardine, Belgian linen, pique or novelty pique cord. *Heretofore $5.75 to $7.95* 3.50

*Clearance Sale Monday*

Boys' Washable Suits

*Sizes 2 to 10 Years*

Belted middy, Dutch, junior or beach models, of galatea, chambray or poplin in white or colors.
*Heretofore $2.95 to $3.75* 1.50

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits

*Including Extra Pair of Knickerbockers*

Norfolk suits of all wool tweed in gray, brown or heather colorings. 7 to 18 years. *Heretofore $8.75 and $10.50* 7.50

*On Sale Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor*

*Clearance Sale Monday*

Silk Bathing Dresses

*Highest grade, exclusive models*

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

10.00

*Heretofore $14.50 to $25.00*

Important Sale Monday

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

**Pure Thread Silk Hose**
Black, white or colors, also white or black with contrasting color stripes.
*3 pair for $2.75* .95

**Pure Thread Silk Hose**
In black, white, tan, bronze, taupe, navy, emerald, purple, ivory, silver or pink; double heel, toe and garter top.
*Heretofore $1.25 and $1.35* 1.15

**Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose**
Black or white, with self or contrasting color, plain or novelty clox; also in shoe shades.
*Heretofore $1.45 to $2.00* 1.35

MEN'S SILK or LISLE SOX

**Men's Silk Lisle Sox**
Of extra quality silk lisle, in black, white, champagne, tan, gray of navy.
*6 pair for $1.20* .21

**Men's Pure Silk Sox**
In black, white, champagne or gray; double lisle heel and toe.
*3 pair for $1.00* .35

*On Sale Hosiery Shop—Store Floor*

Just Arrived from France

French Hand Made Waists

*For Women and Misses*

Of white handkerchief linen, batiste or voile; tailored waists with hand drawn work or dressy models hand embroidered and trimmed with Val. or real filet lace.

9.75 and 13.75

White Faille Silk Skirts

*For Women and Misses—at Special Price*

New sport model with panel pockets buttoned to skirt, detachable belt over shirred top. 12.75

White Washable Petticoats

*Shadow Proof, for Women and Misses*

**White Pique Petticoats**
Tailored models, deep flounce with embroidered scallops. .95

**White Sateen Petticoats**
Elastic at waist, flounce with embroidered scallops. 1.95

**Habutai Silk Petticoats**
Of habutai silk, tailored flounce with scalloped ruffle. 2.95

# EXPECT GRAIN SHIPS TO CALL AT HALIFAX

## Washington Officials Believe They Will Not Try to Run Allied Blockade.

## BLACKLIST TO BE AVOIDED

### American Agents Will Examine Purchasers Abroad—Swedish Mission Statement.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The grain laden neutral ships which slipped away from American ports for neutral harbors in Europe are expected by officials here to have an after-thought which will take them to Halifax for examination by the British blockade authorities before attempting to run through the allied naval lines in the North Sea.

Officials said today that the action of these ships is proof of the effectiveness expected of the export control by the United States, which will be in effect tomorrow. It was declared that the control measures adopted by this Government would close the avenues of neutral trade with Germany more effectually than had the allied blockade.

State Department officials were inclined to believe that Great Britain would consult this Government before taking any action respecting the runaway grain ships, provided they put in at Halifax for examination. It is not known whether the vessels sailed under orders from their respective Governments or their companies.

In a diplomatic quarter today it was said that Norway and Switzerland expected preferred treatment by the United States because these countries, so it was contended, already had reduced their commerce with the Central Powers to a minimum, and there would not be the same reasons for the close inspection and caution in dealing with them as with Holland, Sweden, and Denmark.

Holland, it was said, was expected to discover that the good faith of her purchases in America was questioned. There is understood to be proof of trafficking between Holland and Germany that will warrant the assumption. The measures put into operation by the Dutch Government to prevent the reexportation of commodities imported from the United States were said not to have been satisfactorily observed.

The United States does not contemplate the establishment of a blacklist, but the export license division, through the auxiliary intelligence bureau, will examine the purchasers in Europe of American goods, and whenever it is discovered that such persons have enemy affiliations, or engage in trade with the enemy, they will not be permitted to make new purchases in this country.

Cotton which went to Germany through Sweden went there not only with the perfect knowledge of the United States, but to a very great extent, upon her specific request, in the early stages of the war, according to a statement authorized today by the special Swedish Mission to America. The statement discloses some of the arguments the neutral European countries will advance to further their claim of right to import from the United States, on the ground that America demanded for its products in a previous phase of the war free transit through Sweden to the Central Powers, as well as to Russia.

The statement was dictated by Axel Robert Nordvall, delegate of the Royal Swedish Government, in the presence of H. De Lagercrantz, Envoy of the King of Sweden on a special mission, who endorsed it.

Mr. Nordvall reviewed the situation at length and concluded:

"As you will see from what I have said, there is no question of any cotton or cotton fabrics going out from Sweden. I know that if I should take up and analyze all other accusations made against my country as to export to the Central Powers, I would certainly be able to point out many other fundamental errors. It may be that I will do so later on."

Mr. Nordvall spoke in reply to many published accusations that Sweden and other neutral countries are sending out large quantities of American cotton and other imported articles to Germany. He answered frankly every question put to him, but emphasized throughout the interview the friendly sentiment in Sweden for America, which has been questioned in some criticisms of Sweden. It was the first authorized statement by the Swedish Mission.

### 3,710 LICENSES GRANTED.

#### Board Will Pass Upon 1,500 More Before Tomorrow Morning.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The division of export licenses which will guard the export of war essentials from the United States had granted up to midnight tonight 3,710 licenses for shipments. This does not mean the same standard will be maintained in the future. The proclamation went into effect at midnight.

Concerning its policy the Export Council issued today a guarded statement. It made no mention of eleven ships which crept away from New York ports in defiance of the attitude of the British blockade. The statement read:

"The Division of Export Licenses had registered tonight a total of 3,710 licenses provided for under President Wilson's proclamation on export control which becomes effective at midnight tonight. In addition there are on file 1,500 applications for licenses which had not been passed upon. C. A. Richards, chief of the division, announced today that this number will have been disposed of before Monday morning. The offices of the division have been kept open each night until midnight, and Mr. Richards and his assistants have endeavored each day to clear their desks of applications.

"So far the division has simply marked applications 'approved,' or the reverse. Next week a regular license form will be issued to each exporter whose application is approved.

"The division is now compiling a list of commodities embraced in the proclamation, together with others which its administrative board has determined fall under its provisions.

"Applications for licenses may be obtained at the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, San Francisco, and New Orleans."

Firms in neutral countries sending supplies to Germany regularly probably would not be looked on with favor by the Export Council, it was said today at the State Department. Applications for licenses for shipments to such firms, which might be classified as regular German agents probably will not be granted, in line with the policy not to allow American goods to reach Germany.

This policy would be decidedly different, it was said, from the British blacklist policy, as it would interfere only with regular German agents in countries immediately contiguous to Germany, which are in a position to do immediate harm, and would not affect the same general indiscriminate injury. The names will not be made public and as a result the firms will not be submitted to public injury.

Similarly, firms in the United States known to be seeking to deal with Germany will find difficulty in gaining export licenses. It is not expected, however, that there will be many of these, as the officials believe the possibility of escaping the double British and American blockade of Germany to be negligible.

### ITALIANS SEIZE A POST.

#### Alpini Surprise Enemy on Height 2,238 Feet in Upper Cia Valley.

ROME, July 14.—The Italian War Office issued the following statement today:

Last night in the upper Cia Valley a detachment of Alpini surprised and destroyed an enemy advanced post on Height 2,238, bringing in prisoners and material.

Yesterday the artillery was active between the Adige and the Astico. On the remainder of this front our guns disturbed enemy movements. The enemy shelled our positions on the middle Isonzo and on the Carso.

There was considerable aerial activity throughout the day. All our machines returned safely. An enemy machine brought down in an air fight fell between the Meramare and Trieste.

# FIND TONS OF COPPER IN OIL SHIP'S TANKS

## Destroyer Halts a Norwegian Steamer in the Narrows and Brings Her Back to Pier.

## MAY BE FOR TEUTON USE

### Government Officials Believe They Have Discovered Method of Sending Contraband to Germany.

The Norwegian oil tank steamer Conrad Mohr, Captain Peter Einerson in command, was in the Narrows and heading three-quarters full speed for Sandy Hook and the open sea late Friday afternoon, when a destroyer of the United States Atlantic Fleet, which had been ordered to overhaul the steamer, speeded down the bay and into the Narrows and signaled the Norwegian to halt. The tanker slowly came to a stop and several Customs Inspectors were transferred from the destroyer to the ship. An inspection followed and, nothing except oil being discovered, the commander of the destroyer ordered the Conrad Mohr back to Bayonne for a more rigid inspection. The second inspection, in which grappling hooks played a part, resulted in the discovery of more than 10,000 feet of copper cable wire, weighing many tons, submerged in the oil tanks, and with this discovery the Federal authorities now believe they have at last solved a problem which has long perplexed the Secret Service, namely, the way in which Germany has been able to replenish her depleted stock of metals useful for war.

Captain Einerson and Chief Engineer John Larson of the Conrad Mohr were arrested immediately after the copper was discovered and yesterday afternoon were brought to the Federal Building and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the United States by filing false manifests with the Custom House authorities. Bail was fixed at $2,500 in each case, and, because of the small security asked by the Government, it was rumored about the Federal Building, and not denied, that the two Norwegian officers had agreed to aid the Government in its work to make impossible the delivery of war materials to Germany.

#### Neutrality Squad Makes Discovery.

The credit for the discovery of the possible underground route for copper to Germany must go to the Customs Neutrality Squad, of which Deputy Collector of Customs George Lamb is the head. From now on the rigid investigation, which has already started, will be conducted under the direction of Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and this investigation is expected to go to the very bottom of an alleged enemy alien conspiracy which the Federal officials believe has been able in the last few months to smuggle great quantities of copper and other needed war materials through neutral European countries into Germany. Within less than ten hours after the discovery of the copper coils in the oil tanks of the Conrad Mohr, it was established by the Federal agents that on at least two previous eastbound voyages since Jan. 1 last this vessel had carried large quantities of copper in her tanks, and on one occasion at least also in her bunkers.

For months the agents of the Government have been at work to find out the secret of Germany's copper supply. That the Kaiser was getting copper in large amounts, and that most of the metal came from the United States was known, but from whom the supply was bought and the secret way in which it was smuggled overseas and into Germany remained a mystery until Friday night. As it was, it required three inspections of the Conrad Mohr before the customs agents found the copper.

Several days ago information was received at the Custom House that the Conrad Mohr, then taking on a cargo of oil at the Standard Oil terminal in Bayonne, would bear watching. The Customs Inspectors on duty in Bayonne were instructed to keep an eye on the ship and to report immediately if they discovered any efforts to load the ship with a cargo other than oil either from the pier or from barges. The Bayonne men saw nothing suspicious, but the authorities were taking no chances and ordered an inspection of the ship. Nothing except oil and the personal belongings of officers and crew, was discovered as a result of that inspection.

#### Clearance Papers Issued.

On Thursday Captain Einerson and Larson appeared at the Custom House for clearance papers. They made affidavit that the only cargo on board was oil, and that the Conrad Mohr was bound for Bergen and Christiania, Norway. The ship's cargo was consigned to the Eastern and Western Petroleum Company of Norway. Some time Friday the Conrad Mohr backed out into the Kill van Kull, and it is supposed that it was then that barges or some small craft came alongside and delivered the huge coils of copper wire which were dropped into the oil-filled tanks.

Friday afternoon just before the ship got under way Deputy Collector Lamb decided to make another inspection. He could not bring himself to believe that the Conrad Mohr carried nothing except oil. Mr. Lamb sent for Deputy Collector John Gass of his staff and told him to find the Mohr and make another search. A telephone message to find the ship brought the information that the vessel was on the way to Sandy Hook. The customs authorities had no time to lose then, and the navy was appealed to, and within less than half an hour one of the crack destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet was speeding through the bay at a speed of more than 25 knots.

The Conrad Mohr was well beyond the Quarantine Station when the destroyer came up astern. The Norwegian immediately stopped and was back at her pier at 7 o'clock, and then began the real inspection.

#### Inspection of Tanks Begun.

"Let's go to the bottom of these tanks," Gass suggested, and the Norwegian skipper is said to have looked rather crestfallen.

Gass ordered a member of the crew to bring out the grappling hooks.

Before ten minutes elapsed the copper had been discovered. Coil after coil was fished up, and the work never lagged until the last of the tanks had been cleaned out, so far as the copper was concerned.

Captain Einerson and Engineer Larson were then arrested and informed that they could not sail with the ship. They were brought back to New York yesterday morning and turned over to the Department of Justice. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who was communicated with, assigned Assistant United States District Attorneys J. E. Walsh and E. M. Stanton of the criminal branch of the District Attorney's office to take charge of the case for the Government.

The proceedings before Commissioner Hitchcock were brief, and neither of the prisoners made any statement. They were held for examination some day this week. Captain Einerson and Engineer Larson were closeted with agents of the Government for several hours both before and after the arraignment. Although the impression was created that the seamen had given valuable information to the Government, nostatement to that effect was forthcoming from the Federal authorities.

The Federal authorities believe that there are several other ships, perhaps a fleet of them, which have been supplying Germany with war metals by concealing copper and other materials in tanks and other parts of the ship, and the Secret Service is now making every effort to find out what ships have been engaged in this trade with the enemy.

### BROOKLYN MAN INTERNED.

#### Witnesses Say Weiler Photographed Waterfront and Lighthouses.

Carl Weiler, the German subject who was arrested by United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn on Monday, after he was accused of taking pictures of a submarine chaser manufacturing plant, has been interned at Ellis Island. He will remain there for the rest of the war. His case came up yesterday for final action before Federal Judge Chatfield.

Five companions of Weiler also appeared before Judge Chatfield. They were with Weiler in a yacht owned by one of them, Frank Horn of 23 Foxhall Street, Queens, on a short cruise, and told Marshal Power that Weiler had taken pictures of factories, promontories and lighthouses. They said that they never met Weiler before the trip. Judge Chatfield was satisfied that they had nothing to do with Weiler's activities, and released them.

Weiler lives at 169 Fingerboard Road, Rosebank, S. I. Assistant District Attorney Boer and Marshal Power made an investigation of his home and found letters which he had written to the German Consul before war was declared. In these letters Weiler was anxious to return to Germany and offer his services there. Marshal Power also learned of some other unnaturalized Germans living in the same house, who had filed applications for permits to live in the barred zone districts. The Marshal is investigating them.

### RADIO STATION HID IN WOODS.

#### Government Dismantles Plant Said to Have Aided Germans.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 14.—Reports reached here today of the discovery of a secret wireless station in the Watchung Mountains, which, it is said, has been giving Government officials considerable trouble.

The station was located in an isolated spot, surrounded by thick woods, the top of the aerial being exposed to view. The operators, learning of their discovery, disappeared. It is believed that they were employed by the German Government. The station, it was said, had been put out of commission.

# CUTS GERMANS OUT OF SEA INSURANCE

Continued from Page 1.

and seventeen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

### FOUR COMPANIES AFFECTED.

#### German Concerns Here Got Much Data Regarding Ships.

The four German companies doing large reinsurance business in New York are the Mannheim Insurance Company of Mannheim, Germany; the Nord Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg, the Alliance Insurance Company of Berlin, and the Münich Re-insurance Company of Münich, the latter with offices in Hartford, Conn. The local agents of the Mannheim Company are T. Herrman & Co. of 41 Wall Street, the members of which are Franze Herrman, Paul Wolf and Charles A. Orr. J. Raymond Smith is the agent of the Alliance Company. Karl Schreiner is agent of th Münich Company, with his headquarters in Hartford. He makes frequent trips to New York.

An important attaché of one of these four companies has been a subject of study by the United States authorities for some months. It is alleged that when the war began in 1914 he was living in England. On his estate was found a wireless outfit, it is said, by British detectives who arrived after the man was gone. According to Secret Service agents, he went to an acquaintance, a German-American then in England, and borrowed his passport on which he came to this country. He established himself here in the insurance business. The work took him to steamship piers, where he went until the President's proclamation closed the barred zones to him. He lives in New York at a well-known hotel in a barred zone. His application for a permit to enter the barred zone was signed by three well-known bankers. A report covering the activities of this man both in England and the United States has been filed in Washington. He was not in New York last night.

Wherever one of the German companies insured a ship or cargo, or took a part of the insurance from another company as reinsurance, it got the name and general description of the ship, her port of departure, her cargo, her speed, her destination. The time of departure was not given.

The New York State Department of Insurance recently made an investigation of the finances of the German companies, which showed that the patrons were amply protected. A high official of the department said he had found that while one of the companies was under a man who was strongly pro-ally, another company had as an American agent a violent pro-German.


*The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns*

*Hagedorn's*

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

**Final Clearance Sale**

SUITS—COATS—DRESSES

*Best values ever offered*

We do not carry over any merchandise from one season to another.

Sport Jersey Suits
Silk Faille and Velour Suits
Georgette Afternoon Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses
Taffeta Afternoon Dresses
Lace and Lingerie Gowns
Beaded Georgette Gowns
Evening Gowns
Faille Silk Coats
Satin Street Coats
Motor and Sport Coats

*Former Prices Were $85 to $125*

**29.75**

Jersey Street Dresses
Taffeta Dresses
Imported Voile Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses
Georgette Dresses
Motor and Sport Coats

*Former Prices Were up to $35.00*

**15.75**

*Positively None Sent C. O. D., Altered or Exchanged*



Est. 1879

Children's Colored Couch Hammocks, 21.00 & 25.25

**Best & Co.**

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Monday's Very Interesting News

A Very Important Sale

**300 Midsummer Wash Sports Skirts**

*Sizes for Women and Misses—2nd Floor*

**2.90**

Three charming new models of Gabardine, with patch pockets, fancy belt, pearl button trimmed.

**Imported Shetland Sweaters for Less**

*Sizes for Women and Misses—Main Floor*

Hand made, V neck, button front model, with patch pockets. In Hague Blue, Rose, Light Blue, Corn, Pink and White.

*Reduced to* **5.85**

Women Will Be Interested in These

**New Model Navy Taffeta Dresses**

*Sizes 34 to 40—2nd Floor*

**18.50**

Two smart advance fall models, especially made for this sale, of superior quality Navy Taffeta, featuring a new tunic, trimmed with Georgette and bead trimming.

*2nd Floor*

2.00 & 2.50 Are the Usual Prices of

**These 200 Women's Summer Kimonos**

**1.50**

*Purchased for Less and Marked for Less*

*Style No.* 1.—Of Cotton Crepe, Empire style, embroidered yoke, back and front, Organdie sailor collar and cuffs. In Pink, Light Blue, Lavender and Copen.

*Style No.* 2.—Of Cotton Crepe, Empire style, large sailor collar and sleeves shirred ribbon trimmed. In Pink, Light Blue, Copen and Lavender.

*Style No.* 3.—Of Dotted Lawn, Empire fitted model, with pocket, border of material down front, sleeves and surplice collar.

**Women's Summer Stockings**

*At Special Prices—Main Floor*

At .35 — *Our Regular .45 Grade* — Of fine Cotton, elastic, in fast Black or pure White, double garter top and extra spliced soles.

At .50 — *Our Regular .65 & .75 Grade* — Of light weight fine gage Mercerized Cotton, fast Black, narrow Richelieu ribbed, also boot thread pure dye silk in pure white with cotton tops.

**Girls' and Misses' Midsummer Fashions**

New Merchandise of Best & Co.'s superior standards in materials, needlework, patterns and styles. *3rd Floor*

**Misses' Sports Skirts—New**
Summer models of White Rippeline or Gabardine.
3.95

**Misses' Cravenette Coats**
Full cut models, suitable for motor, tramping or rain.
15.00

**Girls' Hand-Smocked Pocket Dress**
Of fancy colored Dimity or White Dotted Swiss. Sizes 4 to 7 years.
5.95 *Special*

**Misses' Summer Frocks—New**
Of Imported Anderson Check Gingham. A smart model.
13.50

**Misses' Sports Coats—Special**
A smart new model of Wool Jersey.
15.00

**Girls' Military Capes**
Stunning models of Navy Serge, braid bound. Sizes 8 to 14 years.
12.95

*"Correct and Original Fashions"*



*Misses' Advance Fall Models Advertised in Rotogravure Section*

**BONWIT TELLER & CO.**

*The Specialty Shop of Originations*

FIFTH AVENUE, at 38th St., NEW YORK

*Monday—Exceptional Sale of*

WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

*Most Unusual Values*

**23.50**

One or two frocks of a kind in the latest Summer fashions of gingham, handkerchief linen, crepe de chine and net. Also a limited number of afternoon and evening gowns.

*French Handmade*

BLOUSES

*Formerly 9.75 to 21.50*

**4.90**

BROKEN SIZES in Summer fabrics, plain and hand embroidered.
NO C. O. D.'S, EXCHANGES, CREDITS

*Women's White Canvas*

BOOTS AND PUMPS

*Specially Priced*

**6.00**

Strictly handmade Regent pumps designed on latest lines. Also high boots.
ALL SIZES AA TO D

*Clearance Sale of Women's Coats*

*At Extraordinary Price Reductions*

**14.50** *Formerly 21.50 to 35.00* — Two or three of a kind in wool jersey, black and white and novelty checks.

**25.00** *Formerly 35.00 to 65.00* — Coats of tricotine, burella, plaids, checks, wool jersey, tussore silk.

*Entire Remaining Stock*

WOMEN'S SUITS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

*Regardless of Cost*

*Entire Remaining Stock*

MISSES' SUITS and COATS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

*Regardless of Cost*

*TO CLOSE OUT MONDAY*

*Beach Costumes*
Fine quality taffeta with bloomers and cap to match. Trimmed with contrasting color.
*Formerly 29.50 to 49.00* — 19.75

*Bathing Frocks* BROKEN SIZES.
Of taffeta, satin and fibre trimmed in contrasting colors.
*Formerly 10.75 to 16.50* — 7.95

*Swimming Suits*
Of wool jersey with bloomers attached. *Formerly 5.95* — 3.95

*Evening Petticoats*
Of crepe de chine and wash satin, deep flounces of chiffon and lace, under flounce of chiffon. *Formerly 6.95 to 8.95* — 4.95

*Crepe de Chine Nightgowns*
Nightgowns of crepe de chine, Empire model, hemstitching, fine tucks, ribbon bows.
*Formerly 5.95* — 3.95

*Crepe de Chine Chemises*
Envelope style, with wide ecru Val. lace, ribbon shoulder straps.
*Formerly 2.00* — 1.55

*Glove Silk Bloomers*
White, pink and black, re-enforced. *Special at* — 2.00

*Embr'd Glove Silk Vests*
Tailor finished regulation shoulder or bodice style, with satin ribbon straps. *Special at* — 1.75

*GREATLY REDUCED PRICES*

*Novelty Silk Hose*
Lace inserts, openwork insteps and fancy clox in black, white, colors. *Formerly up to 7.50* — 2.75

*Superfine Silk Hose*
Plain and embroidered clox styles in black, white, colors.
*Formerly 1.45 and 1.75* — 1.25

*Lustrous Silk Hose*
Re-enforced garter tops, black, white and colors. — .95

*White Milanese Silk Gloves*
Long and short, double tipped fingers. *Special at* — .75

*French Kid Gloves*
Two-clasp pique or overseam sewn, in white and with black stitching. *Special at* — 2.25

*Imported Hand Knit Sweaters*
Light weight sweaters, coat styles, all the new shades. — 12.00

*Slip-over & Sleeveless Sweaters*
Hand and machine Shetland sweaters in novelty styles.
— 5.50 to 25.00

*New Silk Sweaters*
In solid color, novelty effects and exclusive weaves. — 42.50 to 55.00

*Glove Silk Union Suits*
Tailor finish regulation shoulder or bodice style, satin ribbon straps, white and pink.
*Special at* — 2.95

# GERMAN PAPER HERE SLURS OUR AIRCRAFT

## Morgen-Herold Prints False Statements of Teutonic Superiority in Flying.

### LIBEL ON AMERICAN ENGINES

Best Motors Declared to be 8 1-2 Pounds Per Horse Power, When, in Fact, Some Are Only 2 1-2.

Indignation has been aroused in aviation circles in New York by the recent publication in the Morgen-Herold of this city of a statement purporting to be made by "a gentleman well known in the world of technical knowledge," asserting that Great Britain had announced herself "too civilized" to raid and bomb German cities in reprisal for German air raids, when, in truth, British aviators were not capable of such exploits. This conclusion was based on the assertion that "the allied motor of the best type weighs approximately four and a half pounds per horse power; many weigh as much as eight pounds per horse power, while the best American motors have not been brought below eight and a half pounds per horse power."

With this as a premise the statement continued by demanding: "What does this mean? It means that a machine of 150 horse power requires a motor of 725 pounds weight in the very best allied type, and about 1,200 pounds in other machines on the Allies' side. The Mercedes motor of 150 horse power weighs only 260 pounds, leaving about 460 pounds for extra fuel and bomb supply," and concluded with the boast:

"It is an uncontrovertible fact that, all other things equal, a German machine with a 150-horse power Mercedes motor can take along 800 pounds in large bombs, 300 pounds in small bombs, 650 pounds of gasoline, and two aviators, in addition to carrying its own weight, while the best French plane of 150 horse power can only carry 600 pounds in large bombs, 300 in small bombs, and 200 pounds in gasoline. If the gasoline is increased, the number and size of the bombs is decreased; the French machine will reach a top speed of 110 miles an hour under these circumstances—the German machine 125-130 miles an hour. That's why the Allies have not raided the German 'hinterland' to any extent so far! And no other reason—take it from one who knows!"

Members of the Aero Club of America refuted every statement of the anonymous author and denounced him as a traitor to the country. His statement, they said, was of the kind that has been prepared for Germans ever since the war began to keep their courage up and to delude them as to true conditions.

It was pointed out that many German machines had been brought down behind the French and British lines, and a corps of experts devoted its talents to nothing except the examination of these captured German craft that the Allies might take advantage of any single step in advance made by their adversaries in airplane construction. This fact alone, it was pointed out, was sufficient refutation of the assertion that the best allied motors had a weight of four and a half pounds per horse power, for had the Allies been able to develop nothing of their own they had only to copy, or repair and use, the German motors that fell into their hands. It is a fact, however, that many allied motors weigh only between two and three pounds per horse power, while experts here question the accuracy of the assertion that a Mercedes motor weighs only 260 pounds for 150 horse power. Even were this true, however, it was pointed out that the Allies now hold control of the air on all their fronts, and have established by such few inland raids as they have made their ability to reach any part of Germany.

As for the statement that the best American motors have not been brought below eight and a half pounds per horse power, the records show that as long ago as 1909 the motor employed by the Wright brothers weighed only seven pounds per horse power. Since then American motors have been refined until a ratio of more than four to one is unusual, and tested motors have been produced weighing little more than two and a half to one.

### BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Armadale Torpedoed on June 27—Eleven Men Missing.

LONDON, July 14.—The British transport Armadale has been sunk by a submarine, it is officially announced. The statement reads:

"The British transport Armadale, with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic on June 27. Six soldiers, one passenger, and four of the crew are missing, and it is presumed they were drowned."

The Armadale was a merchant steamer of 6,153 tons gross, built in 1909 at Glasgow and owned by the Australind Steamship Company of London. She was 395 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 27 feet depth.

#### Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "M. E. Simons" toward assisting the "Fresh Air Fund." The money has been turned over to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

*Our Younger Patrons*

must not think that our store was always centrally located. Your mothers and fathers can tell you when they used to go "'way up to 59th street to Bloomingdales'."

But as empires take their course westward, cities take their course northward. And so by degrees Bloomingdales' has become more centrally located for *all* New Yorkers, until to-day it is the one store that is near to their homes and also near to their hearts.

All Cars Transfer on

Bloomingdales

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.


# SPEED UP INDUSTRY, EDISON'S WARNING

## Nation Must Make Good Its Pledge to the World, Inventor Tells Dealers' Convention.

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—"Speed up industry that this nation may fulfill its assumed obligations as protector of democracy in the world." This is the burden of an article by Thomas A. Edison that appears this month in his own publication, The Amberol Record. It was distributed this morning to the 300 phonograph dealers who closed their convention with a visit to his laboratory.

"This nation has agreed to save democracy from despotism, and at no matter what cost it must carry out its contract," say the inventor. "The nation is not a third person—it is ourselves. The nation's obligation is our obligation, and each of us should work harder than he ever worked before, and produce more than he ever produced before, in order to better discharge his share of the obligation which the nation has assumed."

The object of the convention was to bring Edison dealers in close touch with the product, and forty papers were read during the week, while the first few days were spent in regular classes of instruction at the plant.

Mr. Edison's appearance before the men was his first in public in several months. Members of the party were curious to see his time card, which is number 1 at the plant, and they found that on the night he was to meet them at the Waldorf-Astoria he did not leave his labors at the plant until 12:13 o'clock.

Speaking today to the men Mr. Edison said: "We now have all the rebellious elements under control," referring to the difficulties encountered soon after imports of certain chemicals needed in the trade ceased to come from Germany. Mr. Edison now has succeeded in making every element needed in his own industries, or else has found a satisfactory substitute, so that at last he has established his own business on an "all-American" basis.

### ARRESTED IN $15,000 THEFT.

Elevator Operator in Apartment House Accused of Aiding Burglars.

Charles Loeber, who has served two terms in prison for burglary and robbery, was arrested last night in connection with the robbery of Mrs. Carrie Rubenstein in her apartment at 135 West Seventy-ninth Street on Thursday night, when jewels valued at $15,000 were stolen. Loeber was employed as an elevator operator in the apartment house, and it is alleged that he took the robbers to the Rubenstein apartment on the twelfth floor and also gave them the use of the telephone switchboard and aided them when they telephoned that two Inspectors of the electric company wished to repair the meter.

After the men had bound and gagged Mrs. Rubenstein Loeber aided the robbers in their escape, it is alleged, by failing to run the elevator to the twelfth floor when a call was sent for it and by impeding telephone calls for the police. The police have found that Loeber served six months in prison for burglary in 1906 and a year for robbery in 1913. The jewels have not been recovered.

# WANTS OUR INVENTORS TO HAVE FEDERAL AID

## Congressman Lunn Proposes a Board to Encourage Development of Military Devices.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Creation in the War Department of a board of military inventions is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative George R. Lunn of New York, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The bill provides that the duty of the board shall be "to seek, receive, inquire into, and assist in the development of, inventions, inventive proposals, and inventive ideas of possible military value to the United States."

The fact that other nations have outstripped the United States in the use of such American inventions as the submarine, the airplane, and the light machine gun, Mr. Lunn says, justifies creation of such a board. It is proposed that the board shall consist of five civilian members appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall serve without compensation, but receive actual expenses.

A statement issued by Representative Lunn says: "The fact that the airplane, submarine, and light machine gun are being used in the present war as weapons of first importance, and that these great inventions are American inventions, which this Government, in the years past, refused to develop, but which were developed by foreign Governments, is decidedly humiliating. No one today favors the policy of negation which, in the past, has forced American inventors of war machinery to turn to other Governments for the development of their ideas.

"The inventive genius of America is one of the traditions. Such a board should have the power to encourage American inventors of small means, who could not possibly develop their own ideas."

# BUREAU TO CARE FOR CAPTURED AMERICANS

## General Bliss Announces Establishment of a Relief Committee at Berne.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Acting Chief of Staff of the army, tonight issued through the Adjutant General's department formal announcement of the establishment at Berne, Switzerland, of a central committee which will extend relief to American soldiers who may be captured in the war and sent to Germany as prisoners. General Bliss's formal announcement follows:

"The American Legation at Berne, Switzerland, has formed an organization at that place by direction of the Department of State to co-operate under instructions from that department with the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, representing American interests in Germany, for the relief of Americans who are now or may be in the future detained as prisoners of war in Germany. This organization has been designated the 'American Prisoners' Central Committee.' Address Berne, Switzerland.

"All members of the army of the United States and all persons accompanying or serving therewith and subject to military jurisdiction should, in case of capture by German forces, communicate with that committee."


"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

**Lee-Morris Co**

at 36th Street **394 Fifth Avenue** at 36th Street

*For Monday Only*

*Extraordinary Sales*

*Unequaled money-saving opportunity to complete your summer wardrobe.*

*A Special Clearance*

*Fashionable Silk Dresses Silk and Cloth Suits*

*Taffeta, Satin, Georgette, Serge, Silk Jersey, Crepe de Chine.*

*Formerly to 59.50* **15.00** *Formerly to 59.50*

*None C. O. D. None Credited. None Exchanged.*

*Special Showing To-morrow*

*Newest Dresses*

*eloquently delineating the last word of foremost Parisian modistes*

*Taffeta—Satin—Georgette Foulard—Linen—Voile*

**6.95 to 35.00**

*exquisitely elaborated in silk soutache and beaded effects.*

*For Immediate Disposal*

*50 Sport Suits*

*Highet class models, jersey, khaki kool, Burella.*

**15.00 & 25.00**

*Formerly to 57.50*

*Sale—Skirts*

*Fine White Gabardine—Exceptional Tailoring.*

**2.95**

*Trimmed with Best Pearl Buttons. New Model Patch Pockets—Separate Belt.*

*For To-morrow Only*

*55 Tailored Suits*

*Formerly to 27.50* **10.00** *Formerly to 27.50*

*Serge—Check—Poplin—Gabardine*

Lee-Morris Co.—394 Fifth Ave.



# HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Quick and accurate service saves your time. Our 56 Nat'l Cash Registers serve you quickly

BUSINESS HOURS 9 TO 6.
Closed Saturdays (Clerks' Holiday) During July and August, as Originated by Us 17 Years Ago.

COMING SALES:
Voiles—Tub Skirts
Men's Shirts—Pumps—Boys' Tub Suits & Trousers

## *Ready for Every Mid-Summer Need*
## *Smart Wearables! Advance Hats! Bathing Togs!*
## *The Following for Both Monday and Tuesday*

### *It's Here—If It's SILK*

Every Silken Fabric in Any Color Desired

**Attractively Cool and Smart**

**WHITE WASH SILKS**

Light and heavy weight fabrics—all soft finish.

**White Silk Broadcloth**— 1.37, 1.50, 1.69 | **White Pongee**— .97, 1.25, 1.50 | **White Habutai**— .77, .97, 1.25

**FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS**

Plain fabrics in all colors and many novelties.

**35-inch Taffetas**—Chiffon finish, high lustre—all colors with exceptional line of blues ..... 1.47

**40-inch Crepe de Chine**—Fine crepe weave—all colors—special ..... 1.19

**35-inch Taffetas**—chiffon finish—plain and satin stripes—special our reg. $1.50 and $1.44 ..... 1.27

**40-inch Crepe de Chines**—Full crepe effect—all colors—special ..... 1.47

**40-inch Crepe Meteor**—New dull finish—all colors—special ..... 1.95

**35-inch Satins**—Summer weights—special ..... 1.21 .... 1.37 .... 1.57

**Yard Wide Silk Mixed Shantung Pongee**—Natural, tan and popular colors—special ..... .67

**40-inch Georgette Crepe**—fine sheer crepe effect—special— 1.29 and 1.54

**Yard Wide Chiffon Poplin**—Silk mixed—fine lustre—special ..... .79

**35-inch Taffetas**—Chiffon finish—high lustre—very special ..... 1.24

**All Silk Shantungs**—Fine and rough weave—natural and tan. .97 .. 1.25 .. 1.48 .. 1.74 .. 1.97

**BLACK SILKS**

Rich, deep black, in desirable qualities.

**40-inch Black Charmeuse and Crepe Meteor**— 1.95 .. 2.25 .. 2.45

**35-inch Black Satin**— Light, medium and heavy weights, .97 .. 1.21 .. 1.47 .. 1.75 .. 1.95

**35-inch Black Faille Francaise, Peau de Sole and Peau de Cygne**— Special .. 1.95

**40-inch Black Poplins**— Silk Mixed, 1.47 .. 1.75 .. 2.67

**35-inch Black Taffeta**— Chiffon finish— 1.24 .. 1.47 .. 1.75 .. 1.95

**40-inch Black Crepe de Chine**— 1.25 .. 1.47 .. 1.74 .. 1.95

**35-inch Black Jap Silk**— .69 .. .79 .. .98 .. 1.25

### Timely Coats of Chic Taffeta

Charming Models in Black and Navy

Suited to Both Average and Stout Figures

High or normal waistline styles—belted or sash designs. Half lined or throughout.

**17.75** Our reg. $21.74 to $23.74

Smart overlaid silk collars of self or contrasting color — deep turnback cuffs, button trimmed.

**Some Silk Sport Coats**

Distinctively different—included at this price.

### *APRONS for Everybody In Dainty or Practical Styles*

**Bungalow, Princess and Cinderella Aprons**

Plain chambray with V-neck, pockets and cuffs trimmed with contrasting materials—striped percales—elastic belt—sailor collar, with novelty tie and elastic—shirred sleeves—Cinderella sleeveless aprons—gingham and seersucker with Bulgarian band trimmings. Sizes 36 to 42.
Our reg. .84; Special ..... .68

**Embroidered Lawn Aprons** Short aprons with scalloped ruffle and pocket—long aprons with bib and shoulder straps—our reg. .38—special ..... .24

**Nurses' Cambric Aprons** Gathered or gored skirt—our reg. .68—special ..... .56

**Plain and Fancy Aprons** Dotted Swiss, crossbar and plain lawn aprons—embroidery or lace-trimmed—also plain lawn with embroidery bibs—our reg. .68—special ..... .45

**Gingham Band Aprons** Strings and pockets—blue and white—our reg. .38—special ..... .24

**Gingham and Percale Aprons** Without or with round-neck bib—rick-rack or white piping trim'd—plain or novelty pockets—our reg. .55—special ..... .45

**Bungalow, Princess or Bib Aprons** Percale, Seersucker and Chambray—middy styles and buttoned front or back—also elastic belt model—our reg. .74—special ..... .58

**Extra Size Bungalow and Princess Aprons** Gingham and Seersucker with white pipings—buttoned back and pockets—with or without sleeves—our reg. .94—special ..... .78

### Various Specials for Monday & Tuesday From Curtain and Upholstery Depts.

**36-Inch Cretonnes** Usually .50 and .60. Special .37
A heavy repp weave—Cubist—Japanese—Chinese—Floral—Verdure designs—as you will.

**Unusual Cretonnes** .77 Elsewhere $1.25.
Great styles of Japanese print designs—bizarre floral effects—vividly colored bud patterns. Others also.

**Of Crash**

PORTIERES with stencil designs—flower or bird designs. Special, per pair ..... 3.94

COUCH COVERS—stencil designs to match portieres ..... 3.27

**Curtains and Curtainings**

**Novelty Net Curtains**

Just a special lot of these coolest-of-curtains—made with the centre valance and loop top—ready to hang—Patterns charmingly simple—square meshes—Brussels or Filet designs. Cream or white.

Those regularly
.98 values ..... Special .77 | $2.19 values ..... Special 1.44
$1.25 values ..... Special .88 | $2.49 values ..... Special 1.77
Reg. $1.75 .... Special 1.27

**Snowflake Curtains** Tassel fringe—cross stripes are blue, gold, rose or tan on cream or tinted grounds. Special— 1.94

**Ready-to-Hang Curtains** Lace and net patterns—loops on these sash curtains. Special— .37

Many others .21 to .48

**45-Inch Imported Madras**

Delightfully sheer and cool—Neat floral designs in rose, blue or gold on cream or white grounds—Our reg. .67 ..... .48

**Scrim Curtainings** Plain, striped or with double borders. White, cream or Arab. Special, per yd. ..... .10¾

**Novelty Scrims** In colors—allover designs and double borders of floral patterns. Our reg. .19 ..... .15

**Drapery Poplins** Solid tones, rose, old blue, wood brown—and shades of green—our reg. .39—special— .28

**Remnants of Velours** Brocade designs—exquisite stripe effects—various colorings—val. $3.98 to $5.98—special— 1.94

### *Swimming Suits* For Women *Specially Priced*

SIMPLE SLIP-ON STYLES IN BLACK OR NAVY MOHAIR

Some have pockets, others have white pipings, cords and buttons. Various collars. Many different styles, but all sizes up to 44 in lot.

Special, **3.67**

BLACK TAFFETA SUITS

One surplice style ties in back and has a pleated skirt. Deep collar—sleeveless. Another suit has trimmings of Persian silk. One fetching style in surf satin is gathered from yoke—has collar and belt of fine pin check silk. Puffy little sleeves—other suits in this group.

Special, **6.00**

SPECIAL PRICE IN CAPS

Various colors—some with brims—others diving cap style—others with gathered tops—very attractive in their gay colors—green, blue and red—

Special, **.48**

### About Three Very Special Hat Events

THE PRICE STORY—Perhaps you have discovered this rule of ours, for it is inflexible. NEW GOODS ARE SOLD WHILE NEW. Quick turnover in all stocks is our habit. Of course, that means tremendous bargains in HATS—because while a HAT IS STILL IN HEIGHT OF DEMAND we cut our prices—clear them out—for the next and newest things. Here are some new mid-Summer hats at cut prices.

**Satin Hats** Special, **2.85** Our reg. $3.95.
All black—all white or all navy—just as you prefer.
Any number of tams—some braided—some with soft silk tassels. Some velvet with pleated silk fluting.
Military toques—broad sailors of folds of satin—with just a narrow grosgrain ribbon about the crown. A very wide variety of these simple and smart hats.

**Very Different Hats** Special, **8.50**
They sell regularly at $10.00. A saucy sailor—of navy and white satin, with haeckel breast about the brim's edge. A rolling sailor in blue, with a huge bow of velvet—sheer maline brims and velvet ornaments and crowns.
Smart sailors of crepe and contrasting silk—black and white or blue and sand. Many smart hats in sand color—one a soft sailor of Georgette crepe has banding on edge of brim.
All smart and distinctive models.

**Untrimmed Satin Hats** A great variety of large and small shapes in black, white and color. Our reg. $1.87. **1.47**

**A Special in Trimming** Wings, aigrettes, breast bands—and Imitation Paradise Feathers—in black or white. Our reg. .95 and $1.17. Special, **.75**

Free Trimming Service If Materials Are Purchased Here.

### Summer Savings —IN— Seasonable Hosiery

**Women's Silk Hose** Novelty stripes—double sole, heel and toe—our reg. $1.07— **.95**

**Women's Lisle Hose** Black and white—double sole, heel and toe—our reg. .45— **.37**

**Children's Sample Socks** Plain colors or white, with fancy striped tops—our reg. .21 and .24— **.16**

**Children's Mercerized Hose** Black only—double heel and toe—our reg. .28— **.21**

**Sample Lot of Men's Silk Hose** Novelty plaids—double sole, heel and toe—sizes 9½, 10 and 10½ **.54**

### *There Are Frocks and Frocks*

*These Are Unusually Smart*

(Illustrated.)

The embroidery on sleeves and belt (in back) and designs on buckle are of vivid color—the inserted panel is of georgette crepe—the pleating on the side is of soft satin—the blouse collar is of white satin.

Special ..... 27.75

At **15.00**
One taffeta model of this group has a deep patent leather belt—a tunic skirt which has great pockets, button-trimmed, on it. A simple pleated frock of crepe de chine with a deep smock-like blouse caught in by wide belt—has two large pockets for its only trimming. This is made in black, navy, flesh and white. There are new foulard frocks in polka dot or coin dot, combined with crepe georgette. The collars are of white georgette.

At **21.50**
A soft satin—with a little gay embroidery—a taffeta combined with georgette crepe—one has a surplice blouse which forms a sash to tie in back—a quaint style in taffeta with a peasant bodice—deep distended pockets—a simple surplice style with filet pattern collar has an effectively draped skirt.
All these frocks in the always useful navy blue.

ALTERATIONS FREE OF CHARGE.

### *Men's Swimming Suits*

**Navy Blue Worsted**

Sleeveless Shirts and Trunks to Match in All Sizes.

Our Reg. $2.95 ..... 2.00
Our Reg. $4.98 ..... 3.85

**Three Other Specials in Men's Furnishing Dept.**

*Men's Terry Bath Robes* Heavy Jacquard figures in blue, tan, helio and pink—cord and girdle. **2.95** Our reg. $3.85

*Men's Silk Striped Shirts* Heavy silk or satin stripes—woven grounds—effective color combinations—soft cuffs. **1.45** Our reg. $1.69 and $1.97

*Men's Alpaca Coats* Tailor-Made Coats of Lustrous Fabric in Black Only. Our Reg. $2.35—$1.95

REMEMBER—Everything for the Vacation Toilet Accessories Stationery A New Bag Varieties Here

*A Fitting Remembrance For War Times*

To be sent to the sailor or soldier who has gone to the front.

TWO STERLING SILVER RINGS

Both identical (in designs appropriate for army or navy men)—one of which She keeps, while the box containing the other is sent to Him.

Special .87

**MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.**

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

**$1.89 and $2.49 Women's and Misses' Tub Skirts** ..... 1.54 Gabardine and pique—various models—all lengths. SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

**$1.19 Extra-Size Blouses** ..... .82 Striped voile or rice cloth—neatly tailored—organdie collars—sizes 46 to 54. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

**$1.95 Striped Tub Silk Blouses** .... 1.57 Tailored styles—assorted colored stripes. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

**$1.87 Japanese Panama Hats** ..... 1.27 Untrimmed — fine weave — newest large and small shapes. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

**$2.95 Ready-to-wear Hats** ..... 1.87 Black, white and navy—smart trimmings—new styles. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

**94 ct. Percale and Gingham Housedresses** ..... .84 Stripes and checks—variety of styles — contrast trimmings — all sizes to 44. HOUSEDRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

**Women's Cotton Union Suits** ..... .27 Seconds of 44 ct. quality—low neck—sleeveless—lace or shell knee. KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

**$1.55 Men's Percale Pajamas** ..... 1.17 Stripes or plain colors—well made. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

**47 ct. Boys' Percale Blouses** ..... .35 Light and dark stripes—collars attached—some sport and neckband styles—8 to 15 yrs. BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

**97 ct. Little Tots' White Dresses** .... .77 Yoke, Empire and waist models—lace and emb'y trimmed—sizes to 5 yrs. INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

**$3.96 Boys' Washable Suits** ..... 3.18 Semi-Norfolk models—pleated or pinch back—khaki drill, striped, tan and gray crashes—some have extra trousers—7 to 17 yrs. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

**$1.74 Boys' Washable Suits** ..... 1.27 3 to 8 yrs.—beach or junior Norfolk styles—white, colors and stripes. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

**35 ct. Box of Initial Stationery** .... .22 Gilt initial on paper and envelopes—combination pen and pencil. STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

**$1.27 Men's and Women's Umbrellas** 1.00 Black, American taffeta—plain handles. UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

**$7.50 New Couch Hammocks** ..... 5.66 Khaki color—rust proof springs—tufted mattress, complete with windshield and chains. HAMMOCKS—THIRD FLOOR.

**$1.98 Crochet Spreads** ..... 1.42 Full size—large assortment of good designs. SPREADS—BASEMENT.

**$1.39 Hemstitched Sheets** ..... .97 90x99-inch—dependable quality. MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

**18 ct. Bleached Turkish Towels** ... .12½ Hemmed—white terry stripe borders. TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

**32 ct. Bleached Damasks** ..... .24 58-inch—floral patterns—mercerized. LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

**25 ct. Curtain Madras** ..... .16 36-inch—detached figured, with double border designs—cream and white. UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

**$1.19 Cottage Scrim Curtains** ..... .87 Cretonne valance with lace edge—assorted styles. LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

**$3.97 Jacquard Comfortable Blankets** ..... 3.24 Eiderdown finish—handsome designs for bungalows, auto or traveling. BLANKETS—BASEMENT.

**25 ct. Wide Ribbons** ..... .20 Satins, moires and taffetas—white, black and colors—also Dresdens. RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

**97 ct. Black Satins—35-inch** ..... .81 Specially soft, serviceable quality good black. SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

**$1.87 Longcloth—10-yd. pc.** ..... 1.65 36-inch—excellent quality for undergarments, babies' wear, etc. WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

**15 ct. Fancy Voiles** ..... .11 Assortment of dainty patterns. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

**22 ct. Romper Suitings** ..... .16 Good colors—fine for knockabout clothes. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

**68 ct. 50-inch Mohair Sicilienne s** .. .55 Silk finished—heavy, round weave—cream, gray, brown, navy and black—less than m'f'r's cost. DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

**54 ct. Scarfs and Squares** ..... .40 Lace trimmed—various patterns. DECORATIVE LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

# ASTOR WHO MARRIED POOR GIRL NO PAUPER

## Gave Up $30,000,000 for Love of Gardener's Daughter, but Still Has Princely Income.

## IN RETIREMENT 50 YEARS

### Holds Trust Right in 125 Rich Parcels of Manhattan Realty Now Worth Millions.

Henry Astor, the only surviving son of the late William B. Astor, and grand-uncle of Vincent Astor, who is now more than 85 years old and has lived in retirement at West Copake, Columbia County, since his marriage more than fifty years ago to the daughter of his father's gardener, is not in poor circumstances, as has been generally supposed, but receives the income from more than 125 parcels of improved property in Manhattan. He was believed to have been cut off with only enough income for his maintenance because of his father's opposition to his marriage, which has been said to have cost him $30,000,000. His father disinherited him and left his share of the estate to the Astor Library.

Henry Astor receives a princely income under a trust deed executed in 1869 affecting the Astor property, which had been partitioned in 1834 by John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor. His brothers, John Jacob and William Astor, and the late Charles F. Southmayd, a noted New York lawyer, were originally named as trustees under the trust establish.d for Henry Astor, but when he married the daughter of his father's gardener, now Mrs. Malvina W. Astor, who still lives, they resigned, and other trustees were named.

Details as to the property composing the trust were made known yesterday when the present Trustees, Henry Lewis Morris, Charles A. Peabody, and Lewis Spencer Morris, filed an accounting and asked approval of their acts. They obtained an order from Justice Hendrick serving by publication all parties having an interest in the original Astor property living outside of the State.

The trust deed, attached to the petition of the Trustees, shows that the issue of all Henry Astor's brothers and sisters, except those of John Jacob Astor, father of William Waldorf Astor, now Baron Astor, will share in the property on the death of the life beneficiary. These include Vincent Astor and his sister, Ava Alice Muriel, and his infant half-brother, John Astor, son of Mrs. William B. Dick. Others interested in the property, who are joined as defendants, are Helen Roosevelt Robinson, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Charlotte Augusta Haig, Caroline Schermerhorn Wilson, James L. Van Alen, Louis Zborowski, the Countess Margaret de Steurs Oberndorff, Arthur Astor Carey, and the members of the Chanler family.

The schedule of realty composing the trust shows that in the block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, Henry Astor owns a frontage of 783 feet on Forty-fifth Street, 80 feet on Broadway, 200 feet on Eighth Avenue, and 200 feet on Forty-sixth Street. He also owns the southeast corner of Forty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue, extending 200 feet on Forty-sixth Street and 100 feet on Ninth Avenue. At the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue he has 525 feet on Forty-sixth Street and 100 feet on Eighth Avenue. On the north side of Forty-sixth Street he has a frontage of 150 feet, beginning 50 feet east of Tenth Avenue. In the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, Mr. Astor owns 200 feet, with 276 feet on Fiftieth Street and 183 feet on Forty-ninth Street.

Other parcels include 200 feet on Tenth Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, with 300 feet on Forty-eighth Street and 325 feet on Forty-seventh Street; northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, extending 300 feet on Fiftieth Street and 100 feet on Twelfth Avenue, together with lands under water in front of Lots 31 to 34, and the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, 225 feet on Fifty-first Street and 100 feet on Eleventh Avenue.

The deed included originally a third interest in the old Astor House property, but this was conveyed later to other members of the family with Henry Astor's approval. The same is true of certain lots in West Forty-fifth Street, but since it was set aside the trust property has been increased by purchases made by the trustees of property on West Forty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

The trust deed provides that Henry Astor is to receive all the income during his lifetime, and he reserved the right, in case he died with issue, to divide his share of the property among his children as he saw fit. He has no children.

# DANBURY HATTERS SETTLE JUDGMENT

## $165,000 Payment Makes About $235,000 Collected by Plaintiff in Famous Labor Case.

DANBURY, Conn., July 14.—An agreement for a settlement of the judgment of $252,000 and costs in the case of D. E. Loewe & Co. against members of the United Hatters of North America was announced today after a short conference between the lawyers and union officers representing the litigants.

It was learned later that the amount paid in final settlement of the judgment was about $165,000, which with the $70,000 previously collected by Loewe & Co. from savings banks deposits under attachment, makes about $235,000. A check for the final payment was given at the conclusion of the conference. It is understood, and formal steps to have the attachments vacated will be taken next Monday.

The famous Danbury hatters' case had its inception in a boycott of the product of the Loewe factory after the firm refused to make its shop a closed one, at the time in 1902 when organized labor was trying to unionize all factories in Danbury. Union men in the Loewe plant were called out on July 25, 1906. A strike actually began on Aug. 20. The boycott followed, and action under the Sherman anti-trust law was begun that Fall.

Litigation was almost continuous until recently, when final judgment was obtained by the firm, and it moved in the United States courts to recover judgment. The case twice went to the United States Supreme Court. The firm's judgment embraced triple damages under the law which brought the total to approximately $250,000.

It has been asserted that throughout the many years of litigation there has been no personal enmity between Mr. Loewe and his former employes.

## PLANS FOR BAR MEETING.

### American Association Will Hold Convention in Saratoga Sept. 4.

The program for the meeting of the American Bar Association to be held in Saratoga Springs on Sept. 4, 5, and 6 was published yesterday. The formal opening of the meeting on Sept. 4 will be preceded on Monday by a conference of delegates from bar associations. Notable lawyers from all over this country and legal representatives of other nations will attend the meeting.

The address of welcome will be delivered on Tuesday morning by Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs; Charles E. Hughes, whose subject has not been announced, will deliver an address on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 5, and Maitre Gaston de Leval of the Bar of Brussels will speak on "Prussian Law As Applied in Belgium" on Thursday afternoon. Others scheduled to make addresses are George Sutherland of Utah on "Private Rights and Government Control," United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia on "The Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States," and William H. Burges of Illinois on a subject not announced.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws will meet in Saratoga in the week preceding the opening of the Bar Association's meeting, its sessions beginning on Aug. 29 and closing on Sept. 3. The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology will meet on Sept. 3 and 4, and various bodies allied with and subsidiary to the Bar Association will meet in conjunction with it.

## CLEANUP NEAR NAVY YARD.

### Secret Service Agents Investigate Resorts in Brooklyn.

Following the recent action by the Federal authorities in cleaning up reputed vice resorts near the Government naval station at Newport, R. I., it was learned yesterday that Secretary of the Navy Daniels will take similar steps to rid the neighborhood of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn of disreputable persons and places. It is understood that Secret Service investigators have been at work gathering information about resorts near the naval stations all over the country.

The navy enlistments at the yard in Brooklyn have brought hundreds of young men to the service there since war was declared, and the presence of a number of naval vessels at this station has afforded shore liberty for a larger number of the crews than in peace time. According to the police records, there has been a noticeable increase of complaints growing out of the activities of vice resorts and their followers in the last few months, and this situation is regarded by the naval authorities as a menace to the many new recruits of the navy.

An increased force of plain clothes men under Inspector Frank A. Tierney, whose district includes the vicinity of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, has been busy for several weeks past. In their operations they learned that many young sailors have been lured to places where they have been robbed. It was while in a vice hunt to rid the section of Brooklyn frequented by men and women, who appear to be working in organized gangs, that Policeman Michael Morgan of Inspector Tierney's staff, disguised in a sailor's uniform, was shot on June 26.

# WILD ENGINE BUTTS TRAIN FROM TRACK

## Big B. & O. Freight Locomotive, Running Away, Upsets Staten Island Passenger Cars.

## CATCHES TRAIN IN TUNNEL

### Only One of Thirty-five Passengers Hurt—Railway Puts Blame on a Workman.

A big freight engine, lying in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad repair yards at Clifton, S. I., started on a driverless joy trip yesterday which ended when it tried to push a passenger train, with engine reversed, through a tunnel under the United States Lighthouse reservation.

No one seemed to know why the engine, No. 1638, decided upon its Saturday half holiday jaunt. Some said it probably got up too much steam and forced the throttle open, others that a small boy might have started it, while the Baltimore & Ohio announced officially that the man in charge let it get away. Anyhow, at 1:10 o'clock it started. Outside the yard there is a derailing switch to prevent just such things as an engine running amuck, but this engine igored the derailing switch and went its way unmolested, its speed momentarily increasing. The automatic crossing gate arrangement closed the approaches as the giant engine speeded along.

Through Clifton at thirty-five miles an hour it went; by the time it passed through Stapleton it was going forty-five miles an hour. On toward Tompkinsville it sped, having things its own way until in front of it loomed up the rear of a three-car passenger train of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad on its peaceful and deliberate way from South Beach to St. George. This train was not going as fast as the lone engine, which was then moving merrily along at fifty miles an hour. At the rear of the train was a combination smoker and baggage car; in the front coaches were thirty-five passengers and two brakemen; in the cab of the locomotive was Engineer Edward Cockshutte and his fireman—all going leisurely to St. George, when the runaway engine hit the rear car, lifting it from the tracks, breaking it loose from the rest of the train and depositing it on the parallel line.

When the engineer of the passenger train felt something pushing him faster than he was used to going and observed that the signal lights at the entrance to the tunnel, 1,000 feet ahead, were set against him, he reversed his engine, but his speed didn't decrease. On toward the tunnel he sped, the thirty-five shaken passengers wondering what had happened. The hand brakes on the cars were set, but without avail.

At the entrance to the tunnel the derailing switch was set against the approaching cavalcade. The little passenger locomotive and the cars obeyed the switch and left the tracks, but the big engine didn't. It pushed the passenger locomotive and the cars along over the wooden ties and roadbed, jolting the passengers up and down at a rapid rate, until the car wheels dug so deep into the roadbed that the big engine gave up. Then two brakemen leaped from the passenger train and closed the throttle of the freight engine.

In the meanwhile ambulances from every hospital on Staten Island had been summoned by persons who had seen the unwilling flight of the little passenger train. In the smoker and baggage car that had been left by the roadside was found Antonio Gabriel, a machinist's helper, suffering from internal injuries and a crushed hand. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. All of the thirty-five passengers were more or less shaken and were attended for shock, but none was badly enough hurt to go to a hospital. It took about an hour to clear the tracks and take the unruly engine back home.

## WAGE AVERAGE SHOWS GAIN.

### May Per Capita Rate $16.15 Per Week, Against $15.50 in April.

The average per capita weekly earnings of employes in factories in the State during May were $16.15, against $15.50 in April. The per capita earnings for one week in May, 1916, were $14.24, and in 1915 they were $12.74. A report by the State Department of Labor says:

"Manufacturing activity in New York State in May, 1917, showed a gain. The amount of wages paid was greater than in any other month since these returns have been received, with the exception of March, 1917, when the pay rolls were higher by a negligible amount. Contributing factors to the result were increased scale of operations, overtime employment and increase in wage rates."

The reports of the department are based on figures submitted by 1,600 representative firms employing more than 600,000 persons and having a weekly payroll of more than $9,000,000. Concerning some of the groups the report says:

"The paper industry had in May one per cent. fewer workers, but paid out five per cent. more wages than in April. This established a new record in wages for this industry. There were general increases in wage rates and mills operated to capacity. The number of employes was nine per cent. and the wage aggregate 24 per cent. greater than in May of last year.

"The food, liquors and tobacco group reported in May a gain over April of 3 per cent in the amount of wages, which established a new record. The number of employes remained about the same. Miscellaneous groceries reported a gain of 4 per cent. in employes and 6 per cent. in wages. Bakeries reported a loss of 5 per cent. in employes and more than 3 per cent. in wages."

## WINS INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

### H. W. Leonard Upheld in Action Against Maxwell Sales Co.

Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court filed an opinion yesterday in favor of H. Ward Leonard, Inc., in the suit against the Maxwell Motor Sales Company for infringement of a patent covering an electric apparatus for igniting, starting, and lighting electric-driven vehicles. In his opinion Judge Hough said:

"I have an assured feeling that Mr. Leonard quite literally stumbled on an idea the size of which did not occur to him until he changed his style of output in 1911, which was before the 1912 exhibition of Turbaynes apparatus. Yet a man is entitled to all the advantage of stubbing his own toe, if he describes just how he did it."

Operation of the injunction granted was stayed in order to give the defendant an opportunity to appeal.

### Woman Playwright Sues.

Mrs. Beulah Poynter Bowers, an authoress under the name of Beulah Poynter, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Lee Kugel and the Kulee Features Company, movie producers, over the use of the name "The Unborn," a play written by the plaintiff for which she said she had Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Elbert H. Gary, Princess Troubetzkoy, James Speyer, and others as sponsors. She asks an accounting against the defendants on the ground that after her play had been written they took a film play called "Sins That Ye Sin" and renamed it "The Unborn." She also asks an injunction against the use of the name.

# CALLS UPON VOTERS TO DRAFT CROPSEY

## Chairman Livingston Prepares Petition to Make Justice a Candidate.

## SAYS LATTER WILL RESPOND

### But Manhattan's Republican Leaders Insist Movement Will Not Head Off Mitchel Renomination.

The movement headed by Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Kings, to run Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey as the Fusion candidate for Mayor against Tammany Hall this year took definite form yesterday, when Mr. Livingston prepared a petition to be sent to voters all over the city asking Justice Cropsey to take the field. Mr. Livingston said that he had positive information that if the Cropsey sentiment asserted itself in the shape of signatures to the petition the Justice would respond to the call. This is the petition:

We, the undersigned voters of the city, believe that in the approaching Mayoralty election the only hope of obtaining an honest and efficient administration and of preventing the control of the City Government falling into Tammany's hands is to nominate for Mayor one who can not only bring to his candidacy the support of the independent voters, but command the undivided allegiance of the entire Republican Party of Greater New York.

We believe that the Hon. James C. Cropsey of the Borough of Brooklyn, more than any one else, by his well-known fearlessness and integrity, his splendid record as Police Commissioner, his administration of the office of District Attorney, his services as a jurist, and his absolute independence in matters political, would bring every Republican and independent voter in Greater New York to his support, and thus insure the success of a non-partisan, anti-Tammany administration of the affairs of our city.

We therefore request that he consent to become a candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, and pledge to him our earnest support.

Republican leaders in Manhattan said last night that there was no occasion to be alarmed over Mr. Livingston's latest attempt to line up the Republican organization against Mayor Mitchel. The regular Republican organizations of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and probably Richmond, have already informed the Fusion Committee of 1917 that they are ready to fuse again this year on Mr. Mitchel and that they see no hope of defeating Tammany unless he is renominated.

"It is true that Mr. Livingston is the leader of the Republican organization in Kings," said a Manhattan Republican, "but even the Republicans of Brooklyn are divided in their allegiance to Mr. Livingston, and it will be impossible for him to deliver the organization intact. Such prominent Republicans as United States Senator William M. Calder and Commissioner P. J. H. Krake are opposed to fusion with any other candidate but Mayor Mitchel, and they have a big following in the Brooklyn organization.

"As a matter of fact, sentiment in Brooklyn is just as strong for the renomination of Mayor Mitchel as it is in the other boroughs. When Mr. Livingston realizes that the Republican organizations of all the other boroughs want Mitchel, I, is unlikely that he will continue to hold out against him."


Lane Bryant 21-23 W. 38th St. 21-23 W. 38th St.

America's Largest Manufacturing Retailer of Smart Clothes

TO FIT WOMEN OF ALL SIZES

The Young Miss—The Woman of Regular Size

and THE STOUT FIGURE

34 to 56 Bust—26 to 45 Waist

Further Reductions Have Been Made for the Annual

CLEARANCE SALE

of All Summer Apparel

| Dresses | Coats | Suits |
|---|---|---|
| 2.45 to 29.75 | 5.95 to 29.75 | 5.95 to 29.75 |
| **Waists** | **Skirts** | **Negligees** |
| 1.25 to 4.95 | 1.95 to 6.95 | 1.25 to 4.95 |

Bathing Suits, up to 56 bust. 2.95 to 7.50

*Very Special*

HABUTAI SILK DRESSES—7.75 & 8.50

Black, Navy and White, up to 56 bust.

Maternity Apparel at Bargain Prices

Our entire stock of maternity apparel has been included in this clearance sale, offering the expectant mother an unusual opportunity to purchase summer apparel at extremely low prices.

Attention Is Directed to Our New Economy

"LOWER STORE"

"Where We Can Fit All Figures as Well as Suit All Pocketbooks."

Everything that women wear, carried out with all the Lane Bryant style features, in less expensive materials, so as to enable every woman, the SLENDER, as well as the STOUT, and the expectant mother, even of the most moderate means, to avail herself of the Lane Bryant specialized service.

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th Street



CHIC SUMMER DRESSES

*Special for Monday and Tuesday*

*Flowered Voile*

*Specially Priced at $4.95*

Look cool, keep cool, and still be attractively attired.

Take advantage of this special offering for next week of simple Summer Frocks. We shall have hundreds of charming little morning gowns in light, cool materials beautifully designed. A very advantageous purchase allows us to price these at..... $4.95

$5.95, $6.95 and $7.50.

ARMI-KHAKI

TRENCH COAT

The most useful coat made for automobile use. Very stunning. Wind cuffs; high collar and broad belt. A part of every auto equipment. The best dirt repeller in existence.

As we had thousands of yards of Armi-Khaki on hand before the war, this coat is not affected by the enormous rise of prices in piece goods.

It could not be reproduced today for less than $7.00 or $8.00. We will sell it while the supply lasts at... $4.95

Hat .....$2.00

Full guarantee under every circumstance.

Send check or money order.

*Illustrated Booklet "F" on request.*

Freneau Sweeny

392 Fifth Avenue,

Over Mary Elizabeth's—2nd Floor.



OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

*On Sale Monday (Only)*

Japanese Kimonos

*Hand Embroidered*

*(Model as Illustrated)*

An Additional

1,500 Imported Japanese Crepe Kimonos in Copenhagen, Rose, Light Blue, Pink and Lavender, with sash and full Jap sleeves.

*Exceptional Value*

1.25

Japanese Silk Kimonos

*Silk Lined Throughout.*

Hand Embroidered Silk Kimonos with sash; in Light Blue, Copenhagen, Rose, Navy, Red, Lavender and Black. 8.90 *and* 10.75 *Values* 6.90



OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

*Important Sale Monday*

Women's Hand Knitted Imported Shetland Sweaters

Two smart sport models with large sailor collars, sport pockets and belts, in a wide range of attractive colors. *13.50 Values.*

8.90

Slip-on Sweaters
Slip-on model of Shetland wool with large sailor collar in prevailing sport shades. *Special* 3.95

Sweaters of Fibre Silk and Shetland
Smart sport models with large sailor collars, sash and pockets in attractive colors. *Special* 5.90



Store Closed All Day Saturday During July and August.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

*Important Sale Monday*

275 Women's

Georgette Crepe Dresses

*Suitable for Afternoon and Evening Wear*

Distinctive and exclusive braided, beaded, embroidered, lace trimmed and tailored models, of superior Georgette Crepe, in white, flesh and colors.

*Specially Priced* 28.00

Attractive Silk Dresses

Women's and Misses' new tailored, sport and afternoon models, of superior Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and novelty Summer Silks 15.00

New Summer Dresses

Women's and Misses' Sizes for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General wear, in the cotton materials, colors and combination now in vogue.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attractive Dresses | 5.90 | 9.75 | 10.75 | 12.75 |
| More Elaborate Dresses | 13.75 | 15.00 | 19.75 | 25.00 |



OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Sale of 500 Smart Sport Suits

*Women's and Misses' Sizes*

Superior wool jersey sport suits, custom tailor model in attractive colors. *Special Value* 16.50

Superior "Kayser's" Milanese Silk Sport Suits, smart model, in white and colors. *Special Value* 22.50

Women's Separate Skirts

Skirts of Corduroy, Gabardine and Cords
In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* 2.95

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cord
New tailored model, full shirred back with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* 4.95

Skirts of White Washable Silk Broadcloth
Full shirred sport model with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* 10.75

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skirts of White Serge | 9.75 | Skirts of Tonquin Silk | 13.75 |
| Skirts of Khaki-Kool | 15.00 | Skirts of Georgette Satin | 18.00 |

Will Close Out Monday

500 Women's and Misses' Coats

Suitable for Sport, Afternoon, Street, Travel, Motor and general wear, in cloth and silk fabrics.

*At Extraordinary Price Reductions*

*Exceptional Values Monday*

Crepe de Chine and Satin Underwear

Trimmed with ribbons and laces, and designed with a distinctiveness characteristic of *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Envelope Chemises | 2.00 | 2.95 | 3.95 | 4.95 |
| Nightgowns | 3.95 | 4.95 | 5.90 | 7.90 |
| Petticoats | 2.95 | 3.95 | 4.95 | 6.90 |
| Underbodices | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.95 |
| Combinations | | | 2.95 | 3.95 |

Sale of Philippine Underwear

*Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises* — *Extraordinary Value* 1.85 — *Hand Sewn and Hand Embroidered*

# PRESIDENT ISSUES WARRANT FOR COCCHI

### Police Will Go to Rome Armed with Document Signed Personally by Mr. Wilson.

### EXTRADITION IS REFUSED

#### Ministry Says to Grant It Would Violate Fundamental Law of the Country.

The personal warrant of President Wilson authorizing Detectives Casassa and Cunniff to take Alfredo Cocchi into custody at Bologna, Italy, and to bring him to this country by the most direct route was received by District Attorney Swann from Washington yesterday. At the same time dispatches were received from representatives of the police and District Attorney in Italy announcing that Italy would not surrender Cocchi.

**First Document of Its Kind Here.**

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley said that the warrant was the first one signed by the President which had ever been received by the District Attorney here within his knowledge. He said that such warrants were usually signed by the Secretary of State, and that the signature of the President had not been asked by the District Attorney's office. The signature of the President to the document was taken as meaning that President Wilson had interested himself personally in the Cruger case and meant to use his influence, as far as diplomatic procedure would permit, for the recovery of the murderer of Ruth Cruger. The text of the warrant was as follows:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, to Frank D. Cassassa and John Cunniff:

Whereas, It appears, by information in due form by me received, that Alfredo Cocchi, charged with the crime of murder, is a fugitive from the justice of the United States, supposed to have taken refuge in Italy; and

Whereas, Application has been made to the Italian authorities for the extradition of said fugitive, in compliance with extising treaty stipulations between the United States of America and Italy; and

Whereas, It is understood that, in compliance with such application, the necessary warrant is ready to be issued by the authorities aforesaid for the delivery of the above-named fugitive into the custody of such person or persons as may be duly authorized to receive the said fugitive and bring him back to the United States for trial.

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized and empowered, in virtue of the stipulations aforesaid, and in execution thereof, to receive the said Alfredo Cocchi as aforesaid, and to take and hold him in your custody, and conduct him from such place of delivery in Italy by the most direct and convenient means of transportation to and into the United States, there to surrender the said Alfredo Cocchi to the proper authorities of the State of New York.

For all of which these presents shall be your sufficient warrant.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Given unto my hand at the City of Washington, the ninth day of July, A. D. 1917, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-second.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: Frank S. Polk, Acting Secretary of State.

Assistant District Attorneys John T. Dooling and Alfred J. Talley are making a thorough investigation into the story told by four different persons, shortly after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, that they had seen a young man enter a taxicab with a girl near Cocchi's shop at about the hour when it was known that Ruth Cruger had entered the shop to get her skates. It was this story which caused Detective Lagarenne to report a few days after the girl's disappearance that it was undoubtedly Ruth Cruger who entered this automobile and which helped to divert suspicion from Cocchi in time for him to bury the body and make his escape.

The Grand Jury had paid a visit to the photographic shop of Lee & Beach, at 127th and Manhattan Streets, across the street from Cocchi's store, in order to check up the story of the two photographers that they saw Ruth Cruger get into the machine. Frank W. Lee, one of the photographers, told the police the day after Ruth Cruger disappeared that he had seen a girl, after a show of reluctance, enter a taxicab with a youth near Cocchi's shop. After Ruth Cruger's pictures had been published Lee said positively that Ruth Cruger was the girl who had entered the taxicab. He gave a description of her which tallied perfectly with the description which had previously been printed in the newspapers, and said that she carried a package under her arm.

**Repeat Tale to Prosecutor.**

Henry S. Rubien, a chauffeur at 127th Street and Broadway, said that he had driven off the couple in his taxicab from in front of Cocchi's shop between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 13. Rubien told Assistant District Attorney Dooling that he knew it was Ruth Cruger, because he had seen her frequently walking past his taxicab stand, and that he knew her by sight so well that he was able to identify her picture immediately. Thomas McCarthy, a starter at this corner, said that the young man had asked that the car drive slowly east along 127th Street until his companion should join him. The stories of Rubien, Lee and Beach all dovetailed perfectly with this, although they differed on some other details. The three men said that the taxi had moved slowly eastward along 127th Street near the curb, while the young man walked beside it; that the young man had met the girl almost in front of Cocchi's shop, and that they rode away eastward together. Rubien said that they alighted near the subway station at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue.

This story did almost as much, according to investigators for the District Attorney, to throw the police off the trail, as did the character testimony given by motor cycle policemen in favor of Cocchi. All witnesses who can throw any light on this story will be placed before the Grand Jury. The efforts of police detectives and investigators for the District Attorney's office have failed so far to discover anything regarding the man and girl who are alleged to have driven off from in front of Cocchi's shop at this time.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said yesterday that witnesses who were positive several weeks ago that the girl was Ruth Cruger, have since gone back entirely on their original identification of the girl.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who caused the search which resulted in the discovery of the girl's body, held a conference yesterday with Police Inspector Faurot at Police Headquarters. She said that she had a long list of missing girls whom she was seeking to find, and that she hoped to receive an appointment from Governor Whitman which would enable her to subpoena witnesses and use detectives in her work.

### DECLINES TO GIVE UP COCCHI.

#### Ministry Says It Regrets Law Will Not Permit Surrender.

ROME, July 14.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday notified the American Embassy that it was impossible to extradite Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer of Ruth Cruger, without violating the fundamental law of the country. Peter A. Jay, Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Ambassador Page, called at the Foreign Office and was told that the Ministry regretted it was unable to satisfy the desire of the United States to have Cocchi sent back, especially now, in view of the relations of Italy and America.

Although the original questions asked by Joseph H. Grigg, representing Police Commissioner Woods of New York, have as yet been unanswered, new questions have been submitted to the Italian Government through the American Embassy. These deal chiefly with Cocchi's reported connivance with the New York police.

### TWO DROWNED IN STORM.

#### Standard Oil Launch Sunk in East River by a Lighter.

During a thunderstorm which swept over this city and vicinity early last evening, two men were drowned and three others had a narrow escape from death when the Standard Oil launch Delivery was rammed and sunk in the East River, off Newtown Creek, by the steam lighter Valvovian, owned by the Hudson Lighterage Company of 17 Hudson Street.

The dead are Henry A. Grace, 50 years, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company at Long Island City, who lived at 144 First Street, near his office, and George Weston, 55 years, foreman, of 183 First Street, Long Island City. The Captain of the launch was Bernard Hermanson of 150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and the other two on board were John McKee of 609 Eighth Avenue, Long Island City, and Edward Walsh.

The rescued men, who were picked up by the lighter, said that Grace and Weston were passengers on their way home to Long Island City. It was said that the accident was due to the thick bank of rain and fog which settled on the water, and caused the Delivery to pass directly across the bow of the Valvovian.

The storm was one of the most severe ever seen in Staten Island. A heavy downfall of rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder, lasted for nearly two hours. The torrents of water overtaxed sewers, and in many places all over the island the sidewalks were flooded. The trolley cars were stalled.

### TWO DROWNED AT CONEY.

#### Warm Half-Holiday Sends 100,000 Into the Surf.

A warm holiday afternoon attracted 100,000 surf bathers to the beaches at Coney Island yesterday, and a strong undertow kept the lifeguards along the shore so busy that all of them were exhausted last night. The police estimated that the guards had to assist 100 persons from the water, while it was necessary for them to go out to warn thousands of inexpert swimmers to remain within the lifelines. Two drownings were reported.

Isaac Auster of 805 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was caught by the undertow and taken so far out that the guards were unable to reach him immediately. A pulmotor from the Coney Island Hospital failed to restore Auster to consciousness. Jacob Finkiestein of 163 Lenox Avenue was drowned at the foot of East Thirtieth Street, despite the efforts of lifeguards and other swimmers to get him to shore. He had been warned of the undertow and instructed to remain within the lifelines.

# FENG KUO-CHANG NOW PRESIDENT OF CHINA

### *Assumes Duties Provisionally, Thus Officially Ending the Rebellion.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Chinese Minister transmitted to the State Department today the following proclamation, issued by Feng Kuo-chang, the new Provisional President:

"Whereas, President Li Yuan HRung is unable, for cause, to perform the duties of his office:

"Now, therefore, I, Feng Kuo-chang, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that in pursuance of Article V., Section 2, of the Presidential election law, I have, on this day of the seventh month, July 6, 1917, respectfully taken up the duties of the office of the President of the Republic."

The occupation of Peking by the Republican forces, following the surrender at Fung Tai Thursday of the Monarchist army of 10,000 men, indicates the complete restoration of the republic, the Chinese Legation here declared today.

Order in the capital was restored with few casualties. Premier Tuan Chi-jui will establish Republican headquarters in Peking immediately, it was said.

TIENTSIN, July 14.—A dispatch from Peking, dated Thursday, (before Chang Hsun fled,) says that at daybreak the Republican troops began bombarding the Temple of Heaven, which is the headquarters of General Chang Hsun, the commander of the Monarchial forces. The attackers then were within a quarter of a mile of the Legation quarter of the city.

There was machine gun and rifle fire from all directions, and shrapnel was being dropped onto General Chang Hsun's retreat. The Monarchists were fighting desperately, with no sign of surrendering.

Stray bullets flying over the Legation section wounded the following Americans while they were on the city wall: A. R. Zumbrum, of Cheyenne, Wyoming; R. A. White, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Private Gault, of the Marine Corps. In addition, one Japanese and one Italian were wounded. All the Legation guards were stationed at strategic positions, and civilians residing outside of the city were being brought into the foreign quarter.

Airplanes were flying over General Chang Hsun's positions, and the Republicans were rapidly surrounding the Monarchists, who were making a determined stand. It was believed that the besieged troops would have to be annihilated before they ceased fighting.

SHANGHAI, July 14.—A telegram received here today from Mien-yang, dated July 11, says:

"Fighting broke out on July 6 at Cheng-tu (capital of the Province of Sze-chuen with a population of 800,000) between Sze-chuen and Kwei-chow troops. Fires were started in some parts of the city. The situation is critical. Most of the foreign residents of Cheng-tu have taken to the hill resorts."

### INFANT PARALYSIS CHECKED

#### Dr. Emerson Reports Only 77 Cases, Against 1,900 Last Year.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, said yesterday that, judging from figures gathered by the Health Department, New York is apparently safe from poliomyelitis this year. Last year at this time there had been 1,000 true cases of infantile paralysis reported since the beginning of 1916. So far this year only 77 cases have been reported. The Commissioner said that vigilance had not been relaxed and that cases even remotely suspected of being poliomyelitis were promptly investigated by the Department. In 1916, according to the Commissioner, it was seldom that a case of the disease was sent to a hospital, or brought under effective home isolation, earlier than two days after the report of the case. At the present time an average of two and a half hours elapse between the time of reporting and effective home isolation. Where the patient is removed to a hospital an average of three hours additional is consumed.

The death rate recorded last week was the lowest ever recorded in the history of the Health Department, being 10.36 for each 1,000 population. The death rate among babies under one year of age was 85 deaths for each 1,000 births for the period since Jan. 1. During the corresponding time last year the rate was 93. This, the Commissioner said, was a remarkable showing, for only ten years ago the death rate among babies was twice as great.

# FINDS WAY TO MAKE GLYCERINE FROM SUGAR

### *Government Laboratory Discovery Will Cut the Cost More Than One-Fourth and Save Fats.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Discovery in the internal revenue division laboratory of a process for manufacturing glycerine from sugar was announced today by the Treasury Department.

Under the secret process evolved the cost of this substance, a heavy factor in the manufacture of explosives, will be reduced to slightly more than one-fourth of its present cost.

Glycerine is at present manufactured almost entirely from fats at a cost of 90 cents a pound, which is six times its cost of production before the war. Extraction of the product from sugar will insure production, officials estimate, at 25 cents a pound or less.

The immense importance of the discovery in conserving the fat supply of the nation is pointed out by officials, who declare that Germany's fat shortage is largely due to the use of fats for production of explosives. Germany has long since been forced to discontinue the manufacture of soap in order to conserve the fats for munitions making.

The discovery is the first to be announced by chemists working in co-operation with the Council of National Defense.

**New Cabinet for Chile.**

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 14.—A new Chilean Ministry has been organized to replace the Cabinet which resigned on July 11. The new Ministers are: Interior, Ismael Tocornal; Foreign Affairs, Arturo Besa; Finance, Armando Quezasa; Justice, Abel Guarello; War, Pedro Nalasco Montengro; Industry, Alberto Gonzales Errazuriz.

**Indian Government Takes Silver.**

SIMLA, July 14.—Supplementing the recent Order in Council empowering the Government to take possession of gold imported into India, an ordinance has been issued under which the Government will acquire all private imports of silver coin and bullion. Further importations, except on Government account, are prohibited.

# RULES ON LIQUOR SHIPMENTS

### Gregory Holds That Reed Amendment Applies to All Forms.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Attorney General Gregory tonight issued this statement in interpretation of the Reed amendment prohibiting interstate liquor shipments:

"The Reed amendment makes it a Federal offense to 'cause intoxicating liquor to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, into any State or Territory the law of which State or Territory prohibits the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes,' although the State law may not prohibit such importation or may specifically permit the importation of intoxicating liquors in designated quantities.

"Every form of transportation is forbidden, whether by common carrier, by private conveyance, in baggage, or on the person. In connection with the prohibition against the carriage of liquor on the person, your attention is called to the case of United States vs. Chavez.

"The carrier or shipper may be prosecuted in any district from, through, or into which the liquor is transported. You are directed to report to this department instances of interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors into a dry locality in a local option State, if the State law prohibits in such dry locality their manufacture or sale for beverage purposes. A test case will be selected from those reported, for the purpose of determining the applicability of the law to such transportation."

### FUNDS FOR ALASKAN LINE.

#### Secretary Lane Asks for $4,000,000 to Build Final Link.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—An additional appropriation of $4,000,000 for the Alaskan Railroad construction to close a thirty-mile gap on the main line from tidewater at Anchorage to Seward and open up the Matanuska coal fields was asked of Congress today by Secretary Lane, with President Wilson's approval.

Secretary Lane said the new link would cover most of the agricultural district and bring the rails to within a reasonable distance of Willow Creek and Cache Creek mining districts. The railroad is now being operated seventy-one miles northward from Seward.

### REPLY FROM DR. MAXWELL.

#### New Letter Added to Correspondence with Willcox on Gary Plan.

Another letter was added to the correspondence between President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education and School Supt. William H. Maxwell, relative to the extension of the Gary plan in the New York schools, yesterday, by a reply from Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Willcox.

In his letter Mr. Maxwell says he "entered upon the correspondence in the hope of dispelling from your mind the delusions under which I believed you to be suffering," but that "this last letter of yours, however, proves how vain has been my hope. Nevertheless, in the belief that your innate intelligence and love of truth will one day burst the bonds in which you are now enmeshed, I shall continue to point out your errors and set forth the truth."

Mr. Maxwell then goes on to argue that the advantages of the Gary plan are still debatable, and that in any case it will not serve to divert attention from the urgent need of money being spent to replace many of the old and unfit school buildings with modern structures. He also accuses Mr. Willcox of misquoting him on some points.


# James McCreery & Co.

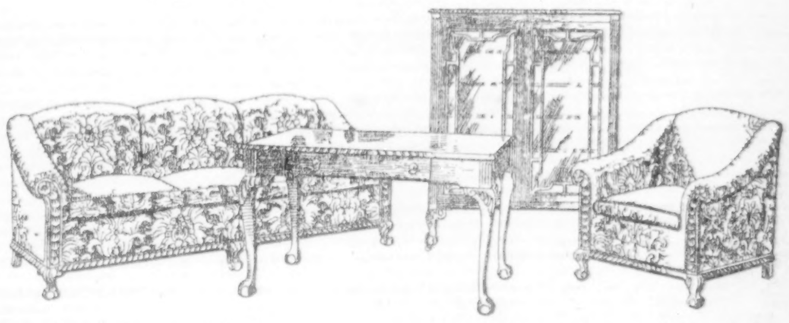
*5th Avenue* ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

*Annual July Sale*

## McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

### At 1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular Prices

Purchases will be held for future delivery, if desired.



Chippendale Model Library Suite,—as illustrated; upholstered in hair and moss with loose down cushions; covered with Velour; frames are of hand carved solid mahogany. Priced separately as follows:

Sofa.....regularly 175.00, **87.50**
Arm Chair.regularly 85.00, **42.50**
Library Table.reg'l'ly 58.00, **35.00**
Book Case...reg'l'ly 67.50, **45.00**

**Library Furniture**

Chippendale Model Sofas,—upholstered in Velour. regularly 150.00 **75.00**

Two-piece William and Mary Model Library Suites upholstered in Damask and Velour combination. regularly 248.00 **158.00**

Fireside Wing Chairs.....regularly 45.00 **27.50**

Two-piece Colonial Model Library Suites upholstered in fine Tapestry. regularly 390.00 **250.00**

**Chamber Furniture**

Five-piece Ivory Enameled Chamber Suites including twin beds. regularly 435.00 **290.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites in Brown Mahogany. regularly 296.00 **198.00**

Dressers and Chiffoniers finished in Ivory Enamel. Pair regularly 250.00 **150.00**

Four-piece Decorated Ivory Enameled Chamber Suites. regularly 304.50 **175.00**

**Dining Room Furniture**

Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suites. regularly 426.00 **295.00**

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites. regularly 450.00 **298.00**

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites. regularly 295.00 **195.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Dining Room Suites. regularly 875.00 **563.00**

*Special Offerings*

## BEDS & BEDDING

Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch continuous posts, five 1-inch filler rods; White or Ivory finish. regularly 12.00, **9.75**

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses with French roll edges; all sizes. regularly 14.00 **10.50**

Heavy Steel Braided Springs with elevated blocks; all sizes. regularly 8.00 **6.00**

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts; square top rods; 7-inch filler rods; in satin or bright finish; all sizes. regularly 27.50 **22.50**

Upholstered Box Springs; Rabet edge; felt top; to fit wood or metal beds. Special **16.50**

Special Black Hair Mattresses; one or two parts—45-pound weight; selected ticking. regularly 38.00 **28.50**

Best Upholstered Box Springs with French roll edge; hair top; 80 spiral springs. regularly 35.00 **25.00**

No. 1 Pure Black Drawings Hair Mattresses with roll edge; 45-pound weight; one or two parts as desired. regularly 50.00 **40.00**

Box Springs, Mattresses and Pillows made to order in sanitary work-rooms. Delivered on short notice.

*Remarkable Values*

## "McCREERY LINENS"

*Famous for Quality*

Heavy Scotch Linen Damask Tablecloths.....Special, each **3.50, 4.75** and **5.75**
Napkins to match.....Special, dozen **4.75**
400 Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths—excellent quality; size 2x2½ yds; formerly 5.00, each **3.75**
500 dozen Heavy Irish Linen Damask Napkins; size 22x22 inches...formerly 5.00, dozen **3.75**
Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets.....pair **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50**
formerly 9.50, 12.50 and 15.00
Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases.....pair **1.75, 2.50** and **3.25**
formerly 2.50, 3.25 and 4.00

**Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linens**

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....set **3.25**
Tea Napkins—emb'd corners.....doz. **5.25**
Tray Covers.....each **25c** and **30c**
Pillow Covers.....each **1.90, 2.25, 2.50**

**Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheets: | Size—54x90 | 63x99 | 72x99 | 81x99 | 90x99 | 90x108 |
| | each 70c | 85c | 95c | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1.25 |
| Cases: | Size—42x36 | 45x36 | 50x36 | 54x36 | | |
| | each 20c | 22c | 25c | 28c | | |



# James McCreery & Co.

*5th Avenue* ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

*Remarkable Reductions*

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

*To Close Out*

The entire remaining stock

**645 STRAW HATS**

Including Split and Sennit Straws

**95c**

formerly 1.65 and 2.85

*To Close Out*

**750 PAIRS TENNIS TROUSERS**

Made of Striped Flannel or Serge

**2.95**

formerly 3.75

## SHIRTS

**400 Dozen Silk Shirts**

**2.95**

Made of extra heavy Tub Silk in an extraordinary range of colorings and stripes.

**"McCreery Madras Shirts"**

**1.00**

Various models; striped effects.

**375 DOZEN NEGLIGEE & OUTING SHIRTS**

**1.55**

Made of Woven Madras and Mercerized Materials; soft cuffs and neckbands; also in White Oxford with collars attached.

**FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS**

**45c**

In a large variety of patterns in Silks and Washable Materials, also Silk Bow Ties.

**Shirts and Drawers,**—Athletic shirts and knee length drawers made of Madras. each **65c**

**Shirts and Drawers,**—Athletic shirts and knee length drawers in White Silk and Cotton Mixture. Odd sizes. each **95c**

**Half Hose,**—Good serviceable Hose in Black and Colors; reinforced. pair **25c**

**Silk Half Hose,**—reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black, Tan, Navy Blue or Gray. pair **45c**

**Pajamas,**—made of Madras and Mercerized Materials.....**1.10**

## Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

## *MEN'S LOW SHOES*

**5.85** and **7.50**

formerly 7.00 to 10.00

In Tan or Black Russia Calf; made on new smart lasts.



BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.

NEW SUMMER MODELS

Flowered Chiffon Dresses
Simple Evening Gowns
Cool Looking Georgette Frocks
Smart Coats and Wraps
Suits of Special Summer Fabrics
New Sweaters



Leonard's

*The House that Specializes in Distinctive Apparel for the Stout and Hard-to-Fit Figure*

24 West 39th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE

For the STOUT and Hard-to-Fit

*38 1-2 to 56 Bust Measure*

**Dresses**—Of novelty voile, in beautiful dark colorings and White; a varied assortment for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear. Made in our own workroom. *Special* **10.50** an **14.75**

**More Elaborate Dresses**—Of Net, Voile, Poplin, Shantung, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Meteor. *Special* **18.50, 27.50, 35.00**

*Our stock of Skirts, Waists and higher priced Dresses have also been greatly reduced*

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES

# LADY LISTER-KAYE APPEALS FOR FUNDS

### Tells of Needs of Work in London in Behalf of Soldiers Home on Furlough.

### ASK AID OF BRIDGE PLAYERS

#### It Is Hoped to Raise $200,000 for Red Cross by Chain Started by Mrs. Pulitzer.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 560 Madison Avenue, issued an appeal yesterday for funds for the support of the work of the London Motor Volunteer Corps, which is regresented in America by Lady Lister-Kaye, who since the outbreak of the war has been closely associated with Queen Mary in relief work in London. Lady Lister-Kaye is an American, having been Miss Natica Yznaga of this city. Her husband, Sir John Lister-Kaye, is the President of the London Motor Volunteer Corps, the purpose of which is to give protection to soldiers who arrive in London at night on brief furloughs, of whom there are thousands arriving daily. The corps is now extending its aid to American as well as to British soldiers.

"I am appealing for both of my own," the appeal issued in Lady Lister-Kaye's name reads, "for the American soldier of my native land and the British soldier of the land of my adoption. The need for the protecting influence of the corps is very great. Young and lonely, dazed with fatigue after long hours in the trenches, the soldier arrives in London late at night, and it was to help him that the London Motor Volunteer Corps was organized. The streets of London are in total darkness at night and all buses and street cars stop running at 1 A. M. The soldier or sailor coming in between the hours of 1 and 7 is adrift, bewildered, and a prey to the first person, man or woman, who speaks to him.

"The work of the London Motor Volunteer Corps is to meet all night trains and welcome the tired soldiers. The boys are taken to their destinations in motor transports or they are driven to the shelters provided by the Y. M. C. A., the Church of England, and the Catholic Church, where they can spend the night in comfort and be sent on their way in the morning.

"No more important work for the health, happiness, and morals of the army can well be imagined. Only voluntary work of kindness and friendliness can save the men from the perils which beset them. The men in active charge of the work are volunteers, men of high standing and ability, who are giving their entire time, involving all-night work of the most arduous kind.

**Money Urgently Needed.**

"Money for the purchase of cars is urgently requested. Each car, which costs $1,700, bears the name of the city or organization which has given it, as, for instance, 'Presented by the City of Glasgow,' or 'Presented by the City of New York.' As American boys begin their steady march into France and England—and they are already going through London—it will be of the greatest encouragement to them to see the name of their own country upon the transport which meets them at the station as they arrive in a strange land. The committee is most anxious to raise sufficient funds for as many buses as possible, to be grouped in units of six, each unit to be marked 'The American Squadron.'

"England has had enormous drains upon her resources, supplying money in huge quantities, for both her own army and her allies. She looks now to America for help in many of these important philanthropic works. The London Motor Volunteer Corps' work cannot fail to appeal to the generosity of all Americans who appreciate the importance of decent care and friendliness in maintaining the health and morals of the British soldiers who have preceded our own brave boys into the field of battle.

"The London Motor Volunteer Corps has received the strongest indorsement of Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Colonel in Chief of the Volunteer Forces, and also Field Marshal French, and it had the sympathy of the late Lord Kitchener."

**New Gifts Total $45,000.**

The American Red Cross War Finance Committee announced yesterday the receipt of payments of pledges, previously given, of more than $500,000, and of new gifts totaling about $45,000. Among the pledges paid yesterday was one of $225,000 by the Union Carbide Company, $125,000 by the Carnegie Corporation, $25,000 each by the Clinchfield Navigation Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, and Charles Hayden, $45,000 by C. K. G. Billings, and $35,000 by the Linde Air Products Company.

It was announced yesterday that a group of prominent women had contributed $20,000 raised through auction bridge to the Red Cross funds, and that a chain of auction bridge games, covering a large section of the country, was now in operation which was expected to raise the contributions to a total of $200,000. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer originated last March the auction bridge plan, which is now known as the Associated Cities of the United States of America Auction Chain Fund. The idea as conceived was that the players at the first auction bridge party, which was given by Mrs. Pulitzer, should each contribute $2 for her place at the table and subsequently give a three-table party, and this was to continue until the chain was completed and which if played to the last link would net $200,000. The time limit originally set for the completion of the chain was Sept. 1. This has been extended to Oct. 1. Mrs. Pulitzer has received a letter from George R. Taylor, Assistant Treasurer of the American Red Cross, acknowledging the receipt of the first $20,000.

"When the chain was begun," a statement issued yesterday read, "the United States was not involved in the world war, nor was its involvement an alarming prospect. Now, with our own soldiers pouring into France and soon to need the ministration of the Red Cross, and with that organization finding immediate uses for every dollar it can possibly raise, the early hostesses of the chain are urging upon those who should form links further out in the great structure to hasten its completion.

"Auction bridge players, wherever they may be during the Summer months, certainly will devote some of their spare hours toward playing the game. Why, then, should they not add to their pleasure the patriotic feeling that they are aiding toward the kindly care that will be given to American boys who are fighting on the other side of the world to keep America free and bring liberty to other nations?

"All auction bridge players, whether or not they may have been connected with this particular chain, are urged to make, through it, contributions to the American Red Cross, no matter how small. Any gifts from auction players will be gladly received and added to the fund which lovers of the game are raising. They may be addressed to Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, President and Treasurer of the Associated Cities of the United States of America Auction Chain Fund at Chatwold, Bar Harbor, Me., or to William S. Webb, Jr., Assistant Treasurer, 74 Broadway, New York City."

## McCALL ASKS THIRD TERM.

### Massachusetts Governor's Candidacy Announced to Republicans.

BOSTON, July 14.—Formal announcement that Governor McCall would be a candidate for re-election was made today by George A. Bacon, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Bacon told members of the committee that he was authorized by the Governor to say that he would make an active campaign for a third term.

Frederick W. Mansfield, a lawyer, and William F. Fitzgerald, a banker, are candidates for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Mansfield was defeated by Governor McCall last year.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced!


*Guaranteed*
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
With Radium Dials
Fitted with "Kitchener" Wristlets; 10- or 15-jeweled lever movement.
7.50, 8.50, 9.75 and 10.75

# James McCreery & Co.

*5th Avenue* ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

REPAIRING AND REMODELING OF FURS
*At Special Summer Rates*
STORAGE OF FURS
*At Nominal Cost*

## WOMEN'S SWEATERS—Greatly Underpriced

**4.95**

*Shetland Weave*
**Worsted Sweater**

No. 1, as illustrated, with sailor collar and sash; Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple and Corn.

*Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton*
**Sweater**

No. 2, as illustrated, superior quality; roll collar and tie sash; Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Corn, Green, Purple, Black and White.

## "McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

**The Finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at All Seasons of the Year.**

Exhibition and Sale of advance styles in new
***Military, Sport and Beach Suit Silk***
*Featuring the Present Fashions*

The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments on sale in America in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Military and Sport Stripe Silks | yd. | 98c |
| Washable Striped Shirting Silks | yd. | 98c |
| Novelty Plaid Taffetas and Satins | yd. | 98c |
| Georgette Crepe | yd. | 1.28 |
| Crepe de Chine | yd. | 1.28 |
| Imperial Dress Satin | yd. | 1.25 |
| Natural Ecru Pongee Silks | yd. | 75c to 1.75 |
| Washable White Japanese Habutai | yd. | 48c to 1.75 |
| Washable White Satins | yd. | 98c to 2.50 |
| White Pongee Silks | yd. | 75c to 2.50 |

**SPECIAL**

**5,000 yards of double width (40 inches)**
***Black Dress Satin***

Superior quality; brilliant finish; specially adapted for Summer Frocks. yard **1.28**

## *McCreery's July*
## WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Thousands of yards of this season's most fashionable weaves and colors on sale.

yard **18c** to **65c**

*New Dress Ginghams*
*Novelty Striped Voile*
*Printed Floral Voile*
*Sport Suitings*
*Madras Skirting*
*Kimono Crepe*
*Romper Suiting*
*Sport Stripe Skirting*

IN ADDITION
***10,000 Yards of Double Width***

## NEW PRINTED NOVELTY VOILES

On White and Colored grounds with dainty Pompadour, floral designs and stripe effects. special, yd. **18c**

5,000 yards of White Cotton Voile; superior quality; crisp finish; double width. special, yd. **23c**

## *Unusual Reductions*
## REAL FILET LACES

**Real Hand-made Filet Laces embracing a variety of new designs — widths from one to ten inches.**

*These laces are especially adaptable for collars and trimming summer dresses.*

Real Filet Laces and Insertions priced for immediate clearance.

yard **50c, 75c, 95c, 1.25** to **6.95**
regularly 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.75 to 8.50

## *July Sale*
## CORSETS & BRASSIERES

**At Summer Saving Prices**

C/B Corsets for medium and fuller figures; Flesh Color; sizes 19 to 30. regularly 1.00, **75c**

C/B Corsets for slender or medium figures; handsome Pink or White Brocade; daintily lace trimmed; elastic insert at back; full line of sizes. regularly 3.50, **1.85**

Glove Silk Brassieres in Bandeaux model; elastic at back; ribbon shoulder straps; Flesh Color. regularly 2.00 **95c**

Brassieres—discontinued models; open front and bandeaux styles; made of fine Cambric; various trimmings. regularly 75c, 1.00, 1.50, **39c, 50c, 75c**

*Extraordinary Values*

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock

## LINGERIE BLOUSES

**1.75**

*—Seven Distinctive Models*
*—Fashioned of Fine Voile*
*—Beautifully Trimmed*

An exceptional purchase and sale of choice new Summer Blouses of an excellent quality Voile, simply or elaborately trimmed with effective laces and embroideries.

## WOMEN'S NEW TUB SKIRTS

**2.75**

The season's newest models are included in a special purchase of Women's Summer Tub Skirts. Two smart styles with detachable belts and sport pockets.

***Also other Skirts taken from our regular stock and priced for immediate clearance.*** The lot includes Skirts fashioned of fine Linen, fancy stripe and plaid Poplin, fine Gabardine, Linen Crepe and colored striped Pique; waist bands 24 to 36 inches.

## ATTRACTIVE TUB SKIRTS

**3.75** to **9.75**

Made of Russian Cords, Honey Comb Materials, fine Gabardine and Novelty Striped and Checked Materials.

*Mid-Summer Sale*

## WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS

**Specially Priced**

***A specially arranged sale of Women's Undermuslins of sheer materials; attractively trimmed with laces, embroideries and ribbons***

***Gowns***

Gowns of fine Nainsook; lace trimmed, also scalloped models.
Special **1.00**

Gowns of sheer Nainsook; lace and embroidery trimmed models.
Special **1.50**

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook with Valenciennes Insertions and Edges.
Special **1.95**

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook with trimmings of fine embroidery.
Special **1.95**

***Corset Covers***

Corset Covers,—lace and embroidery trimmed, also scalloped model.
Special **50c**

Corset Covers with fine lace and embroidery trimmings.
Special **75c**

Corset Covers of fine sheer Nainsook; lace and embroidery trimmed, also scalloped and embroidered styles.
Special **1.00**

***Combinations***

Combination Drawer and Corset Cover trimmed with lace and embroidery.
Special **1.00**

Combinations of fine Nainsook with combination lace and embroidery trimmings.
Special **1.50**

Combinations of fine sheer Nainsook with lace and ribbon trimmings.
Special **1.95**

***Envelope Chemises***

Envelope Chemises of sheer Nainsook; lace and ribbon trimmed.
Special **1.00**

Envelope Chemises of Nainsook; embroidered and scalloped; Empire model.
Special **1.50**

Envelope Chemises of fine Nainsook; with embroidery and lace combination trimmings.
Special **1.95**

## TUB PETTICOATS

Petticoats of Pique or Sateen with deep ruffle.
Special **1.00**

Petticoats of Pique; straight model; scalloped.
Special **1.00**

Petticoats of Cambric with lace or embroidery trimmings.
Special **1.50**

Petticoats of Cambric with deep embroidery flounces.
Special **1.95**

Sateen Petticoats with deep flounce of Tub Silk.
Special **1.95**

Sateen Petticoats with deep sateen flounce; superior quality.
Special **1.95**

Tub Silk Petticoats with panel back and front with deep Van Dyke flounce.
Special **2.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats in Flesh Color or White; tailored model with deep flounce; hemstitched.
Special **3.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats in Flesh Color or White; shadow proof; fancy hemstitched flounce.
Special **4.95**

## 250 WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

**3.50** and **5.95**

Very attractive models; many trimmed styles; made of Wool Jersey, Silk and Surf Cloth. Wonderful values.

No. 1—as illustrated; Wool Jersey Bathing Suit with striped Wool Jersey collar and belt; slip-on model.
**5.95**

No. 2—as illustrated; Surf Cloth Bathing Suit,—slip-on model with pockets and belt.
**3.50**

***Big Price Concessions***
## AFTERNOON DRESSES

Final clearance of all women's high class Afternoon Dresses; one or two of a style; the materials include Satin, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Net; some are copies of Imported models; in all the most wanted styles.

**39.50, 45.00** to **59.50**
formerly 49.50 to 88.00

*Priced for Absolute Clearance*
**50 Afternoon & Street Dresses**

Fashioned of the following fashionable materials—Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and Net.

**27.50**
formerly 35.00 to 45.00

## *Reduction Sale*
## 100 SUMMER COATS

**12.75**
formerly 29.50 to 45.00

Smart new models; the assortment includes women's beautiful Silk Coats, Wool Coats and Sport Coats; all desirable styles.

## *Absolute Clearance*
## 85 WOMEN'S SUITS

**12.75**
formerly 35.00 to 48.00

The remainder of our fine high class Suits; the season's choicest styles; the materials include Silk, Wool and attractive Sport Jersey Silk; incomplete sizes.

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS

*Clearance Prices*
## MISSES' APPAREL

| | |
|---|---|
| 125 Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 35.00 to 55.00 | 19.75 |
| 165 Misses' Coats,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 29.50 to 37.50 | 18.50 |
| 98 Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 26.50 to 35.00 | 16.75 |

## *Mid-Summer Clearance Sale*
## SOROSIS SHOES

An extensive variety of the season's models that are to be discontinued in Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Sport Shoes. ***All sizes, but not in every model.***

**4.95 5.85 6.75**
regularly 6.00 to 10.00

| | |
|---|---|
| High cut White Linen Lace Boots; welted soles; Louis XV heels<br>White Linen Colonial Pumps; enameled buckles; turned soles; Louis XV heels<br>White Duck Sport Lace Boots with rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxfords | 4.95 |
| Black Glace Kidskin or Patent Leather One-eyelet Colonial Pumps; welted soles<br>Tan Kidskin Four-eyelet Oxfords; welted soles; Cuban or common-sense heels<br>White Linen One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with White soles and heels<br>Patent Leather or Dull Calf Walking Pumps with Military heels | 5.85 |
| White Buckskin Sport Lace Boot with wing tips; rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxford<br>White Buckskin One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with White soles and heels<br>White Buckskin Walking Pump with welted soles and low heels<br>Patent Leather Pumps with Champagne Suede quarters and Louis XV heels<br>Same model with Dull Calf vamps and Gray Suede quarters<br>White Calf Opera Pumps with turned soles and Louis XV heels | 6.75 |

Note:—Other reductions not listed here in very desirable Footwear.

# LADY LISTER-KAYE APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Tells of Needs of Work in London in Behalf of Soldiers Home on Furlough.

## ASK AID OF BRIDGE PLAYERS

It Is Hoped to Raise $200,000 for Red Cross by Chain Started by Mrs. Pulitzer.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 560 Madison Avenue, issued an appeal yesterday for funds for the support of the work of the London Motor Volunteer Corps, which is regresented in America by Lady Lister-Kaye, who since the outbreak of the war has been closely associated with Queen Mary in relief work in London. Lady Lister-Kaye is an American, having been Miss Natica Yznaga of this city. Her husband, Sir John Lister-Kaye, is the President of the London Motor Volunteer Corps, the purpose of which is to give protection to soldiers who arrive in London at night on brief furloughs, of whom there are thousands arriving daily. The corps is now extending its aid to American as well as to British soldiers.

"I am appealing for both of my own," the appeal issued in Lady Lister-Kaye's name reads, "for the American soldier of my native land and the British soldier of the land of my adoption. The need for the protecting influence of the corps is very great. Young and lonely, dazed with fatigue after long hours in the trenches, the soldier arrives in London late at night, and it was to help him that the London Motor Volunteer Corps was organized. The streets of London are in total darkness at night and all buses and street cars stop running at 1 A. M. The soldier or sailor coming in between the hours of 1 and 7 is adrift, bewildered, and a prey to the first person, man or woman, who speaks to him.

"The work of the London Motor Volunteer Corps is to meet all night trains and welcome the tired soldiers. The boys are taken to their destinations in motor transports or they are driven to the shelters provided by the Y. M. C. A., the Church of England, and the Catholic Church, where they can spend the night in comfort and be sent on their way in the morning.

"No more important work for the health, happiness, and morals of the army can well be imagined. Only voluntary work of kindness and friendliness can save the men from the perils which beset them. The men in active charge of the work are volunteers, men of high standing and ability, who are giving their entire time, involving all-night work of the most arduous kind.

**Money Urgently Needed.**

"Money for the purchase of cars is urgently requested. Each car, which costs $1,700, bears the name of the city or organization which has given it, as, for instance, 'Presented by the City of Glasgow,' or 'Presented by the City of New York.' As American boys begin their steady march into France and England—and they are already going through London—it will be of the greatest encouragement to them to see the name of their own country upon the transport which meets them at the station as they arrive in a strange land. The committee is most anxious to raise sufficient funds for as many buses as possible, to be grouped in units of six, each unit to be marked 'The American Squadron.'

"England has had enormous drains upon her resources, supplying money in huge quantities, for both her own army and her allies. She looks now to America for help in many of these important philanthropic works. The London Motor Volunteer Corps' work cannot fail to appeal to the generosity of all Americans who appreciate the importance of decent care and friendliness in maintaining the health and morals of the British soldiers who have preceded our own brave boys into the field of battle.

"The London Motor Volunteer Corps has received the strongest indorsement of Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Colonel in Chief of the Volunteer Forces, and also Field Marshal French, and it had the sympathy of the late Lord Kitchener."

**New Gifts Total $45,000.**

The American Red Cross War Finance Committee announced yesterday the receipt of payments of pledges, previously given, of more than $500,000, and of new gifts totaling about $45,000. Among the pledges paid yesterday was one of $225,000 by the Union Carbide Company, $125,000 by the Carnegie Corporation, $25,000 each by the Clinchfield Navigation Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, and Charles Hayden, $45,000 by C. K. G. Billings, and $35,000 by the Linde Air Products Company.

It was announced yesterday that a group of prominent women had contributed $20,000 raised through auction bridge to the Red Cross funds, and that a chain of auction bridge games, covering a large section of the country, was now in operation which was expected to raise the contributions to a total of $200,000. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer originated last March the auction bridge plan, which is now known as the Associated Cities of the United States of America Auction Chain Fund. The idea as conceived was that the players at the first auction bridge party, which was given by Mrs. Pulitzer, should each contribute $2 for her place at the table and subsequently give a three-table party, and this was to continue until the chain was completed and which if played to the last link would net $200,000. The time limit originally set for the completion of the chain was Sept. 1. This has been extended to Oct. 1. Mrs. Pulitzer has received a letter from George R. Taylor, Assistant Treasurer of the American Red Cross, acknowledging the receipt of the first $20,000.

"When the chain was begun," a statement issued yesterday read, "the United States was not involved in the world war, nor was its involvement an alarming prospect. Now, with our own soldiers pouring into France and soon to need the ministration of the Red Cross, and with that organization finding immediate uses for every dollar it can possibly raise, the early hostesses of the chain are urging upon those who should form links further out in the great structure to hasten its completion.

"Auction bridge players, wherever they may be during the Summer months, certainly will devote some of their spare hours toward playing the game. Why, then, should they not add to their pleasure the patriotic feeling that they are aiding toward the kindly care that will be given to American boys who are fighting on the other side of the world to keep America free and bring liberty to other nations?

"All auction bridge players, whether or not they may have been connected with this particular chain, are urged to make, through it, contributions to the American Red Cross, no matter how small. Any gifts from auction players will be gladly received and added to the fund which lovers of the game are raising. They may be addressed to Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, President and Treasurer of the Associated Cities of the United States of America Auction Chain Fund at Chatwold, Bar Harbor, Me., or to William S. Webb, Jr., Assistant Treasurer, 74 Broadway, New York City."

## McCALL ASKS THIRD TERM.

Massachusetts Governor's Candidacy Announced to Republicans.

BOSTON, July 14.—Formal announcement that Governor McCall would be a candidate for re-election was made today by George A. Bacon, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Bacon told members of the committee that he was authorized by the Governor to say that he would make an active campaign for a third term.

Frederick W. Mansfield, a lawyer, and William F. Fitzgerald, a banker, are candidates for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Mansfield was defeated by Governor McCall last year.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced!


*Guaranteed*
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
With Radium Dials
Fitted with "Kitchener" Wristlets; 10- or 15-jeweled lever movement.
7.50, 8.50, 9.75 and 10.75

# James McCreery & Co.

*5th Avenue* ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

REPAIRING AND REMODELING OF FURS
*At Special Summer Rates*
STORAGE OF FURS
*At Nominal Cost*

## WOMEN'S SWEATERS—Greatly Underpriced

**4.95**

*Shetland Weave*
**Worsted Sweater**

No. 1, as illustrated, with sailor collar and sash; Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple and Corn.

*Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton*
**Sweater**

No. 2, as illustrated, superior quality; roll collar and tie sash; Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Corn, Green, Purple, Black and White.

## "McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

**The Finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at All Seasons of the Year.**

Exhibition and Sale of advance styles in new
***Military, Sport and Beach Suit Silk***
*Featuring the Present Fashions*

The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments on sale in America in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Military and Sport Stripe Silks | yd. | 98c |
| Washable Striped Shirting Silks | yd. | 98c |
| Novelty Plaid Taffetas and Satins | yd. | 98c |
| Georgette Crepe | yd. | 1.28 |
| Crepe de Chine | yd. | 1.28 |
| Imperial Dress Satin | yd. | 1.25 |
| Natural Ecru Pongee Silks | yd. | 75c to 1.75 |
| Washable White Japanese Habutai | yd. | 48c to 1.75 |
| Washable White Satins | yd. | 98c to 2.50 |
| White Pongee Silks | yd. | 75c to 2.50 |

**SPECIAL**

**5,000 yards of double width (40 inches)**
***Black Dress Satin***

Superior quality; brilliant finish; specially adapted for Summer Frocks. yard **1.28**

## *McCreery's July*
## WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Thousands of yards of this season's most fashionable weaves and colors on sale.

yard **18c** to **65c**

*New Dress Ginghams*
*Novelty Striped Voile*
*Printed Floral Voile*
*Sport Suitings*
*Madras Skirting*
*Kimono Crepe*
*Romper Suiting*
*Sport Stripe Skirting*

IN ADDITION
***10,000 Yards of Double Width***

## NEW PRINTED NOVELTY VOILES

On White and Colored grounds with dainty Pompadour, floral designs and stripe effects. special, yd. **18c**

5,000 yards of White Cotton Voile; superior quality; crisp finish; double width. special, yd. **23c**

## *Unusual Reductions*
## REAL FILET LACES

**Real Hand-made Filet Laces embracing a variety of new designs — widths from one to ten inches.**

*These laces are especially adaptable for collars and trimming summer dresses.*

Real Filet Laces and Insertions priced for immediate clearance.

yard **50c, 75c, 95c, 1.25** to **6.95**
regularly 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.75 to 8.50

## *July Sale*
## CORSETS & BRASSIERES

**At Summer Saving Prices**

C/B Corsets for medium and fuller figures; Flesh Color; sizes 19 to 30. regularly 1.00, **75c**

C/B Corsets for slender or medium figures; handsome Pink or White Brocade; daintily lace trimmed; elastic insert at back; full line of sizes. regularly 3.50, **1.85**

Glove Silk Brassieres in Bandeaux model; elastic at back; ribbon shoulder straps; Flesh Color. regularly 2.00 **95c**

Brassieres—discontinued models; open front and bandeaux styles; made of fine Cambric; various trimmings. regularly 75c, 1.00, 1.50, **39c, 50c, 75c**

*Extraordinary Values*

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock

## LINGERIE BLOUSES

**1.75**

*—Seven Distinctive Models*
*—Fashioned of Fine Voile*
*—Beautifully Trimmed*

An exceptional purchase and sale of choice new Summer Blouses of an excellent quality Voile, simply or elaborately trimmed with effective laces and embroideries.

## WOMEN'S NEW TUB SKIRTS

**2.75**

**The season's newest models are included in a special purchase of Women's Summer Tub Skirts. Two smart styles with detachable belts and sport pockets.**

***Also other Skirts taken from our regular stock and priced for immediate clearance.*** The lot includes Skirts fashioned of fine Linen, fancy stripe and plaid Poplin, fine Gabardine, Linen Crepe and colored striped Pique; waist bands 24 to 36 inches.

## ATTRACTIVE TUB SKIRTS

**3.75** to **9.75**

Made of Russian Cords, Honey Comb Materials, fine Gabardine and Novelty Striped and Checked Materials.

*Mid-Summer Sale*

## WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS

**Specially Priced**

***A specially arranged sale of Women's Undermuslins of sheer materials; attractively trimmed with laces, embroideries and ribbons***

***Gowns***

Gowns of fine Nainsook; lace trimmed, also scalloped models.
Special **1.00**

Gowns of sheer Nainsook; lace and embroidery trimmed models.
Special **1.50**

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook with Valenciennes Insertions and Edges.
Special **1.95**

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook with trimmings of fine embroidery.
Special **1.95**

***Corset Covers***

Corset Covers,—lace and embroidery trimmed, also scalloped model.
Special **50c**

Corset Covers with fine lace and embroidery trimmings.
Special **75c**

Corset Covers of fine sheer Nainsook; lace and embroidery trimmed, also scalloped and embroidered styles.
Special **1.00**

***Combinations***

Combination Drawer and Corset Cover trimmed with lace and embroidery.
Special **1.00**

Combinations of fine Nainsook with combination lace and embroidery trimmings.
Special **1.50**

Combinations of fine sheer Nainsook with lace and ribbon trimmings.
Special **1.95**

***Envelope Chemises***

Envelope Chemises of sheer Nainsook; lace and ribbon trimmed.
Special **1.00**

Envelope Chemises of Nainsook; embroidered and scalloped; Empire model.
Special **1.50**

Envelope Chemises of fine Nainsook; with embroidery and lace combination trimmings.
Special **1.95**

## TUB PETTICOATS

Petticoats of Pique or Sateen with deep ruffle.
Special **1.00**

Petticoats of Pique; straight model; scalloped.
Special **1.00**

Petticoats of Cambric with lace or embroidery trimmings.
Special **1.50**

Petticoats of Cambric with deep embroidery flounces.
Special **1.95**

Sateen Petticoats with deep flounce of Tub Silk.
Special **1.95**

Sateen Petticoats with deep sateen flounce; superior quality.
Special **1.95**

Tub Silk Petticoats with panel back and front with deep Van Dyke flounce.
Special **2.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats in Flesh Color or White; tailored model with deep flounce; hemstitched.
Special **3.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats in Flesh Color or White; shadow proof; fancy hemstitched flounce.
Special **4.95**

## 250 WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

**3.50** and **5.95**

Very attractive models; many trimmed styles; made of Wool Jersey, Silk and Surf Cloth. Wonderful values.

No. 1—as illustrated; Wool Jersey Bathing Suit with striped Wool Jersey collar and belt; slip-on model.
**5.95**

No. 2—as illustrated; Surf Cloth Bathing Suit,—slip-on model with pockets and belt.
**3.50**

***Big Price Concessions***
## AFTERNOON DRESSES

Final clearance of all women's high class Afternoon Dresses; one or two of a style; the materials include Satin, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Net; some are copies of Imported models; in all the most wanted styles.

**39.50, 45.00** to **59.50**
formerly 49.50 to 88.00

*Priced for Absolute Clearance*
**50 Afternoon & Street Dresses**

Fashioned of the following fashionable materials—Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and Net.

**27.50**
formerly 35.00 to 45.00

***Reduction Sale***
## 100 SUMMER COATS

**12.75**
formerly 29.50 to 45.00

Smart new models; the assortment includes women's beautiful Silk Coats, Wool Coats and Sport Coats; all desirable styles.

***Absolute Clearance***
## 85 WOMEN'S SUITS

**12.75**
formerly 35.00 to 48.00

The remainder of our fine high class Suits; the season's choicest styles; the materials include Silk, Wool and attractive Sport Jersey Silk; incomplete sizes.

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS

***Clearance Prices***
## MISSES' APPAREL

| | |
|---|---|
| 125 Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 35.00 to 55.00 | 19.75 |
| 165 Misses' Coats,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 29.50 to 37.50 | 18.50 |
| 98 Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 26.50 to 35.00 | 16.75 |

***Mid-Summer Clearance Sale***
## SOROSIS SHOES

An extensive variety of the season's models that are to be discontinued in Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Sport Shoes. ***All sizes, but not in every model.***

**4.95 5.85 6.75**
regularly 6.00 to 10.00

| | |
|---|---|
| High cut White Linen Lace Boots; welted soles; Louis XV heels. White Linen Colonial Pumps; enameled buckles; turned soles; Louis XV heels. White Duck Sport Lace Boots with rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxfords. | 4.95 |
| Black Glace Kidskin or Patent Leather One-eyelet Colonial Pumps; welted soles. Tan Kidskin Four-eyelet Oxfords; welted soles; Cuban or common-sense heels. White Linen One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with White soles and heels. Patent Leather or Dull Calf Walking Pumps with Military heels. | 5.85 |
| White Buckskin Sport Lace Boot with wing tips; rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxford. White Buckskin One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with White soles and heels. White Buckskin Walking Pump with welted soles and low heels. Patent Leather Pumps with Champagne Suede quarters and Louis XV heels. Same model with Dull Calf vamps and Gray Suede quarters. White Calf Opera Pumps with turned soles and Louis XV heels. | 6.75 |

Note:—Other reductions not listed here in very desirable Footwear.

# LACK OF PETROLEUM MAY BEAT GERMANY

## Latest Russian Drive Expected to Cut Off Valuable Galician Product.

## HALF OF TEUTONS' SUPPLY

### Sinclair's Magazine Says Oil Is as Essential to Success of Modern Army as Ammunition.

The reawakening of Russia as a fighting force, and her thrust at Galicia, which apparently has not yet been stopped, may contribute to the final defeat of the Central Powers as surely as though the drive were made straight across the Rhine, according to oil men here. They base their views on the fact that in Galicia is located practically half of the Teutons' available supply of petroleum, and without petroleum the German army would be as surely whipped as though it were deprived of ammunition.

In the August issue of Sinclair's Magazine is an article discussing the supply of petroleum which Germany and her allies possess, and showing the extreme importance of any military operation which could put any of that supply in jeopardy. After making the assertion that without petroleum the Kaiser's fighting machine would break down in its strongest part, the article continues:

"One could scarcely find a clearer illustration of the wartime importance of petroleum than the reported destruction by allied forces of the Rumanian oil fields. For posterity's sake, it is hoped they were not actually destroyed, but it is certain that the Central Powers will not be able to profit from their capture without long and tedious drilling. Much as we may deplore the loss to the world of such vast wealth as was burned or otherwise dissipated in those fields, no one should be permitted to imagine it was destruction of the wanton type. Stern necessity commanded. Give oil to Germany and you prolong the war; take it away and you hasten the end. This was the determining argument with the Allies.

**Hundreds of Uses for Petroleum.**

"In hundreds of ways petroleum products are used to hasten victory. On dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, submarine chasers and patrol boats, on ships of the air and on submarines it provides power for driving propellers and grease for complicated machinery. Similarly on battle fronts they are used on thousands of ambulances, trucks, and 'tanks.' And of equal importance is their use in industries and commerce, without which armies could not live. In fact, so numerous are the ways in which petroleum products are furthering the aims of civilized nations in crushing the materialistic power which plunged the world into war, that it would be idle to attempt to catalogue them.

"It may be of interest, therefore, to outline in a general way the petroleum resources which may be available for use by the Central Powers. But first it is well to have some idea of the extent of German and Austrian needs. By way of illustration reference may be made to Great Britain. Extraordinary efforts have been made by British authorities to restrict the use of petroleum products to war or near-war purposes. That German efficiency in this respect has been much greater than British efficiency may be doubted. Using as a basis for reckoning the petroleum imports into the United Kingdom in 1915, it may be stated that about 15,000,000 barrels of crude oil are required to meet British needs. This, necessarily, is an estimate, but it will serve for comparison.

"It is impossible to state accurately the production of petroleum in Germany proper. Statistics of this sort are not being given out by German officials, but the most recent estimate made in Washington placed it at less than 1,000,000 barrels a year. The production in Galicia has been substantially larger. In the year 1913 the total was placed at 4,158,829 barrels. In this connection, however, it should be remembered that operators were greatly retarded because of the war. When the Russian line in Southeast Galicia was broken in May, 1915, the retreating armies set fire to numerous wells in the Tustanowice district and burned much of the petroleum stored in the East Galician fields.

**Report Destruction of 229 Wells.**

"The Frankfort Gazette at the time said that 229 wells out of a total of 319 were destroyed, and about 2,500,000 barrels of crude petroleum were burned. After occupying these fields the Austro-German authorities started active work with a view to restoring the rate of production, and it is possible, though not probable, that they are obtaining crude oil at the rate of about 3,000,000 barrels per year from this source. This is based upon the fact that the Galician fields produced 15,000,000 barrels in 1909, and that as late as 1913 the production was 7,818,139 barrels.

"About the only other source of supply is Rumania. Production in that country prior to the occupancy by Austro-German forces was at the rate of about 12,000,000 barrels a year. It will be a long time before the production can be revived appreciably, and possibly Rumania should be eliminated from calculation during the progress of the war.

"A complete statement as to what damage was done in the Rumanian fields by the allied forces probably will not be available until after the war, but it is pretty generally understood that most of the important wells were dynamited. Unless the dynamite charges were sufficiently powerful to flood the oil-bearing strata with salt water, production could be restored by the simple method of drilling new wells near the old locations, assuming, of course, that the Germans could obtain an ample supply of drilling equipment. It is reasonable to suppose that there was more or less flooding, and there is more basis for belief that it was serious than the contrary.

"Apart from Rumania, however, the Central Powers have at their command production of from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 barrels a year. This amount is small in comparison to their obvious needs, but probably it could be made to suffice. It should be apparent, however, that without Rumania and Galicia, Germany would soon be in dire straits, because great as her storage supplies may have been prior to the outbreak of hostilities, there can be no doubt that these have been drawn against seriously, if they have not been entirely depleted. Hence the importance of any military operation involving Galician and Rumanian territory."

**$2,500,000 Bond Issue Approved.**

William Morris Imbrie & Co. announced yesterday that the Georgia Railroad Commission had approved the proposed issue of $2,500,000 6 per cent. convertible first and consolidated mortgage bonds of the Savannah & Atlanta Railway, dated July 16, 1917, and due May 1, 1955. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of $5,000,000. The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of New York bankers and they will shortly be offered to the public.


# James McCreery & Co.

*5th Avenue* *34th Street*

## Semi-Annual Clothing Event

## Of Special Interest to

## MEN AND YOUNG MEN

Now in Progress

*The Season's Greatest Value in Clothing of All Wool Fabrics*

Unrestricted choice of the Entire stock of Suits and Top Coats, except our regular lines of Full Dress, Tuxedo, Silk, Gabardine and Priestley Mohair Suits

## $17.50

**Enormous Price Reductions**

A remarkable opportunity to purchase a suit to wear through the Summer and early Fall at a price lower than present wholesale cost

*Specially Priced*

## 500 TOP COATS

## For Men and Young Men

*"Cravenette" Proofed*

## $17.50

regularly $22.75, 26.00, 28.50, 33.00, 35.00

Fashioned of popular Imported and Domestic Woolens in a large variety of desirable patterns in Slip-on or Trench models. Many medium weights included, suitable for early Fall. Size 34 to 42.

*Men's Clothing Department—5th Floor*



Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

# B. Altman & Co.

**The Army Needs Recruits**

One man who offers himself to his country is worth ten men who await the draft.

**It is a Patriotic Duty**

to eliminate waste—to spend wisely and with intent to retain that which is bought.

Merchandise purchased thoughtlessly, and later returned, involves waste, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

**Patriotic Medals**

(some mounted on leather fobs) are on sale in the Novelty Jewelry Department.

These medals are being sold in the interests of the American Fund for French Wounded, for the purpose of raising funds for the base hospitals in France.

The medals are of artistic design, and the purchase of one will be a patriotic and benevolent act. In bronze metal they are sold at 50c. each; in oxidized sterling silver, at $2.50.

(First Floor)

**A Specially-prepared Selection of Fashionable Trimmed Hats**

appropriate either for present or early Autumn wear, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday) exceptionally priced at

$16.50

The materials featured in these smart Hats are maline, brocade, satin and velvet, all of which are indicated in Fashion's forecast of the coming months.

(Third Floor)

**A Special Monday Offering**

will consist of

**Women's White Calfskin Pumps**

for Summer walking

at . $5.75 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

**A Large Number of Morning and Bungalow Dresses**

made of desirable Summer cottons, will be specially priced for to-morrow and Tuesday

at $1.85, $2.90 & $3.75

(Department on the Second Floor)

**A Clearance Sale of Women's Lingerie Blouses**

will comprise a number of varied styles, in white and colored fabrics, marked at the closing-out prices of

$1.75, $2.25 & $3.50

(Blouse Department, Second Floor)

**A Monday and Tuesday Sale of Household Linens**

will offer interesting values at the low prices quoted:

Double Satin Damask Table Cloths (circular design)
each . . . $5.00, 6.25 & 9.00

Table Napkins to match
per dozen . . . $6.75 & 10.75

Heavy Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . . . $3.25 & 4.00

Table Napkins to match
per dozen . . . . $4.50 & 4.75

Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,
per dozen . . . . $3.50 & 5.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . . $3.75, 4.50 & 5.40

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

**Final Price Reductions in Women's Bathing Costumes**

have now been made, as a result of which exceptional values are obtainable in

Satin or Taffeta Costumes (with combination) . . . . . at $9.75 & 12.00
Mohair Costumes (with combination) . . . . . at $4.85
The remaining styles in Novelty and Higher-cost Bathing Costumes have been uniformly marked at . . . . . $28.00

representing a price reduction of more than one-half.

(Department on the Third Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer season to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

# Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

*Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays*

## *Women's Voile Dresses—$5.95 to $6.95*

Smart models in colored novelty Voiles; also white Dresses.

Linen Dresses, Reduced to.....$10.00
Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses.....$19.50
Foulard Silk Dresses.....$29.50

## *Misses' Voile Dresses—$5.95*

Novelty colored effects; and smart combination models. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Voile and Gingham Dresses.....$5.00, $7.50 & $10.00
Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses.....$16.50
$35.00 to $65.00 Serge Suits.....$14.50 & $24.50
$15.00 to $25.00 Coats.....Now $10.00

*Third Floor.*

## *Lord & Taylor Special Corsets*

Fancy pink or white Broche, medium bust and length. Sizes 20 to 30 complete. A $3.00 model

$1.95

$2.50 Lord & Taylor Special Corset.....$1.45
$3.00 Bien Jolie Corset.....$1.85
$3.00 C. B. Corset.....$1.50

*Second Floor.*

## *Annual Midsummer Clearance of Seasonable Merchandise*

Odds and Ends from Every Department in the Store Will Be Closed Out at Greatly Reduced Prices

*Offering the Best Values of the Season*

In many cases quantities are limited and assortments and sizes more or less incomplete, so that we cannot send any of the advertised items C. O. D. or on approval.

## *Women's Wool Jersey Suits*

All the Smart Colors $10.50 Remarkable Value

Another 300 of these much wanted Suits just received.

*Come early. They won't last long.*

## *Women's Silk Jersey Suits—$15.95*

Sport Suits, on the smartest lines, and in the best colorings. Pure Silk Jersey of fine quality. Worth double this special price. In all sizes.

## *Women's Tweed Coats—$13.50*

A special purchase, 150 high class touring and travelling Coats of fine Waterproof tweeds and mixtures. Extremely smart flaring models. Made to sell for $25.00.

*Third Floor.*

## *500 Semi-Made Skirts*

Navy Blue and Black Serges

Extraordinary Values at

$3.95

$3.00 White Eponge Semi-made Skirts..$1.85
$1.00 Dress Serge, Navy and Black..yard 78c
$1.50 French Serge, Navy and Black..yard 98c

*Second Floor.*

## *18,000 Yds. Cotton Dress Fabrics*

Novelty Voiles, Crepes and Dimities

35c and 45c qualities

16c

$2.25 Imported Cotton Novelties...yard $1.50
White Figured Madras Waistings. Special, yard 28c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Clocked Silk Hosiery*

Women's smart White and Black Silk Stockings w th self co or clocks, also black with white and white with black clocks.

Very Special

$1.39

Black Lisle Hose, fine gauge.....48c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Satin Sport Hats*

Smart White Satin Hats, so fashionable, in stitched and plain brim effects.

Very Special

$3.50

Milan-Hemp, cushion brim Sailors.....$3.95
White, Pink and Purple Ribbon Hats...$3.95
Untrimmed Wenchow and Hinoki Hats...95c

*Fourth Floor.*

## *Lengths of Chiffon*

In all the fashionable shades, 1 to 4 yard lengths of Chiffon and Chiffon cloth.

Formerly $1.25 to $1.50 a yard

78c

Navy Blue Taffeta Silk.....Now $1.25
Fancy Tub Silks—Reduced to.....95c
Natural Shantung Silk—Special.....73c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Palm Olive Soap*

3 Cakes for

25c

50c size D. & R. Cold Cream.....29c
$1.00 size Fragrant Toilet Water.....65c
35c size Compact Face Powder.....25c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Bathing Caps*

Fancy Frilled with Bows and Rosettes

Usually 75c

48c

Real Human Hair Nets

Medium size.....each 12c, dozen $1.25
Large size.....each 15c, dozen $1.65
Self adjusting.....each 12c, dozen $1.25

*Ground Floor.*

## *Boys' Wash Suits*

Norfolk models in Palm Beach cloth, crash and khaki; sizes 7 to 17 years.

Formerly up to $6.50

$3.85

Tub Suits—Sizes 3 to 8 years.....Now 95c
Tub Suits—Sizes 3 to 8 years.....Now $1.85
Tub Suits—Sizes 3 to 8 years.....Now $2.85

**Boys' Straw Hats at Half Price**

*Fourth Floor.*

## *Women's Union Suits*

Gauze lisle, band top Suits in regular and extra sizes.

Formerly 75c to $1.00

65c

$1.50 Silk top Lisle Union Suits.....$1.25
$1.75 Glove Silk Vests.....$1.45
$2.50 Glove Silk Bloomers.....$1.95

*Second Floor.*

## *Children's Rompers*

Gingham, chambray, poplin and ripplette; sizes to 6 years.

Formerly 65c to $1.25

45c & 85c

$1.95 and $2.45 Bloomer Dresses, $1.45 & $1.95
$2.45 Infants' Hand-made Dresses.....$1.85
$2.45 French Hand-embroidered Petticoats.....$1.95

**Hats and Coats at Half Price.**

*Fourth Floor.*

## *Hand-embroidered Blouses*

Fine white French Voile, in model, hemstitched and exquisitely hand-embroidered.

Usually $3.00

$1.95

Flesh Color Washable Satin Blouses.....$5.95
Filet Lace Trimmed Georgette Crepe Blouses.....$5.95
Soutache Braided Georgette Crepe Blouses.....$7.95

*Third Floor.*

## *Tub Silk Petticoats*

White washable Silk in panel front and back model, with deep flounces.

Very Special

$2.65

Washable Satin Petticoats. Now.....$3.95
Washable Satin Petticoats. Now.....$4.95
Check Gingham Petticoats. Now.....$1.25

*Second Floor.*

## *Dainty Negligees*

Rose-patterned rice cloth in Empire and straight models, ribbon trimmed.

Very Special

$1.50

Hand-embroidered Crepe Kimonos. Now.....$1.95
Box-loom Crepe Negligees. Now.....$2.95
Dotted Voile Negligees—Very Special.....$3.95

*Second Floor.*

## *Linen Porch Dresses*

in Blue, Lavender, Green and Tan.

Formerly $4.95

$2.95

Breakfast Suits of White or Colored Trouville Cloth..$2.95 and $3.95
Breakfast Suits of White Cotton Gabardine. Now.....$3.95
$4.95 to $10.75 Porch Dresses.....$2.95 to $6.95

*Second Floor.*

## *Silk Night Gowns*

Flesh Crepe de Chine, in sleeveless models, daintily trimmed with Armenian lace and ribbon.

Very Special

$3.95

White Batiste Gowns. Now.....$1.35 & $1.85
Flesh Batiste Gowns. Now.....$1.45 & $1.95
Odd Gowns, Reduced to.....$1.45, $2.45, $2.95

*Second Floor.*

## *Collar and Cuff Sets*

Organdy in white, blue, flesh, rose, lavender, tan

Usually $1.65

95c

50c and $1.00 Fancy Neckwear.....25c, 50c
$7.95 Silk Lined Marabout Capes.....$4.95
$4.95 Silk Lined Marabout Collars.....$3.75

*Ground Floor.*

## *Square Shetland Veils*

White, black, brown, taupe, navy, tan, purple

Usually $1.75

$1.15

35c White Shetland Veiling.....yard 18c
$1.25 Chiffon Sport Veils.....each 75c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Filet Laces*

4½ inches wide, in cream and white,

Formerly 38c a yard

28c

$5.00 Real hand-made Filet Laces..yard $3.95
50c Imitation Cluny Laces, 5 in. wide.yard 25c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Faille Silk Bags*

Navy blue and black. Usual price $3.95

$2.85

$3.95 Cameo Brooches.....$2.95
$10.00 Beaded Bags.....$7.95
$2.50 Pearl Necklaces, gold clasp.....$1.50

*Ground Floor.*

## *Lingerie Cabinets*

Cretonne covered. Formerly $21.00

$10.00

Also cretonne covered Hat Boxes, Shirt Waist Boxes, Veiling Cases and Baby Clothes Cabinets, at ½ price.

25c to 60c Cretonnes.....yard 15c, 22c, 29c

*Fifth Floor.*

## *Upholstery Velvets*

Short Lengths Reduced from $2.50 yd. to

$1.25

Also Short Lengths of Tapestries, Brocades and Damasks Reduced to ½ price.

$3.65 Porch Screens, 6 feet wide.....$2.50
$1.35 Scrim Curtains, 2½ yards long.....85c

*Fifth Floor.*

## *Silk Parasols*

All this year's styles

Formerly $3.95 to $5.95

$1.95

$3.95 Colored Silk Umbrellas.....$2.95
$2.95 Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.....$1.95

*Ground Floor.*

## *Plain and Fancy Ribbons*

5½ to 6 in. wide; usually 39c to 65c a yd.

25c

75c Novelty Hat Band Ribbons....yard 55c
Plaid and colored Sashes. Special each $2.50

*Ground Floor.*

## *Women's Handkerchiefs*

in a variety of fabrics and styles

15c and 25c grades

10c

25c Men's Linen Handkerchiefs..6 for $1.25
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs..Now 6 for 75c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Women's White Fabric Gloves*

Two clasp; suede finished cotton; washable in cold water.

Formerly $1.00 a pair

69c

Black Silk 2-clasp Gloves—Very Special..55c
White Milanese Silk Long Gloves.....85c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Shetland Sweaters*

Coat models on newest lines; in all Sport colors

$5.95 & $7.95

Shetland Slip-on Sweaters.....Now $4.85
$6.75 to $12.50 Fibre Sweaters.....$5.95 to $9.75
$27.50 to $50.00 Silk Sweaters.....$19.50 to $37.50

*Third Floor.*

## *Satin Bathing Suits*

Heavy black Satin, in smart semi-princess and waist line models; trimmed in contrasting colors.

Very Special

$5.75

Silk Poplin Suits—Reduced to.....$6.50
Black Satin Bathing Suits.....Now $9.75
Knit Suits, Roman stripe trimmed.....$6.95

*Third Floor.*

## *Juniors' Suits*

Serges and Gabardines

Formerly up to $25.00

$10.00

$15.00 to $19.50 Juniors' Coats.....$5.00
$26.50 Serge and Jersey Dresses.....$19.50
$19.50 Taffeta Dresses.....$15.00

(All in 15 and 17 year sizes)

*Third Floor.*

## *Clearance Women's Low Shoes*

***2800 Pairs Lord & Taylor Standard Qualities.***

1400 Pairs
***Low Shoes***
Were $6, $7 and $8
$4.85
Tan Calfskin, Patent Leather, Gun Metal, Ivory, Champagne and Grey Kidskin.

400 Pairs
***White Low Shoes***
Were $5 and $6
$3.45
A number of different kinds. Sizes incomplete.

700 Pairs
***Low Shoes***
Were $5 and $6
$2.95
Patent Leather, Grey and Champagne. Sizes incomplete.

300 Pairs White Buckskin
***Sport Shoes***
Were $9.00
$7.50
High Cut. Rubber Soles and Heels.

*Second Floor.*

## FOR MEN

***840 Pairs***
***Men's Low Shoes***
Were $7.00, $8.00 and $9.00
$5.85

***425 Pairs***
***Men's Oxford Ties***
Were $5.00
$3.65
Sizes incomplete.

***600***
***Men's Silk Shirts***
Heavy Tub Silks—Formerly $3.95
$2.95

***Men's Pajamas***
Formerly $1.50
$1.10

Men's 60c Silk Lisle Half Hose.....45c

*Ground Floor.*

## *Fine White Blankets*

Reduced from $6.00 a pair to

$4.95

$3.50 Cotton Filled Comfortables.....$2.95
$1.95 Dimity Bed Spreads.....$1.75
$2.25 Printed Bed Spreads.....$1.95

## *650 Wamsutta Sheets*

Size 81x99 inches—Usual Price $1.98 a Pair

$1.58

$1.08 Muslin Sheets, 63x99..... 92c
$1.18 Muslin Sheets, 72x99..... 98c
$1.38 Muslin Sheets, 90x108.....$1.18

*Second Floor.*

## *Rug Clearance*

***Japanese Oval Rush Tea Room Rugs***

**At About Half Price**

27 x 42 inches.....Formerly $1.75..... 90c
36 x 72 inches.....Formerly $4.75.....$2.40
9 x 12 feet.....Formerly $24.75.....$12.40

***Extra Quality Seamless Axminster Rugs***

27 x 54 inches.....Formerly $3.75.....$2.75
6 x 9 feet.....Formerly $23.50.....$18.50
9 x 12 feet.....Formerly $42.50.....$32.50

***Crex Grass Rugs***

36 x 72 inches.....Formerly $2.50.....$1.65
4½ x 7½ feet.....Formerly $4.50, $5.50.....$3.95
8 x 10 feet.....Formerly $7.95, $9.75.....$6.95

*Fifth Floor.*

# 1,140 I. W. W. EXILES LEAVE DESERT CAMP

### Army Takes Charge of Men Deported from Arizona and Removes Them to Columbus.

### HELD UNDER GUARD THERE

#### Department Commander Orders That They Be Sheltered and Fed—Robbed, Many Say.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 14.—The United States is host tonight to Arizona's deported I. W. W. members, who are encamped half way between Columbus and the Mexican border. A small city of canvas has sprung up on the site of the Mexican refuge camps established by General Pershing, and 1,140 men are sleeping on beds tonight for the first time since Wednesday, when they were deported from Bisbee. They came here early today under escort of United States cavalry.

All afternoon the men have been working in a blistering sun setting up tents, digging pits for field kitchens and hauling firewood. Government rations were issued to the men for supper, consisting of canned beef, canned tomatoes, and bread. Tomorrow at breakfast they will receive a ration of coffee, the first they have had since leaving Bisbee.

Lieutenant Shekerjian, Provost Marshal, was in charge of the work of establishing the camp and organizing the refugees into a regiment composed of battalions and companies.

The men are beginning to consider when they will be returned to Bisbee, where many of them have families and homes. They are almost universally agreed that they will be ready to return to Bisbee when accompanied by United States soldiers and not before.

Army officers are ignorant as to what the next move will be, and say they have orders only to feed and care for the men. The exiles are not being treated as prisoners but are being guarded by soldiers with side arms, and no one is permitted to enter the camp without a pass.

**Look to the President.**

The men believe the President will order them sent back to their homes, but there is no information in camp upon which to base this supposition. The men complain of having money and valuables taken from them at Bisbee, but are unable to give names of any one who robbed them. Some of them also allege that their wives were not being permitted to draw money from the Bisbee banks, but this report was not confirmed.

After the exiles had completed establishing camp they went to the big water tank in the camp and bathed their blistered feet, washed their clothes, and then slept in the shade of the wedge tents. They obey orders without comment, and seem to have accepted their lot for the present.

When the unshaved and unwashed crowd marched up to the refuge camp this afternoon they presented the strangest sight Columbus has seen since Villa's Mexican bandits dashed into the town on March 9, 1916. Many were without hats and wore soiled handkerchiefs on their heads to keep off the hot sun. Others limped from blistered feet, while old men and the physically unfit had difficulty in marching the mile to the camp from the railroad. One man fainted after reaching the camp and the hospital tent was crowded with minor cases during the afternoon, though no serious illness has been discovered.

HERMANAS, N. M., July 14.—The removal of the 1,140 deported I. W. W. men and their sympathizers from their cattle car and box car habitations at this desert hamlet to Columbus, where they will be cared for by the military authorities pending decision as to their final disposition, took place today upon arrival of Col. James J. Holbrook, U. S. A., ordered here from Douglas by Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., commanding the El Paso military district.

General Bell said the men would not be prisoners, but would be sheltered in the stockade built for Mexican refugees during the border raids and would be supplied with rations by the military authorities. The removal of the men to Columbus is a temporary expedient to prevent suffering.

The men, who were left on a siding here at midnight Thursday, passed last night in the cars. Their lot was better, though, than it had been early in the day, for a carload of provisions arrived from El Paso and many of the men received their first meal in more than twenty-four hours.

Sheriff Simpson of Luna County, who came here with fifty Deputies from Deming, remained with five of his men after a meeting at which he and District Attorney J. E. Vaught addressed the men and assured them that they would be protected, and would not be molested so long as they were orderly.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 14.—Sheriff Harry Wheeler of Cochise County, who sanctioned the deportation of the striking miners from Bisbee on Thursday, has replied to Governor Thomas Campbell's request for an explanation. The Sheriff's message said:

"I can protect law abiding and peaceful citizens, but I cannot guarantee the technical rights of lawbreakers and criminals. I would not endanger the lives of loyal American citizens in attempting to protect the I. W. Ws."

# LEAD MINERS DEPORT 700 FOREIGN WORKERS

### Italians, Russians, and Poles Forced to Leave Flat River, Mo.—Militia Called Out.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 14.—About 700 foreign-born laborers were forced out of the St. Francois County lead belt today by American-born miners, who insisted that all the foreigners must leave. The Americans, armed with shotguns and carrying American flags, rushed foreigners to the railway station every time a train came in. The Americans fired into the air as they herded the foreigners to the trains. No one has been seriously hurt.

News that Missouri National Guardsmen were on the way to Flat River from St. Louis did not become public until a train bringing St. Louis newspapers arrived a few minutes after 6 o'clock tonight. Members of the mob then discussed whether the guardsmen would attack the American-born miners, who insisted that they were justified in expelling the foreigners. The refugees are puzzled and apparently do not comprehend what it is all about.

The Americans endeavored to get miners of Bonne Terre, Mo., to organize similarly and make the movement against foreigners general. Tonight, however, there was nothing to indicate that workmen at Bonne Terre were in sympathy with the Flat River malcontents.

Representative foreigners said that they had no intimation of any ill feeling against them, and that they would not have worked if they had considered their presence in the mines undesirable. The trouble is attributed generally to the influx of foreigners attracted here by higher wages.

Officials of the Western Federation of Miners said the demonstration had been controlled by strangers sent into the district by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Italians, Russians, and Poles in groups of from three to seventy, men, women, and children, with all their possessions, are departing for Bonne Terre by any conveyance they can obtain. Many have walked out of the trouble zone and have found refuge in the country districts.

NEVADA, Mo., July 14.—Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, commanding the Missouri National Guard, today ordered a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery from St. Louis to proceed at once to Flat River to take charge of the situation arising from labor disorder there.

# SHIPS FOR THE ALLIES ORDERED HERE, HE SAYS

### More Than 100 Contracted For Is Announcement Made by President of Foundation Company.

Franklin Remington, President of the Foundation Company, the first concern to announce a contract for the construction of wooden ships for the new United States mercantile marine, said yesterday that a construction company in this country had received contracts to build from 100 to 150 ships for a foreign Government. It was assumed that Mr. Remington referred to his own company. He also intimated that the ships were to be built for one of our allies, but refused to say whether the ships would be of steel or wood. Mr. Remington said he could not give any detils of the contract, except that the order would run well over a hundred ships, each capable of carrying 3,000 tons.

"I do not believe there is any great probability," Mr. Remington said, "of the Government's taking over ships built for one of our allies. They will all be built for the same purpose as those built for this country—namely, to beat the German U-boat."

He said he believed the first ships built under the contract would be ready seven months from Aug. 1 and that the contract would run from $18,000,000 to $90,000,000. Mr. Remington said that the Foundation Company had contracts to construct ten ships for the fleet to be built under the direction of General George W. Goethals.

# ARMY AND NAVY FLIERS AT RED CROSS BENEFIT

### More Than $5,000 Raised by Air Stunts and Baseball at H. P. Davison's Summer Home.

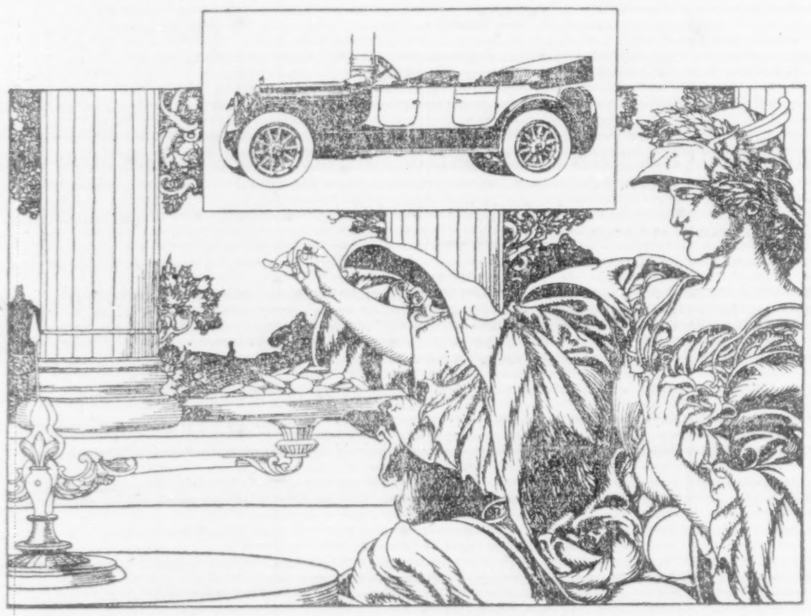
*Special to The New York Times.*

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., July 14.—More than $5,000 was raised for the Red Cross at an open-air benefit held this afternoon at the Summer home of Henry P. Davison at Peacock Point, in which students and instructors from the First Aerial Coast Patrol, the naval flying unit, with headquarters at Huntington, L. I., and from the Second School Squadron, Aviation Section, U. S. A., took part. The occasion brought out a large representative gathering from the Piping Rock, Meadow Brook and other nearby social sets. The program consisted of exhibition flying contests and a baseball game between aviators from the two army and navy flying units.

The airmen flew from their headquarters and arrived about the same time, encircling the Davison home in a long single file. Thrills aplenty were given to the onlookers by the aviators, who performed every kind of a spiral dive, loop the loop, and spurt. The best exhibition flying was done by Lieutenant McDonnell of the navy and Lieutenants Willets and Acosta of the army school. Those piloting the navy machines were Lieutenant E. O. McDonnell, Ensign R. A. Lovett, O. B. James, C. F. Beach, Ensign A. D. Sturtevant, D. S. Ingalls, R. G. Coombs, and R. L. Ireland. In the army group were Captain Howard Weahrle, Lieutenant W. P. Willets, Captains S. W. Fitzgerald, Captain I. A. Rader, Lieutenant Montariot of the French Army, lieut Acosta, sergeant George N. Church, P. D. Smith, Private Bryan, and Flying Instructor Holderman. The baseball match was won by the army team with a score of 3 to 2.

Among those present were Judge and Mrs. R. S. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Harvey Murdock, Miss Flora Whitney, Clarence Mackay, Harry V. Harkness, Mrs. August Harriman, Mrs. James Sheffeld, Alan Hawley, and Henry Woodhouse. The following French officers were also among the guests: Colonel Davaux, Captain Callier, and Lieutenants Detristan, Depachmann, Legasteiois, Valetregne, and David.

A class of forty student officers, among them Quentin Roosevelt, son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, was graduated yesterday from the army aviation training camp at Mineola, L. I., and commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the aviation section of the Signal Corps Reserve Force. Quentin Roosevelt was among those who joined the First Reserve Air Squadron, which, it is expected, will be dispatched overseas to France in the near future. It was announced yesterday that the War Department has purchased 400 acres of land adjoining the present tract of 600 acres forming the Mineola training field, giving sufficient space for sixty airplanes to take the air simultaneously. More than $1,000,000 will be spent in equipping the field with hangars, repair shops, training planes and other apparatus, making it one of the most modern and best-equipped training camps in the world.

Weigh values—now! Judicious buying looks beyond the price

Because a thing is low in price is no reason why it is economical.

It's not the *price*, but the *worth* of a thing, that should first be determined in every purchase.

What will it do? How well will it serve? Will it fulfill the purpose for which it is intended—*and that at the lowest practical cost?*

If it will not do well what it is designed to do, it is extravagantly dear, no matter how little it costs.

Packard cars are bought by people—successful people—who are in the habit of weighing values. It is not what they *pay*, but what they *get* for what they pay, that stamps their selection as wise.

And just now, when values need to be weighed with extraordinary care, Packard cars are *greater values* than ever before.

*Ask the man who owns one*

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York City. New York Downtown office: City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN-6



# Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

For Monday—Second Floor

***Women's Porch and Beach dresses***

priced remarkably low, at

$2.95, 3.95 and 4.95

Large assortments of simple models, of novelty fabrics, voiles, dimities, chambrays, etc., made with long or short sleeves and full skirts.

***An attractive group of petticoats***

*On the Main Floor*

at $2.95

Including messaline, taffeta and tub silk models, double panels; desirable new colorings.

Women's high cost Evening Wraps

Of two-toned radium silk in pastel shades, embroidered in tinsel, lined throughout with changeable silk to match; very full sweep, flowing from yoke,

*Very desirable value*

at $32.50

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

*In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense*

we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned means

*Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public*

¶ It is everyone's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help us save and the saving will be yours.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

***No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.***

Very exceptional values will be offered Monday, in

Women's Summer Dresses and Skirts

Featuring the newest styles from regular stock

***Women's Dresses***

Of striped, plain and figured voiles, linens, ratine and crepe, prettily braided,

at $5.00 and 9.75

***Washable Skirts***

Of Bedford cord, pique, gabardine, khaki and ratine,

at $1.50, 2.25 and 2.95

July Sale of Towels

*Provides emphatic reductions*

Huck Towels, with hemmed ends, 17 by 36 inches, doz. $1.35

Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels, 24x32 inches; name Kitchen woven in, doz. $3.95

Irish Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, doz. $5.50

Irish Typed Glass Towels, name Glass woven in border, 22x29 in., doz. $3.25

Huck Towels, Guests' size, 60c, 95c, 1.50 dz.

Bath Towels, absorbent; hemmed ends, $1.95 & 3.95 dz.

***Check Glass Towels, $2.75 a doz.***

Hemmed ends, striped side borders; 22x28 inches.

Oriental Rugs

*At mid-summer price concessions*

Small and Medium Size Rugs, Including Chinese, Hamadan, Kurdistan, Mossoul, etc. sizes 2 to 3½ ft. wide by 4 to 6 ft. long; reg. up to $49.50,

at $19.75 to 36.50

Persians, Mahals and Ghoerevans, Room sizes, from 9¼ to 10½ ft. wide by 10½ to 13½ ft. long; regularly from $138.00 to 325.00,

at $85.00 to 245.00

Persians, Sarouks and Kirmanshahs, Room sizes, from 7¼ to 12 ft. wide by 9 to 17¼ ft. long; regularly from $250.00 to 1085.00,

at $185.00 to 850.00

Genuine Chinese Rugs, In blue, gold, tan, rose, etc.; 5¼ to 13 ft. wide by 8¼ to 15½ ft. long; regularly from $78.00 to 685.00,

at $55.00 to 485.00

***Other Special Items for Monday:***

Two-Clasp Silk Gloves

With three row embroidered backs or with Paris point embroidery; white or black, also white and black combination,

*Special at* 58c pr.

Women's Silk Stockings

Medium weight, made with lisle soles and tops; in champagne, Russia calf, cocoa, chestnut, medium grey and silver,

*Regularly sold for $1.10,*

at 95c a pair

Taffeta Silk Parasols

In a splendid choice of new models, in plain and novelty effects,

at $1.95 and 2.95

Women's Summer Underwear

Comprising Washable Satin Underbodices, Pink Batiste Night Gowns and Cambric Top Petticoats,

*Unusual values at* 95c each

Women's Smart Blouses

This season's most favored lingerie, crepe de Chine and Georgette models,

*Were $5.50 to 11.50,*

at $2.95, 3.95 and 5.50

Glove Silk Undergarments

VESTS, with plain, also embroidered, fronts; BLOOMERS, full size, well reinforced; in pink and white,

*Special at* $1.85

# TREASURY DEPOSITS IN BANKS INCREASE

## Gain for Week $157,200,000, Well Distributed, Federal Reserve Report Shows.

## GOLD RESERVES LARGER

### Increase Is $35,700,000, While the Gain in Total Cash Reserves Is $334,900,000—District Reports.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Increases in Government deposits, as the result of transfers of Treasury funds from depository banks to the Federal Reserve Banks, and reductions of members' reserve deposits, are shown by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement. Additions to Government deposits apparently were effected partly through transfers on the books of the Federal Reserve Banks from member banks to Government credit.

A decrease of $183,400,000 in member banks' reserve deposits, reported by the New York banks, was caused in part also by the withdrawals from the Federal Reserve Bank of excess balances for the purpose of assisting correspondent banks in the interior to make the required reserve transfers to the Federal Reserve Banks of their districts.

Aggregate gold reserves show an increase for the week of $35,700,000, and total cash reserves an increase of $344,900,000. Notwithstanding the large decrease in member banks' deposits, the New York bank reports a decrease of only $4,700,000 in reserve. It will be noted, however, that the bank's favorable balance of $21,200,000 in account with other Federal Reserve Banks, as shown the week before, has been changed to an adverse balance of $52,800,000. Decreases in reserves reported by St. Louis and Dallas are largely offset by the building up of favorable balances or the reduction of adverse balances in account with other Federal Reserve Banks.

Discounts on hand gained over $10,000,000 during the week, the increase representing largely member banks' collateral notes, which increased from $59,400,000 to $59,000,000. Holdings of collateral notes secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim receipts for Liberty bonds show a slight decrease, from $13,400,000 to $13,200,000. Acceptances on hand show a decrease of about $6,700,000, the New York bank reporting net liquidation under this head of $4,900,000.

Other classes of earning assets show but little change. Total earning assets increased about $6,300,000, and constitute at present 714 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, as against 703 per cent. shown the week before. Of the total, acceptances constitute 47.3 per cent., discounts 34 per cent., United States securities 18.1 per cent., and municipal warrants 0.6 per cent.

Government deposits show an increase of $157,200,000, all the banks showing substantial increases in the amount of public money, largely Liberty Loan funds on hand. All the banks except New York and Atlanta report substantial gains in member banks' reserve deposits.

Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks total at present about $580,000,000, or $9,200,000 more than the week before. These notes are secured by $428,500,000 of gold and $158,500,000 of paper deposited with the Federal Reserve agents. The banks report an actual circulation of $532,500,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business July 13 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $54,370,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 77,279,000 |
| Total reserves | 80,953,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 21,654,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 70,321,000 |
| Total reserves | 40,293,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 7,293,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 29,882,000 |

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $42,972,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 69,122,000 |
| Total reserves | 69,285,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 14,504,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 40,932,000 |

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

| RESOURCES. | Last Week. | Previous Week. | Year Ago. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold coin and certif. in vault | $471,492,000 | $470,359,000 | $269,692,000 |
| Gold settlement fund | 388,253,000 | 371,389,000 | 116,681,000 |
| Gold with foreign agencies | 52,501,000 | 52,501,000 | ..... |
| Total gold held by banks | $912,246,000 | $894,249,000 | 388,233,000 |
| Gold with Federal Reserve agents | 428,338,000 | 413,715,000 | 168,241,000 |
| Gold redemption fund | 12,687,000 | 9,748,000 | 1,970,000 |
| Total gold reserve | $1,353,371,000 | $1,318,703,000 | $1,558,444,000 |
| Legal tender notes, silver, &c | 47,545,000 | 38,314,000 | 10,279,000 |
| Total reserve | $1,400,916,000 | $1,356,012,000 | 568,723,000 |
| Bills discounted—members | 140,163,000 | 129,853,000 | 23,988,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | 194,937,000 | 201,664,000 | 81,180,000 |
| Total bills on hand | $335,100,000 | $331,517,000 | 105,098,000 |
| U. S. long-term securities | 43,961,000 | 42,935,000 | 52,589,000 |
| U. S. short-term securities | 30,359,000 | 28,659,000 | 4,546,000 |
| Municipal warrants | 2,441,000 | ..... | 27,424,000 |
| Total earning assets | $411,861,000 | $403,553,000 | $189,657,000 |
| Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net | 7,905,000 | 18,465,000 | 20,056,000 |
| Uncollected items | 254,172,000 | 251,374,000 | ..... |
| Total deductions from gross deposits | $261,177,000 | $270,839,000 | $20,056,000 |
| Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes | 500,000 | 508,000 | 459,000 |
| All other resources | 786,000 | 851,000 | 8,244,000 |
| Total resources | $2,075,240,000 | $2,033,760,000 | $787,130,000 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | |
| Capital paid in | $57,681,000 | $57,657,000 | $55,176,000 |
| Government deposits | 300,872,000 | 143,626,000 | 97,476,000 |
| Due to members—res. account | 1,019,972,000 | 1,112,847,000 | ..... |
| Due to non-member banks, clearing account | 6,847,000 | 5,000,000 | ..... |
| Member bank deposits, net | ..... | 164,588,000 | 474,942,000 |
| Collection items | 153,813,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total gross deposits | $1,481,204,000 | $1,425,561,000 | $572,418,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation | 532,508,000 | 527,459,000 | 157,579,000 |
| Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability | 1,960,000 | 1,175,000 | 1,720,000 |
| All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits | 1,887,000 | 21,908,000 | 237,000 |
| Total liabilities | $2,075,240,000 | $2,033,760,000 | $787,130,000 |
| Gold res. against net deposit liabilities | 74.7% | 70.1% | 70.0% |
| Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities | 78.6% | 79.3% | 72.1% |
| Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation | 82.0% | 80.3% | 108.0% |

| | Bills and Acceptances. | Municipal Warrants. |
|---|---|---|
| Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days | $116,730,000 | $1,117,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days | 59,380,000 | 330,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days | 80,995,000 | 1,079,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days | 75,367,000 | 20,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days | 4,628,000 | 3,000 |
| Total | $335,100,000 | $2,441,000 |

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $377,739,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 544,775,000 |
| Total reserves | 579,023,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 128,882,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 388,613,000 |

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $84,004,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 98,557,000 |
| Total reserves | 99,542,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 22,505,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 63,739,000 |

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $93,846,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 127,827,000 |
| Total reserves | 128,101,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 18,440,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 86,218,000 |

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $30,905,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 39,369,000 |
| Total reserves | 39,585,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 19,286,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 30,797,000 |

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $42,430,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 36,299,000 |
| Total reserves | 36,939,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 5,521,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 29,062,000 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $115,744,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 177,609,000 |
| Total reserves | 179,971,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 45,303,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 140,172,000 |

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $27,775,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 42,755,000 |
| Total reserves | 46,122,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 11,646,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 42,568,000 |

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $27,739,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 49,479,000 |
| Total reserves | 49,578,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 11,534,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 35,784,000 |

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $41,018,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 57,082,000 |
| Total reserves | 57,504,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 20,474,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 58,884,000 |

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $23,124,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 38,158,000 |

# SUFFRAGE ARRESTS DISAPPOINT CROWD

## Policemen at White House Are So Polite That Demonstration Is a Failure.

## TAKE SIXTEEN "PRISONERS"

### Women Deny That Rats In House of Detention Caused Decision to Furnish Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Extreme courtesy marked every phase of a suffrage demonstration made before the White House today by sixteen members of the Woman's Party as a feature for the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. In fact, there was so much politeness and so little disorder that the crowd gathered for the widely advertised show dwindled away before it was over and as a spectacle the affair was a failure.

The suffragists, carrying banners, the most conspicuous of which bore the French Revolution motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," marched quietly to the two gates of the White House grounds, stopped, politely refused to move on, were arrested by the police with every show of consideration, and later calmly deposited bail of $25 each to guarantee their appearance in police court Monday to answer charges of unlawful assemblage.

Even the thousand or more spectators, unlike former crowds that have menaced the pickets, seemed imbued with the spirit of order. They applauded or jeered good-naturedly, made no attempt to seize the banners, and quietly moved away after the arrests had been made.

Those arrested were Miss Julia Hurlbut and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Morristown, N. J.; Miss Minnie Abbott, Atlantic City; Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kinkead, Mount View, Cal.; Mrs. Betsey Graves Reyneau, Detroit; Miss Ann Martin, Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Florence Hayard Hilles, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Robert Walker, Baltimore; Miss Janet Frethingham, Boston; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Washington; Miss Doris Stevens, Omaha; Miss Mary H. Ingham, Philadelphia; Mrs. John Rogers, New York; Miss Eleanor Calhun, Methuen, Mass.; Mrs. Louise P. Mayo, Framingham, Mass., and Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York.

President Wilson returned to the White House from a wedding shortly before the demonstration started, but so far as is known he did not witness any of the show.

The courtesy of the police, particularly Captain Flather, who directed the round-up left nothing to be desired. Approaching each woman separately, the Captain would remove his cap, bow, and quietly advise her of the law against such assemblage. When the women insisted that they were within their rights the Captain, again doffing his cap and bowing, would inform them they were under arrest. Private automobiles were quickly commandeered and the women were placed in them and removed to Police Headquarters.

Announcement was made at the Woman's Party headquarters after the arrests that similar demonstrations would be held henceforth on all holidays and once a week regularly. Cash bonds would be given, it was said, as long as the police agreed to return the money after court proceedings, and there would be no hunger strikes.

It was indignantly denied that the report of rats in the House of Detention interfering with the sleep of the last pickets sent there had anything to do with the decision to furnish bonds.

### ARRESTED WOMEN PROTEST.

#### Two Insist Guilt Lies with "Those Who Deny Justice."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—We were arrested today for carrying an appeal to the White House. The guilt lies with those who deny justice, not with those who demand justice. In all this question the country should blame the President for failing to secure the passage of the Federal woman suffrage amendment and should uphold women who are fighting for American ideals of government.

EUNICE DANA BRANNAN,
ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS.

# OPPOSES ANNUAL PENSIONS.

## August Belmont Favors Paying Sums Outright for War Claims.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—August Belmont of New York, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation, which has been co-operating with the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense over legislation to provide for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, today said that he was in favor of paying a fixed amount to all men of good character instead of an ordinary periodical pension or compensation payment.

"After a man has gone to war and risked his life, given up his business and the opportunity to profit by his years of education, he ought to have every chance when he comes back," said Mr. Belmont. "If he desires to accept some sum, say half of the total that would be paid him eventually as a pension, to set himself up in business, I think he ought to have it."

Mr. Belmont said that there should be an opportunity for soldiers and sailors or their dependents to capitalize the payments that are to be made to them, as is done under some of the European systems of pensioning. He added that a man's character should be taken into consideration, and emphasized that all pension and compensation provisions should be taken entirely out of politics and not be a matter for yearly appropriation.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, is known to favor Mr. Belmont's suggestion. John Mitchell expressed the opinion that it would prove particularly applicable to the soldiers and sailors suffering from disability.

D. L. Cease, Secretary of the section on compensation of soldiers and sailors of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense, said that if the suggestion were put into effect probably some adjustment of compensation payments by States and by the Federal Government would be made.

Judge Mack, Chairman of the section on compensation of soldiers and sailors of the committee of the Council of National Defense, announced today that the Bill providing for soldiers and sailors and their dependents would be ready for the approval of the council on Monday.

### Zionists Honor Theodore Herzl.

The Zionist Council of Greater New York paid honor last night in Cooper Union to the memory of Theodore Herzl. About 500 Jews gathered to observe the thirteenth anniversary of the death of the Zionist leader. Among the speakers were Louis Lipsky, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Morris Rothenberg, and Dr. Joseph Seff.

# PORTO RICANS STILL UNDER CONSTITUTION

## *Island Supreme Court Decision Upholds the Sovereignty of the United States.*

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 14.—The Supreme Court of Porto Rico today handed down a unanimous decision that the Constitution of the United States exists in full force in the island, that Porto Rico is fully incorporated into the United States, that the Fifth Amendment applies "historically and legally to the whole citizenship of the United States which forms the people of the United States," that to be a citizen is to be part of the sovereign power, and that the sovereignty of the United States in its objective sense was extended to Porto Rico by the Paris Treaty. The decision concludes:

"We hold that, in its subjective sense or as a fundamental ruling power, the sovereignty of the United States has been extended to Porto Rico by the Jones act. There are distinctions of adults and minors, men and women, sane and insane, but there are in the United States no grades of citizenship."

A similar decision by the Federal District Court is now on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Porto Rican Federal District Court on May 21 Judge Peter J. Hamilton ruled in a habeas corpus case that the United States Constitution applied to Porto Rico, and that indictment by the Grand Jury was necessary in felony cases. His decision was opposed by the Attorney General of Porto Rico on the ground that the Jones act granting citizenship omitted the Grand Jury indictment provisio.

# APOLOGIZES FOR BOMB PLOT

## Military Authorities Alone Responsible, Says German Government.

LONDON, July 14. — A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported officially at Christiania that Germany has expressed regret to Norway for the acts of Germans in connection with the bomb plot recently discovered. The German reply to the Norwegian note gives a long explanation of the case, and says the German Minister at Christiania has been directed to tender an apology and that Aron Rautenfels, a German courier in whose possession explosives were found, has been dismissed.

The German Government, the note says, has made a thorough investigation and finds that the trunks containing the explosives, which were sent from Germany to Christiania, were forwarded some months ago from a central military depot to the Chief Officer of the German Foreign Office, with the request that they be shipped to Christiania in the care of a courier. The Foreign Office, as was customary, did not examine the trunks, being under the impression that they did not contain anything the forwarding of which was not permitted by international law.

The military authorities at the depot, the note continues, state that in order to carry on warlike operations on enemy territory they did not hesitate to permit the passage of explosives through Norwegian territory. As far as the military officers were concerned, such passage was not prohibited by the Norwegian authorities, but they did not wish to say whether or not a courier's passport should have been used for the purpose.

The German Government strongly disapproved the proceeding of the military authorities, whose action, it says, can be justified in no way, and the German Government instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the persons responsible. In future all trunks of couriers will be examined by the Foreign Office.

Herr Rautenfels has been discharged in connection with the action brought against him. The German Government emphasizes that neither he nor any other German functionary had authority to use bombs on Norwegian territory or against Norwegian interests. The note ends with renewed apologies and an expression of the hope that the bomb plot will not affect the good relations between the two Governments.

# BRIDE OF LIEUT. SMITH.

## Miss Katharine Hollister Weds in Garden of Country Home.

The wedding of Lieutenant Truman Smith, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Edmund D. Smith of Stamford, Conn., and of Colonel Edmund D. Smith, killed in action in the Philippines 17 years ago, and Miss Katharine Alling Hollister, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge Hollister of New York City, and a débutante of last Winter, was celebrated yesterday at the country home of the bride's parents, Kalmia, at Greenport, L. I.

The ceremony took place in the garden, under tall trees and in a setting of flowering plants and shrubs, and was followed by a reception and breakfast.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy T. Hollister, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Anne Hollister Fish, Madge Lesher, Beatrice Beck, Elizabeth Clarke, and Charlotte Smith. Lieutenant Smith's best man was Bradley L. Coley, and the ushers included Captain Thomas H. Barnes, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Steele Wotkyns, and Lieutenant Murray Taylor, U. S. A., also R. U. Pierson, Charles H. Mallory, and W. M. Shedden.

# MISS RUTH JACKSON WEDS.

## Bride of Theodore E. Schulte, Jr., a Member of Plattsburg Camp.

The wedding of Theodore E. Schulte, Jr., and Miss Ruth Jackson, daughter of Mrs. J. Root Johnson, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of the Intercession at 155th Street and Broadway, the Rev. W. M. Riker performing the ceremony in the presence of relatives and a few friends.

The bride wore a white Georgette crêpe afternoon gown and a white hat faced with mauve and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Her only attendant was Miss Eugenia M. Wilson of Mosemere, N. J. Phillips Carlin of New York was the best man.

The bridegroom was graduated from the New York University, and is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He is connected with the Guaranty Trust Company in publicity work, but is now attending the Reserve Officers' training camp at Plattsburg.

### Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wolston of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Mary Shannon Wolston, to Clements John Southcote Hallett, son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Hallett of this city and Devonshire, England. Mr. Hallett is a broker, and is to go to the front with the Brit' my.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Jose of Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ursula José, to the Rev. J. Frederick Hamblin. Mr. Hamblin is a graduate of St. Stephen's and is rector of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Weequahic Park, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Mildred Sylvester Thomas, to Ray Hodgman Harrington, of Naugatuck, Conn. Miss Thomas is a direct descendant of the Duke de Berri of France, and was graduated from the Music School of Yale University last month. Mr. Harrington, who is a member of last year's class at Yale, is organist at Christ Church, Greenwich.

Mr. and Mrs. James Allen Hart of Ossining, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Philena Hart, to Theodore Stockley Parker of Jersey City, son of the late Dr. Parker. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benedict Tweedy of Goshen, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lorna Tweedy, to O. Hayward Niedringhaus of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy are staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Edward Abbott Todd of Springfield, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Genevra Todd, to Dr. Henry Edmund Meleney of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Meleney has been connected with the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, as house physician. He has been commissioned a First Lieutenant and is awaiting orders to go to France. Miss Todd studied nursing at the Presbyterian Hospital and was graduated this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Brostrom of Great Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Brostrom, to John H. Eggers, Jr., of Valparaiso, Chile. Mr. Eggers is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Eggers of 1,847 Harrison Avenue, this city. Miss Bronstrom is soon to go to Chile, where the wedding will be celebrated. Mr. Eggers is with the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. in


# Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

"Gimbels First"—"As Usual"

## American Service Flags

*A flag recently adopted for those who have sons, husbands or close relatives at the front.*

The flag measures about 3x5 feet. The border is red, the panel in the centre is white. On the panel, a blue star—representing the soldier in Uncle Sam's service. Extra stars are to be inserted if more than one member of your family is called. The flag with one star, as illustrated, is

**$2.00**

**Extra Stars, 25c apiece**

*The flag is a very reliable grade of cotton bunting. All parts sewed. Brass grommets for suspending from window sill.*

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

## Military Equipment

Greatest Stock in New York City

**Regulation U. S. Army Equipment**

If appearance counts for anything with you and it certainly does with every soldier, then we would advise you to personally select your uniform and other military equipment *now*. Gimbels are prepared, perhaps better than any other store in America, to furnish you with Field Supplies and Clothing.

**Officers'—**

*Olive Drab Serge Suits*
*Olive Drab Wool Overcoats*
*Raincoats*
*Caps and Service Hats*
*Insignia and Bars*
*Hat Cords*
*Puttees*
*Field Trunks*
*Swagger Sticks*

**Regulation—**

*Olive Drab Wool Suits*
*Olive Drab Wool Overcoats*
*Army Raincoats*
*Army Ponchos*
*Army Wool Shirts*
*Olive Drab Khaki Suits*
*Army Sweaters*
*Army Hats*
*Army Hat Cords*

**For the Enlisted Man**

*Metal Pocket Mirrors*
*First Aid Kits*
*Canteens*
*Rubber Coats*
*Oiled Ponchos*
*Rubber Ponchos*
*Hat Cords (all services)*
*Army Blankets*
*Army Socks*
*Army Underwear*
*Army Shirts*
*Army Leggins*
*Enlisted Men's Caps*
*Fox's Special Puttees*

**Our Made-to-Order Department**

*Suits and Overcoats*
*On 10 Days' Notice.*

Your order will be handled with military exactness. Cut and tailored by experts, of fabrics that have been O. K.'d by the Government—and which you see before you order.

**Boy Scout Uniforms**

The largest Boy Scout equipment division in the United States. This is official headquarters, and we have *everything*.

**Wooden Drill Rifles**

Designed especially for practice purposes. Made of wood, brown stained, shaped exactly like an army rifle.

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## 5th Avenue at 40th Street

**Knit Combinations**

*Women—Sizes 34 to 40*

Of fine ribbed Lisle, perfect fitting, seamless at side and tight knee, very soft, cool and comfortable for Summer wear.

*Regular Retail Value 95c*

Monday **.58** Only

*Monday and Tuesday*

*Our*

## *July Clearance Sale of*

## 300

**Sports Silk Hose**

*Less than ½ Price*

Women's Handsome Pure Thread Silk of the first quality in smart vertical stripe two-tone effects to match Hats and Sweaters.

*Regular Price $2.25 Pair*

Monday **.95** Special

## Women's, Misses' and Children's Summer Dresses

*Consisting of Trotteur and Afternoon Frocks for Town and Country Wear, Sports Dresses, Dainty Apparel for Summer Resort, Beach and Garden—also a choice Assortment of Wash Dresses for little children and girls.*

*At Reductions Averaging ¼ to ½ Former Prices*

NO C. O. D.'s. NO APPROVALS. NO EXCHANGES.

| | Formerly | Sale Price |
|---|---|---|
| **Dresses for Women** | | |
| A COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES from the regular stock, consisting of Linene, Tissues, Voiles, Ginghams, and Linens. | $7.50 to $17.50 | 4.50 to 13.50 |
| DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE, SATIN AND TAFFETA—All the smart models in the most wanted colors. | 32.50 to 39.50 | 24.50 |
| **Dresses for Misses and Small Women** | | |
| A COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES, all from the regular stock, consisting of white or fancy Voiles in charming color combinations. Also Linen Coat Dresses. | $18.50 to $24.50 | 10.50 to 14.50 |
| HANDSOME AFTERNOON DRESSES of Chiffon, Georgette and Satin in the fashionable light colorings. | 22.50 to 165.00 | 17.25 to 135.00 |
| WHITE CHINA SILK DRESSES, consisting of Middy Blouse and Skirt; very cool and smart. | 15.00 | 12.50 |
| WHITE NET AND LACE DRESSES in Combination effects. | 27.50 | 12.00 |
| WASH DRESSES of cotton; white and colored striped effects. | 8.00 | 6.25 |
| A COLLECTION OF SERGE DRESSES—In a variety of models, including those combined with satin or Georgette. | 25.00 to 37.50 | 19.50 |
| **Children's and Girls' Dresses**—*Sizes 6 to 14 years* | | |
| A COLLECTION OF WASHABLE DRESSES in Gingham, Lawn, Dimity, Poplin and Chambray, all extremely attractive models, suitable for all-year-round wear. | $3.50 to $9.75 | 2.50 to 6.95 |
| **Little Children's Dresses**—*Sizes 2 to 6 years* | | |
| CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES of Gingham, Chambray and Linen, some hand embroidered. Not all sizes in each style. | $1.50 to $7.50 | .75 to 4.95 |
| CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES made of Madras, Dimity and Lawn, smocked or trimmed with embroidery. | 2.95 to 6.50 | 1.35 to 4.50 |
| **Clearance of Children's Hats** | | |
| INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW AND LINGERIE HATS, trimmed with ribbon and dainty flowers. | $3.95 to $16.50 | 1.50 to 10.00 |

**3 Blouse Groups**

**Organdies, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Voiles**

*In the daintiest of Summer Models at these attractive prices*

ORGANDIE BLOUSES in all white, embroidered and lace trimmed;
VOILE BLOUSES, in semi-tailored, embroidered and hemstitched models.
*Value $3.00* — 2.00

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, in flesh and white with jabots and deep collars;
CREPE DE CHINE, in Tailleur Model; also light and dark silk blouses in odd sizes and colorings.
*Value $6.50* — 5.00

EMBROIDERED VOILES, with tucked collar and front;
GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, with contrasting trimmings and hemstitching.
*Value $8.75* — 6.50

**Crepe de Chine**

*All silk—40 inches wide*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White | Ivory | Turquoise |
| Ciel | Orchid | Cerise |
| Gold | Old Rose | Tan |
| Emerald | Reseda | Navy |
| Plum | Taupe | Black |

*In Regular Stock $1.50 yard*

Monday **1.25** Special

**Imported Taffeta**

*40-inch; of superior grade*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Navy | Gray | Taupe |
| Black | Belgian | Copenhagen |
| Rose | Ciel | Green |
| Ivory | Wistaria | Tan |
| Brown | Helio | Mais |

*Actual Value $2.50 yard*

Monday **1.58** Special

**Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters**

*A Rare Opportunity*

Very smart sports sweaters of fibre silk in self colors, with deep sailor collar and sash; may be had in the fashionable gold, a pretty shade of green, soft rose, and Copen.

*Regular Value $6.50*

Monday **4.95** Only

*FOR MONDAY ONLY*

**Exclusive "*Arnold*" Weather Coats**

**For Women and Misses**

*Actual value $22.50*

Monday **13.85** Only

*As illustrated.* Of Covert (Cravenette), featuring a smart belted model ideal for Summer travelling and motor wear; may be had in tan, Navy, Oxford and black.

**Sale of Women's Light-weight Storm Coats**

*Sizes 34 to 42*

**At the Remarkable Price**

**6.85**

*As illustrated.* An exceptionally useful coat of Silk Finish Grenada (Rubberized); packs in very small compass and is equally suitable for motor and storm protection.

# TREASURY DEPOSITS IN BANKS INCREASE

## Gain for Week $157,200,000, Well Distributed, Federal Reserve Report Shows.

## GOLD RESERVES LARGER

### Increase Is $36,700,000, While the Gain in Total Cash Reserves Is $334,900,000—District Reports.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Increases in Government deposits, as the result of transfers of Treasury funds from depository banks to the Federal Reserve Banks, and reductions of members' reserve deposits, are shown by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement. Additions to Government deposits apparently were effected partly through transfers on the books of the Federal Reserve Banks from member banks to Government credit.

A decrease of $133,400,000 in member banks' reserve deposits, reported by the New York bank, was caused in part also by the withdrawals from the Federal Reserve Bank of excess balances for the purpose of assisting correspondent banks in the interior to make the required reserve transfers to the Federal Reserve Banks of their districts.

Aggregate gold reserves show an increase for the week of $35,700,000, and total cash reserves an increase of $334,900,000. Notwithstanding the large decrease in member banks' deposits, the New York bank reports a decrease of only $4,700,000 in reserve. It will be noted, however, that the bank's favorable balance of $21,200,000 in account with other Federal Reserve Banks, as shown the week before, has been changed to an adverse balance of $32,800,000. Decreases in reserves reported by St. Louis and Dallas are largely offset by the building up of favorable balances or the reduction of adverse balances in account with other Federal Reserve Banks.

Discounts on hand gained over $10,000,000 during the week, the increase representing largely member banks' collateral notes, which increased from $56,400,000 to $59,600,000. Holdings of collateral notes secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim receipts for Liberty bonds show a slight decrease, from $13,400,000 to $13,200,000. Acceptances on hand show a decrease of about $6,700,000, the New York bank reporting net liquidation under this head of $4,900,000.

Other classes of earning assets show but little change. Total earning assets increased about $6,500,000, and constitute at present 714 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, as against 703 per cent. shown the week before. Of the total, acceptances constitute 47.3 per cent., discounts 34.7 per cent., United States securities 18.1 per cent., and municipal warrants 0.6 per cent.

Government deposits show an increase of $157,200,000, all the banks showing substantial increases in the amount of public money, largely Liberty Loan funds on hand. All the banks except New York and Atlanta report substantial gains in member banks' reserve deposits.

Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks total at present about $880,000,000, or $9,200,000 more than the week before. These notes are secured by $428,500,000 of gold and $158,500,000 of paper deposited with the Federal Reserve agents. The banks report an actual circulation of $872,900,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business July 13 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $54,870,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 77,279,000 |
| Total reserves | 80,953,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 21,654,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 70,521,000 |
| Total reserves | 40,293,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 7,293,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 29,882,000 |

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $42,972,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 69,122,000 |
| Total reserves | 69,285,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 14,504,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 45,932,000 |

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

| RESOURCES. | Last Week. | Previous Week. | Year Ago. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold coin and certif. in vault | $471,492,000 | $470,358,000 | $269,602,000 |
| Gold settlement fund | 388,853,000 | 371,889,000 | 118,631,000 |
| Gold with foreign agencies | 52,501,000 | 52,501,000 | ..... |
| Total gold held by banks | $912,846,000 | $894,248,000 | 388,233,000 |
| Gold with Federal Reserve agents | 428,358,000 | 413,715,000 | 168,241,000 |
| Gold redemption fund | 12,687,000 | 9,748,000 | 1,970,000 |
| Total gold reserve | $1,353,371,000 | $1,318,703,000 | $1,558,444,000 |
| Legal tender notes, silver, &c | 47,545,000 | 38,314,000 | 10,279,000 |
| Total reserve | $1,400,916,000 | $1,356,012,000 | 568,723,000 |
| Bills discounted—members | 140,163,000 | 129,853,000 | 23,968,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | 194,937,000 | 201,664,000 | 81,130,000 |
| Total bills on hand | $335,100,000 | $331,517,000 | 105,098,000 |
| U. S. long-term securities | 43,961,000 | 42,935,000 | 52,589,000 |
| U. S. short-term securities | 30,359,000 | 28,659,000 | 4,546,000 |
| Municipal warrants | 2,441,000 | ..... | 27,424,000 |
| Total earning assets | $411,861,000 | $405,553,000 | $189,657,000 |
| Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net | 7,905,000 | 19,456,000 | 20,056,000 |
| Uncollected items | 254,172,000 | 251,374,000 | ..... |
| Total deductions from gross deposits | $261,177,000 | $270,830,000 | $20,056,000 |
| Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes | 506,000 | 506,000 | 456,000 |
| All other resources | 786,000 | 851,000 | 8,244,000 |
| Total resources | $2,075,240,000 | $2,033,760,000 | $787,130,000 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | |
| Capital paid in | $57,681,000 | $57,657,000 | $55,176,000 |
| Government deposits | 300,872,000 | 143,626,000 | 97,476,000 |
| Due to members—res. account | 1,019,672,000 | 1,112,847,000 | ..... |
| Due to non-member banks, clearing account | 6,847,000 | 5,000,000 | ..... |
| Member bank deposits, net | ..... | 474,942,000 | 474,942,000 |
| Collection items | 153,813,000 | 164,588,000 | ..... |
| Total gross deposits | $1,481,204,000 | $1,425,561,000 | $572,418,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation | 532,508,000 | 527,450,000 | 187,579,000 |
| Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability | 1,960,000 | 1,175,000 | 1,720,000 |
| All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits | 1,887,000 | 21,908,000 | 237,000 |
| Total liabilities | $2,075,240,000 | $2,033,760,000 | $787,130,000 |
| Gold res. against net deposit liabilities | 74.7% | 76.1% | 70.0% |
| Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities | 78.6% | 79.8% | 72.1% |
| Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation | 82.0% | 80.8% | 108.0% |

| | Bills and Acceptances. | Municipal Warrants. |
|---|---|---|
| Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days | $116,730,000 | $1,117,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days | 59,380,000 | 330,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days | 80,995,000 | 1,079,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days | 73,867,000 | 20,000 |
| Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days | 4,628,000 | 3,000 |
| Total | $335,100,000 | $2,441,000 |

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $377,750,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 544,775,000 |
| Total reserves | 579,023,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 128,882,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 388,612,000 |

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $84,066,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 98,557,000 |
| Total reserves | 99,542,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 22,565,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 63,739,000 |

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $95,846,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 127,827,000 |
| Total reserves | 128,101,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 16,440,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 86,218,000 |

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $30,905,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 39,369,000 |
| Total reserves | 39,585,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 19,286,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 30,797,000 |

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $12,430,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 30,299,000 |
| Total reserves | 34,939,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 5,521,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 23,002,000 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $115,744,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 177,668,000 |
| Total reserves | 179,971,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 45,893,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 140,172,000 |

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $27,775,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 42,755,000 |
| Total reserves | 46,122,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 11,646,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 42,568,000 |

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $27,789,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 49,479,000 |
| Total reserves | 49,578,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 11,534,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 35,784,000 |

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $41,018,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 57,082,000 |
| Total reserves | 57,504,000 |
| Bills discounted and bought | 20,474,000 |
| Due to members, reserve account | 58,884,000 |

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total gold held by banks | $23,124,000 |
| Total gold reserves | 39,158,000 |

# SUFFRAGE ARRESTS DISAPPOINT CROWD

## Policemen at White House Are So Polite That Demonstration Is a Failure.

## TAKE SIXTEEN "PRISONERS"

### Women Deny That Rats in House of Detention Caused Decision to Furnish Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Extreme courtesy marked every phase of a suffrage demonstration made before the White House today by sixteen members of the Woman's Party as a feature for the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. In fact, there was so much politeness and so little disorder that the crowd gathered for the widely advertised show dwindled away before it was over and as a spectacle the affair was a failure.

The suffragists, carrying banners, the most conspicuous of which bore the French Revolution motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," marched quietly to the two gates of the White House grounds, stopped, politely refused to move on, were arrested by the police with every show of consideration, and later calmly deposited bail of $25 each to guarantee their appearance in police court Monday to answer charges of unlawful assemblage.

Even the thousand or more spectators, unlike former crowds that have menaced the pickets, seemed imbued with the spirit of order. They applauded or jeered good-naturedly, made no attempt to seize the banners, and quietly moved away after the arrests had been made.

Those arrested were Miss Julia Hurlbut and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Morristown, N. J.; Miss Minnie Abbott, Atlantic City; Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kinkead, Mount View, Cal.; Mrs. Betsey Graves Reyneau, Detroit; Miss Ann Martin, Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Florence Hayward Hilles, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Robert Walker, Baltimore; Miss Janet Frethingham, Boston; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Washington; Miss Doris Stevens, Omaha; Miss Mary H. Ingham, Philadelphia; Mrs. John Rogers, New York; Miss Eleanor Calman, Methuen, Mass.; Mrs. Louise P. Mayo, Framingham, Mass., and Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York.

President Wilson returned to the White House from a wedding shortly before the demonstration started, but so far as is known he did not witness any of the show.

The courtesy of the police, particularly Captain Flather, who directed the round-up left nothing to be desired. Approaching each woman separately, the Captain would remove his cap, bow, and quietly advise her of the law against such assemblage. When the women insisted that they were within their rights the Captain, again doffing his cap and bowing, would inform them they were under arrest. Private automobiles were quickly commandeered and the women were placed in them and removed to Police Headquarters.

Announcement was made at the Woman's Party headquarters after the arrests that similar demonstrations would be held henceforth on all holidays and once a week regularly. Cash bonds would be given, it was said, as long as the police agreed to return the money after court proceedings, and there would be no hunger strikes.

It was indignantly denied that the report of rats in the House of Detention interfering with the sleep of the last pickets sent there had anything to do with the decision to furnish bonds.

## ARRESTED WOMEN PROTEST.

### Two Insist Guilt Lies with "Those Who Deny Justice."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—We were arrested today for carrying an appeal to the White House. The guilt lies with those who deny justice, not with those who demand justice. In all this question the country should blame the President for failing to secure the passage of the Federal woman suffrage amendment and should uphold women who are fighting for American ideals of government.

EUNICE DANA BRANNAN.
ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS.

## OPPOSES ANNUAL PENSIONS.

### August Belmont Favors Paying Sums Outright for War Claims.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—August Belmont of New York, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation, which has been co-operating with the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense over legislation to provide for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, today said that he was in favor of paying a fixed amount to all men of good character instead of an ordinary periodical pension or compensation payment.

"After a man has gone to war and risked his life, given up his business and the opportunity to profit by his years of education, he ought to have every chance when he comes back," said Mr. Belmont. "If he desires to accept some sum, say half of the total that would be paid him eventually as a pension, to set himself up in business, I think he ought to have it."

Mr. Belmont said that there should be an opportunity for soldiers and sailors or their dependents to capitalize the payments that are to be made to them, as is done under some of the European systems of pensioning. He added that a man's character should be taken into consideration, and emphasized that all pension and compensation provisions should be taken entirely out of politics and not be a matter for yearly appropriation.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, is known to favor Mr. Belmont's suggestion. John Mitchell expressed the opinion that it would prove particularly applicable to the soldiers and sailors suffering from disability.

D. L. Cease, Secretary of the section on compensation of soldiers and sailors of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense, said that if the suggestion were put into effect probably some adjustment of compensation payments by States and by the Federal Government would be made.

Judge Mack, Chairman of the section on compensation of soldiers and sailors of the committee of the Council of National Defense, announced today that the bill providing for soldiers and sailors and their dependents would be ready for the approval of the council on Monday.

### Zionists Honor Theodore Herzl.

The Zionist Council of Greater New York held honor last night in Cooper Union to the memory of Theodore Herzl. About 500 Jews gathered to observe the thirteenth anniversary of the death of the Zionist leader. Among the speakers were Louis Lipsky, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Morris Rothenberg, and Dr. Joseph Sefi.

# PORTO RICANS STILL UNDER CONSTITUTION

## *Island Supreme Court Decision Upholds the Sovereignty of the United States.*

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 14.—The Supreme Court of Porto Rico today handed down a unanimous decision that the Constitution of the United States exists in full force in the island, that Porto Rico is fully incorporated into the United States, that the Fifth Amendment applies "historically and legally to the whole citizenship of the United States which forms the people of the United States," that to be a citizen is to be part of the sovereign power, and that the sovereignty of the United States in its objective sense was extended to Porto Rico by the Paris Treaty. The decision concludes:

"We hold that, in its subjective sense or as a fundamental ruling power, the sovereignty of the United States has been extended to Porto Rico by the Jones act. There are distinctions of adults and minors, men and women, sane and insane, but there are in the United States no grades of citizenship."

A similar decision by the Federal District Court is now on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Porto Rican Federal District Court on May 21 Judge Peter J. Hamilton ruled in a habeas corpus case that the United States Constitution applied to Porto Rico, and that indictment by the Grand Jury was necessary in felony cases. His decision was opposed by the Attorney General of Porto Rico on the ground that the Jones act granting citizenship omitted the Grand Jury indictment provisio.

## APOLOGIZES FOR BOMB PLOT

### Military Authorities Alone Responsible, Says German Government.

LONDON, July 14.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported officially at Christiania that Germany has expressed regret to Norway for the acts of Germans in connection with the bomb plot recently discovered. The German reply to the Norwegian note gives a long explanation of the case, and says the German Minister at Christiania has been directed to tender an apology and that Aron Rautenfels, a German courier in whose possession explosives were found, has been dismissed.

The German Government, the note says, has made a thorough investigation and finds that the trunks containing the explosives, which were sent from Germany to Christiania, were forwarded some months ago from a central military depot to the Chief Officer of the German Foreign Office, with the request that they be shipped to Christiania in the care of a courier. The Foreign Office, as was customary, did not examine the trunks, being under the impression that they did not contain anything the forwarding of which was not permitted by international law.

The military authorities at the depot, the note continues, state that in order to carry on warlike operations on enemy territory they did not hesitate to permit the passage of explosives through Norwegian territory. As far as the military officers were concerned, such passage was not prohibited by the Norwegian authorities, but they did not wish to say whether or not a courier's passport should have been used for the purpose.

The German Government strongly disapproved the proceeding of the military authorities, whose action, it says, can be justified in no way, and the German Government instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the persons responsible. In future all trunks of couriers will be examined by the Foreign Office.

Herr Rautenfels has been discharged in connection with the action brought against him. The German Government emphasizes that neither he nor any other German functionary had authority to use bombs on Norwegian territory or against Norwegian interests. The note ends with renewed apologies and an expression of the hope that the bomb plot will not affect the good relations between the two Governments.

## BRIDE OF LIEUT. SMITH.

### Miss Katharine Hollister Weds in Garden of Country Home.

The wedding of Lieutenant Truman Smith, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Edmund D. Smith of Stamford, Conn., and of Colonel Edmund D. Smith, killed in action in the Philippines 17 years ago, and Miss Katharine Alling Hollister, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge Hollister of New York City, and a débutante of last Winter, was celebrated yesterday at the country home of the bride's parents, Kaimia, at Greenport, L. I.

The ceremony took place in the garden, under tall trees and in a setting of flowering plants and shrubs, and was followed by a reception and breakfast.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy T. Hollister, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Anne Hollister Fish, Madge Lesher, Beatrice Beck, Elizabeth Clarke, and Charlotte Smith. Lieutenant Smith's best man was Bradley L. Coley, and the ushers included Captain Thomas H. Barnes, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Steele Wotkyns, and Lieutenant Murray Taylor, U. S. A.; also R. U. Pierson, Charles H. Mallory, and W. M. Shedden.

## MISS RUTH JACKSON WEDS.

### Bride of Theodore E. Schulte, Jr., a Member of Plattsburg Camp.

The wedding of Theodore E. Schulte, Jr., and Miss Ruth Jackson, daughter of Mrs. J. Loot Johnson, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of the Intercession at 155th Street and Broadway, the Rev. W. M. Riker performing the ceremony in the presence of relatives and a few friends.

The bride wore a white Georgette crêpe afternoon gown and a white hat faced with mauve and carried sprays of the valley and orchids. Her only attendant was Miss Eugenia M. Wilson of Masonmere, N. J. Phillips Carlin of New York was the best man.

The bridegroom was graduated from the New York University, and is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He is connected with the Guaranty Trust Company in publicity work, but is now attending the Reserve Officers' training camp at Plattsburg.

### Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wolston of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Mary Shannon Wolston, to Clements John Southcote Hallett, son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Hallett of this city and Devonshire, England. Mr. Hallett is a broker, and is to go to the front with the British Army.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. José of Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ursula José, to the Rev. J. Frederick Hamblin. Mr. Hamblin is a graduate of St. Stephen's and is rector of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Weequahic Park, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Mildred Sylvester Thomas, to Ray Hodgman Harrington of Naugatuck, Conn. Miss Thomas is a direct descendant of the Duke de Berri of France, and was graduated from the Music School of Yale University last month. Mr. Harrington, who is a member of last year's class at Yale, is organist at Christ Church, Greenwich.

Mr. and Mrs. James Allen Hart of Ossining, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Philena Hart, to Theodore Stockley Parker of Jersey City, son of the late Dr. Parker. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benedict Tweedy of Goshen, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lorna Tweedy, to O. Hayward Niedringhaus of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy are staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Edward Abbott Todd of Springfield, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Genevra Todd, to Dr. Henry Edmund Meleney of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Meleney has been connected with the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, as house physician. He has been commissioned a First Lieutenant and is awaiting orders to go to France. Miss Todd studied nursing at the Presbyterian Hospital and was graduated this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Brostrom of Great Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Brostrom, to John H. Eggers, Jr., of Valparaiso, Chile. Mr. Eggers is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Eggers of 1847 Harrison Avenue, this city. Miss Brostrom is soon to go to Chile, where the wedding will be celebrated. Mr. Eggers is with the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. in


# Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

"Gimbels First"—"As Usual"

## American Service Flags

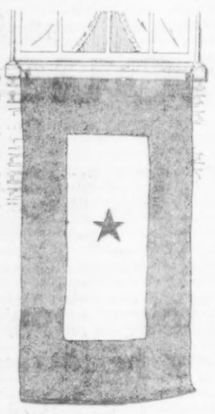
*A flag recently adopted for those who have sons, husbands or close relatives at the front.*

The flag measures about 3x5 feet. The border is red, the panel in the centre is white. On the panel, a blue star—representing the soldier in Uncle Sam's service. Extra stars are to be inserted if more than one member of your family is called. The flag with one star, as illustrated, is

**$2.00**

**Extra Stars, 25c apiece**

*The flag is a very reliable grade of cotton bunting. All parts sewed. Brass grommets for suspending from window sill.*



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## Military Equipment

Greatest Stock in New York City

**Regulation U. S. Army Equipment**

If appearance counts for anything with you and it certainly does with every soldier, then we would advise you to personally select your uniform and other military equipment *now*. Gimbels are prepared, perhaps better than any other store in America, to furnish you with Field Supplies and Clothing.

**Officers'—**

*Olive Drab Serge Suits*
*Olive Drab Wool Overcoats*
*Raincoats*
*Caps and Service Hats*
*Insignia and Bars*
*Hat Cords*
*Puttees*
*Field Trunks*
*Swagger Sticks*

**Regulation—**

*Olive Drab Wool Suits*
*Olive Drab Wool Overcoats*
*Army Raincoats*
*Army Ponchos*
*Army Wool Shirts*
*Olive Drab Khaki Suits*
*Army Sweaters*
*Army Hats*
*Army Hat Cords*

**For the Enlisted Man**

*Metal Pocket Mirrors*
*First Aid Kits*
*Canteens*
*Rubber Coats*
*Oiled Ponchos*
*Rubber Ponchos*
*Hat Cords (all services)*
*Army Blankets*
*Army Socks*
*Army Underwear*
*Army Shirts*
*Army Leggins*
*Enlisted Men's Caps*
*Fox's Special Puttees*

**Our Made-to-Order Department**

*Suits and Overcoats On 10 Days' Notice.*

Your order will be handled with military exactness. Cut and tailored by experts, of fabrics that have been O. K.'d by the Government—and which you see before you order.

**Boy Scout Uniforms**

The largest Boy Scout equipment division in the United States. This is official headquarters, and we have *everything*.

**Wooden Drill Rifles**

Designed especially for practice purposes. Made of wood, brown stained, shaped exactly like an army rifle.

*GIMBELS MILITARY EQUIPMENT SECTION—Fourth Floor*



# Arnold. Constable & Co.

## 5th Avenue at 40th Street

**Knit Combinations**

*Women—Sizes 34 to 40*

Of fine ribbed Lisle, perfect fitting, seamless at side and tight knee, very soft, cool and comfortable for Summer wear.

*Regular Retail Value 95c*

Monday **.58** Only

*Monday and Tuesday*

*Our*

## *July Clearance Sale of*

## 300

**Sports Silk Hose**

*Less than ½ Price*

Women's Handsome Pure Thread Silk of the first quality in smart vertical stripe two-tone effects to match Hats and Sweaters.

*Regular Price $2.25 Pair*

Monday **.95** Special

## Women's, Misses' and Children's Summer Dresses

*Consisting of Trotteur and Afternoon Frocks for Town and Country Wear, Sports Dresses, Dainty Apparel for Summer Resort, Beach and Garden—also a choice Assortment of Wash Dresses for little children and girls.*

***At Reductions Averaging ¼ to ½ Former Prices***

NO C. O. D.'s. NO APPROVALS. NO EXCHANGES.

| | Formerly | Sale Price |
|---|---|---|
| **Dresses for Women** | | |
| A COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES from the regular stock, consisting of Linene, Tissues, Voiles, Ginghams, and Linens. | $7.50 to $17.50 | 4.50 to 13.50 |
| DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE, SATIN AND TAFFETA—All the smart models in the most wanted colors. | 32.50 to 39.50 | 24.50 |
| **Dresses for Misses and Small Women** | | |
| A COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES, all from the regular stock, consisting of white or fancy Voiles in charming color combinations. Also Linen Coat Dresses. | $18.50 to $24.50 | 10.50 to 14.50 |
| HANDSOME AFTERNOON DRESSES of Chiffon, Georgette and Satin in the fashionable light colorings. | 22.50 to 165.00 | 17.25 to 135.00 |
| WHITE CHINA SILK DRESSES, consisting of Middy Blouse and Skirt; very cool and smart. | 15.00 | 12.50 |
| WHITE NET AND LACE DRESSES in Combination effects. | 27.50 | 12.00 |
| WASH DRESSES of cotton; white and colored striped effects. | 8.00 | 6.25 |
| A COLLECTION OF SERGE DRESSES—In a variety of models, including those combined with satin or Georgette. | 25.00 to 37.50 | 19.50 |
| **Children's and Girls' Dresses**—*Sizes 6 to 14 years* | | |
| A COLLECTION OF WASHABLE DRESSES in Gingham, Lawn, Dimity, Poplin and Chambray, all extremely attractive models, suitable for all-year-round wear. | $3.50 to $9.75 | 2.50 to 6.95 |
| **Little Children's Dresses**—*Sizes 2 to 6 years* | | |
| CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES of Gingham, Chambray and Linen, some hand embroidered. Not all sizes in each style. | $1.50 to $7.50 | .75 to 4.95 |
| CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES made of Madras, Dimity and Lawn, smocked or trimmed with embroidery. | 2.95 to 6.50 | 1.35 to 4.50 |
| **Clearance of Children's Hats** | | |
| INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW AND LINGERIE HATS, trimmed with ribbon and dainty flowers. | $3.95 to $16.50 | 1.50 to 10.00 |

**3 Blouse Groups**

**Organdies, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Voiles**

*In the daintiest of Summer Models at these attractive prices*

ORGANDIE BLOUSES in all white, embroidered and lace trimmed;
VOILE BLOUSES, in semi-tailored, embroidered and hemstitched models.
*Value $3.00* — **2.00**

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, in flesh and white with jabots and deep collars;
CREPE DE CHINE, in Tailleur Model; also light and dark silk blouses in odd sizes and colorings.
*Value $6.50* — **5.00**

EMBROIDERED VOILES, with tucked collar and front;
GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, with contrasting trimmings and hemstitching.
*Value $8.75* — **6.50**

**Crepe de Chine**

*All silk—40 inches wide*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White | Ivory | Turquoise |
| Ciel | Orchid | Cerise |
| Gold | Old Rose | Tan |
| Emerald | Reseda | Navy |
| Plum | Taupe | Black |

*In Regular Stock $1.50 yard*

Monday **1.25** Special

**Imported Taffeta**

*40-inch; of superior grade*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Navy | Gray | Taupe |
| Black | Belgian | Copenhagen |
| Rose | Ciel | Green |
| Ivory | Wistaria | Tan |
| Brown | Helio | Mais |

*Actual Value $2.50 yard*

Monday **1.58** Special

**Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters**

*A Rare Opportunity*

Very smart sports sweaters of fibre silk in self colors, with deep sailor collar and sash; may be had in the fashionable gold, a pretty shade of green, soft rose, and Copen.

*Regular Value $6.50*

Monday **4.95** Only

*FOR MONDAY ONLY*

**Exclusive "*Arnold*" Weather Coats**

**For Women and Misses**

*Actual value $22.50*

Monday **13.85** Only

*As illustrated.* Of Covert (Cravenette), featuring a smart belted model ideal for Summer travelling and motor wear; may be had in tan, Navy, Oxford and black.

**Sale of Women's Light-weight Storm Coats**

*Sizes 34 to 42*

**At the Remarkable Price**

**6.85**

*As illustrated.* An exceptionally useful coat of Silk Finish Grenada (Rubberized); packs in very small compass and is equally suitable for motor and storm protection.

# ADDED NEWS OF WORLD OF SPORTS

## RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

### Graves Defeats Battelle for the Governor's Cup in Final Match at Apawamis.

### SWEETSER HAS FINE ROUND

### Plays North Jersey Links in 74, One Stroke Above Par for the Difficult Course.

H. S. Graves had a successful day on the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday when he defeated S. Battelle in the final competition for the Governor's Cup, 5 up and 4 to play. In addition, Graves finished runner-up to E. C. M. Kemp in the golf ball sweepstakes, with a card of 86, 5—81. Kemp, in gaining the premier honors of this play, turned in a card of 89, 12—77.

In an eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition S. S. Wheeler turned in the best card with an 80, 5—75, with R. C. Hunt one stroke on the net behind him. Hunt's card was 92, 16—76.

Lester Russell and A. M. Morris tied for premier honors in the Class A division of the sweepstakes competition over the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club, each golfer turning in a net score of 71 strokes. Russell's card showed 86, 15—71, and Morris's was 80, 9—71. The Class B section of the play was led home by C. H. McLoughlin, who returned a card of 94, 27—67. In the regular monthly tournament the following results were registered:

First sixteen—Ralph Foote defeated R. H. Davies, 1 up; L. Haskell defeated Lester Russell, 4 up and 3 to play; J. Peters won from H. H. Treadwell, by default; J. Daubel defeated O. W. Burke, 2 up. Second sixteen—W. J. MacFarlane defated C. H. Roberts, 1 up; Mr. Wund defeated Mr. Deatz, 3 up and 2 to play; Mr. Aiken defeated Mr. Chalfont, 1 up, (22 holes;) Mr. Russell defeated Mr. Drew, 3 up and 2 to play.

J. M. Sweetser gave the lovers of golf at the North Jersey Country Club food for discussion yesterday, when, on pleasure bent, he went around the difficult course of eighteen holes in 74 strokes, just one shy of tying the par mark for the course. The par is 73, and in two years nothing near this figure has been accomplished. Several of the country's leading golfers have played over the links. The course measures 6,353 yards, and the performance of Sweetser was the best made in many months. The bogie mark for the eighteen holes is 83.

The chief honors of the ball sweepstakes competition, Class A division, on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club were garnered by R. Dunstine, who made the journey in 81, 12—69. The Class B leader was W. S. Burrows, with a 97, 22—75. Dunstine's card for the sweepstakes brought him the flag competition also. In a mixed foursome Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brown turned in the best card, with 101, 15½—85½.

Sam Armstrong, who last week won the Governor's Cup at the Westfield Golf Club, started on his way to the Handicap Committee's Cup, when the first round of this latter competition was held. Armstrong was among the victors of the day, having scored over B. D. McAusland, by 2 up and 1 to play. Other results were:

S. G. Urner won from H. Yoshito, by default; F. W. Smith won from W. H. Orr, by default; A. D. Tuttle defeated R. S. Gales, 2 up and 1 to play; C. E. Cummings defeated O. R. Graham, 1 up; C. R. Ruckert defeated M. Yamawaki, 6 up and 5 to play; W. R. Davies defeated A. E. Keller, 1 up; D. S. Lawrence defeated J. A. Worth, 1 up.

C. Calons turned in the best card in the Class A play of the ball sweepstakes event at the Montclair Golf Club. Calons's card at the end of the day's play showed 85, 15—70, which was two better in the net than that returned by R. H. Gregory, who had a card of 83, 11—72. R. T. Barber was third, with 84, 11—73, and R. C. Kerr, with 85, 11—74, was fourth. The Class B section of the play was led home by C. G. Bartlett, whose card showed 90, 21—69. In this class E. L. Allen was runner-up, with 97, 18—79.

Mrs. C. H. MacMahon accounted for the women's putting competition, with Mrs. R. B. Neff the runner-up.

The final for the Secretary's Cup was decided on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, with W. A. Phillips and T. W. Satterthwaite as the principals in the play to decide the cup. Phillips eventually registered a victory by 2 up.

The two-day handicap golf tournament over eighteen holes as a benefit for the Flushing Day Nursery on the links of the Flushing Country Club was started yesterday, when several net scores of under 80 were returned by some of the principals. The leading scores for the day were as follows:

A. Weymouth, 87, 11—76; H. L. Bennett, 96, 20—76; C. H. Stevick, 91, 14—77; A. S. Chatfield, 89, 11—78; William E. Barker, 97, 18—79.

Under the conditions of the tournament a contestant is privileged to turn in as many cards as he desires as long as he contributes an additional entrance fee with every card turned in. The tournament will be concluded today.

At the Upper Montclair Country Club a sweepstakes competition was the attraction in Classes A and B. The A field was led home by Charles Fetterolf, who had 84, 6—78. C. Farley, 87, 8—79, tied with R. Sanderson, 84, 5—79, for second honors, and C. P. Shipman was fourth with 95, 7—88. In the Class B field N. Noll, with 105, 27—78, and H. Rutherford, with 106, 28—78, tied for the lead.

Walter Brown showed the way to the field of golfers who participated in the sweepstakes play over the Essex Fells links, when he returned a card of 85—13, 70. C. E. Bacon was second with a card of 83—8, 75.

H. E. Blazier was the individual star performer at the Hydewood Golf Club, winning in the President's Cup competition with a net score of 74, and annexing also the principal laurels of the sweepstakes competition. In this latter event H. H. Woodland was second. The point winners for the President's Cup were H. E. Blazier, 85—11, 74; H. H. Woodland, 96—21, 75, and William P. Taylor, 89—11, 78.

## HARDY GETS NET TITLE.

### Californian Beats Garland for Clay Court Championship.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14.—Samuel Hardy's aggressive style of play won for him the national clay court tennis championship here today in the final round of the patriotic tournament, the Californian defeating Charles Garland of Pittsburgh, three out of five sets. He lost the first set 3—6, settled down in the second set, which he took, 6—1, only to become erratic again in his placements and Garland took the third set, 6 to 1. The next two sets, however, proved rather easy for Hardy, who played a fast and carefully judged game and won the sets, 6—3, 6—3.

## KEWPIE JUDGED BEST DOG.

### Mrs. Riddell's French Bulldog Wins First Outdoor Show.

At the first outdoor match of the French Bulldog Club of America yesterday Haworth Kewpie, owned by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell, took the prize for best of either sex. Held on the grounds of the Anjou Kennels at Mamaroneck, N. Y., there were about fifty dogs in the competition. Dr. George Anderson's Dundee Gamin, just lacking a point of his championship honors, and which was the winner at the recent Westchester Kennel Club show; Gamin's Rival, Son, and Faux Pas were among those beaten by Kewpie.

The match was held on the ground of Hugh Jackson, who is the owner of Faux Pas, and it was attended by most of the big breeders and owners of the breed. It was the final show of the association and carried with it the Goldenburg trophy, emblematic of the best at the many shows held during the season. The trophy went to Fred Poffet, whose dogs had won two legs previous to the show of yesterday. Frank Minard judged the show.

Monte Carlo La Beaute was the winner among the bitches after a close struggle with General Hunk's Dream. The winner is the mother of Valois Princess, first at the specialty show.

The summaries:

Puppies, Dogs Under 6 Months.—First, Mrs. D. T. Pitkethley's Notie Marvel; second, H. Barneman's Champee Boy; third, Mrs. Corgal's June Joufflu.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Mrs. D. T. Pitkethley's Notie Marvel; second, Mrs. Harris's Jalou of Anjou.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Haworth Kewpie; second, G. G. Anderson's Dundee's Gamin; third, Mrs. S. Reynolds's Duke Pourquois Pas.

Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Haworth Kewpie; second, Fred Poffet's Gamin's Rival Son; third, G. G. Anderson's Dundee Gamin.

Open, Dogs, (Bred by Exhibitor.)—First, Notie Marvel; second, Champee Boy.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, (Piebald.)—First, Dr. Nafis's Eclat; second, same owner's L'Ambassadeur.

Puppies, Bitches, Under 6 Months.—First, Dr. Nafis's Eclat; second, same owner's Sachet; third, Charles Storck's Daisy.

Puppies, Bitches, Over 6 Months.—First, George Loder's Faux Pas Soubrette.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Thomas Brother's Grenza; second, George Loder's Faux Pas Soubrette; third, H. Larneman's Hugonette.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Jules Fangman's Monte Carlo la Beaute; second, George Cannon's General Hunk's Dream; third, Thomas Brother's Grenza.

Open, Bitches.—First, Jules Fangman's Monte Carlo la Beaute; second, George Cannon's General Hunk's Dream; third, Thomas Brother's Grenza.

## 'METS' CREW WINS EIGHT-OARED RACE

### Defeats New Rochelle Boat by Nearly a Length at New York A. C. Regatta.

The New York Athletic Club held its first outdoor swimming meet and rowing races of the season at Travers Island yesterday, and the competitions in both sports were marked with success. Ideal weather attended the events, and close finishes ruled in each sport. The rowing events were held over the club's half-mile course, and furnished the feature competition of the day.

The principal race in this branch of the day's entertainment was the eight-oared shell race, open to all local clubs. This resulted in a victory for the crew of the Metropolitan Rowing Club after an extremely close and hard-fought race. Getting away at the start, the three shells, the Metropolitan Club's oarsmen, the New Rochelle Rowing Club, and the Atlanta Boat Club, were on even terms. In this formation they raced until about half of the distance was covered, when the Metropolitans started to gradually creep to the front.

The New Rochelle oarsmen tried to keep the rival boat on even terms, and succeeded until shortly before the finishing mark was reached, when the stroke slumped badly enough to allow the Metropolitan boat to cross the finish line with about three-quarters of a length to spare. The New Rochelle boat, finishing second, was followed by about one-quarter of a length by the Atlanta oarsmen.

Bud Goodwin, the veteran swimming champion and titleholder, went down in defeat in the 110-yard handicap swimming race, in which Leo Giebel, New York A. C., with ten seconds, won by a touch in 1:14 2-5. Goodwin had a handicap allowance of eight seconds.

The summaries:

Pair-Oared Gig Race, Open, Scratch.—Won by German-American Boat Club, (bow—Minthe, stroke—Grossman, coxswain—Becker;) Nonpareil Rowing Club, (bow—W. Shea, stroke—J. Shea, coxswain—J. McLaughlin,) second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow—Bertram, stroke—Machenback, coxswain—Cloonan,) third. Time—3:40.

Eight-Oared Shell Race, Open, Scratch.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow—C. Froelich, No. 2—Callahan, No. 3—Schultz, No. 4—Farnam, No. 5—Putnam, No. 6—G. Froelich, No. 7—Wells, stroke—Jauss, coxswain—J. C. Cloonan;) New Rochelle Rowing Club, (bow—Carroll, No. 1—Opsamm, No. 3—Archibald, No. 4—Rood, No. 5—Wild, No. 6—Noel, No. 7—Curtis, stroke—Carter, coxswain—Dodge,) second; Atlanta Boat Club, (bow—Kinsley, No. 2—Doherty, No. 3—Fitzpatrick, No. 4—Ryan, No. 5—Hewitt, No. 6—Whitbeck, No. 7—Sullivan, stroke—Mulcahey, coxswain—Tyler,) third. Time—2:39.

Single Shell Race, Closed to New York A. C., Handicap.—Won by Waldo Smith, (10 seconds;) Charles Chattus, (14 seconds,) second; Charles Kusche, (scratch,) third. Time—3:12.

Four-oared Centipede Race, Closed to New York A. C.—Won by Crew No. 3, (stroke—Quinn, No. 2—P. Smith, No. 3—Wild, bow—Chattus;) Crew No. 1, (stroke—Kusche, No. 2—Mullen, No. 3—Lennon, bow—Hannigan,) second; Crew No. 2, (stroke—W. Smith, No. 2—Van Twisk, No. 3—Hickey, bow—Curren,) third. Time—2:47 2-5.

110-Yard Handicap Swim—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C., (10 seconds;) Bud Goodwin, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) second; J. J. Curren, New York A. C., (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:14 2-5.

110-Yard Novice Swim—Won by William C. Munson, Jr., Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; F. Campbell Burrows, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; Richard Britt, New York, third. Time—1:17.

## POMPANO BEATS BARRACUDA

### Only Four of the Seawanhaka One-Design Craft Compete in Race.

A very moderate wind from the south kept all but four of the one-design yachts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club at their anchorages yesterday afternoon, just half the number which had taken part in the first race of the series a week ago. Ensign Junius Spencer Morgan, who was on patrol duty on the Sound, was one of the absentees. The race was over the number two course of 6¾ miles, and Pompano, which won a week ago; Barracuda, which had been winner in the first series, and Skate having had the fun among themselves.

The race finally narrowed to a duel between Pompano and Barracuda, the former getting the decision by only five seconds after a brush over the last leg, in which it was apparent that the victory was to rest with the cleverest skipper. W. H. Appleton made no mistakes and got there.

The summaries:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN ONE-DESIGN CLASS RACE.

(Second race of second series for the Fish class of sixteen-footers.)

Start, 3:10. Course, 6¾ Miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. H.M.S. | Elapsed Time. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Pompano, W. H. Appleton | 4:47:50 | 1:37:50 |
| Barracuda, De Forest Hicks | 4:47:55 | 1:37:55 |
| Skate, John Good | 4:48:49 | 1:38:49 |
| Manatee, Albert Strauss | 4:50:10 | 1:40:10 |

## F. H. PRINCE, AVIATOR, WEDS MISS HARDING

### Daughter of Governor of the Federal Reserve Board a Bride in Washington.

### PRESIDENT AT CEREMONY

### Bridegroom, an Officer in French Army, First Met His Bride Only Four Weeks Ago.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—When Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Henry Prince, Jr., of Boston, the latter formerly Miss Elizabeth Harding, started away on their honeymoon this afternoon, their acquaintance lacked several hours of being four weeks long. Their marriage at St. John's Church at noon was the culmination of a romance begun Saturday evening, June 16, when they met for the first time at a dinner at the Country Club, where Chandler Hale was host. The bride is the eldest of the three young daughters of William P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and a favorite in society. She made her début two years ago.

The bridegroom, who holds a commission in the French Army, came to Washington for a week-end, and, according to some of his friends, went back to the aviation field at Mineola an accepted suitor.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Elsie Hasbrouck of Kingston, L. I., who wore a modiste gown of orchid chiffon built of the same horizon blue that dominated the decorations.

The bride's gown was white satin and tulle, with satin train that lay more than three yards on the ground with overdrapery and sleeves of tulle embroidered in pearls. Her veil was of tulle held by a band of orange blossoms, and her ornaments a string of pearls from the bridegroom's parents.

A breakfast at the Harding home on R Street followed the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Prince, the parents of the bridegroom, assisting the host in receiving.

## MORTIMER P. ARNOLD WEDS.

Mortimer P. Arnold of 415 Madison Avenue, a son of the late John Harvey Vincent Arnold, a one-time Surrogate of New York, and Miss Margharita Deen, a daughter of Mrs. William Harris Deen of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street, were married quietly yesterday in the Old First Presbyterian Church in the presence of a few relatives. The bride was unattended, but her brother, F. Graham Deen, gave her in marriage.

This is Mr. Arnold's second marriage. His first wife was Miss Mary Constance Berry, a sister of Oliver F. Berry and a cousin of E. Berry Wall, whom he married in 1905. Mrs. Arnold left him in the Autumn of 1915 and took up her residence in Philadelphia, and last March she received a decree of divorce in the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Arnold is a brother of Reginald Arnold, who married Miss Violet di Zerega, and of Mrs. Robert J. Campbell.

### Benefit for Jewish War Sufferers.

A prgoram of music will be given at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York for the benefit of the Jewish war sufferers next Saturday night. The soloists, recruited from the grand opera companies, will be Giovanni Zenatello, George Baklanoff, Sophie Braslau, and Adamo Didur. Nahan Franko will conduct the orchestra and will play several violin solos. The prices will range from 50 cents to $1.50, and seats can be obtained at the office of the Jewish People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway.

### Wedding Notes.

Miss Helen Caldwell Park, daughter of Mrs. Charles Frances Park of Englewood, and Henry C. Stockman, also of Englewood, were married yesterday afternoon in that place. Mr. Stockman is to go to France shortly for ambulance service.

The marriage of Miss Florence Rowland Bomeisler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paltiel R. Bomeisler of East Orange, and Thomas H. Wood of Newark took place last evening at the bride's home.

The wedding of Miss Jane Davin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John P. Davin of 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Philip A. Weyforth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weyforth of Baltimore, Md., will take place on Wednesday, July 25, instead of in the early Fall, as originally planned. As Mr. Weyforth expects to go to the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Myer, Va., in August, the wedding date was advanced.

## DR. ANTHONY BASSLER WEDS

### Takes Miss Harriette Seeley as His Bride in Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. Anthony Bassler of 21 West Seventy-fourth Street, this city, and Miss Harriette M. Seeley, youngest daughter of Alexander Seeley of Renfrew, Conn., were married yesterday morning in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Ontario, the Rev. Dr. Martin Macdonald officiating.

The bride is a great-granddaughter of "Fighting Bob" Seeley, and one of her brothers, a corporal in the Winnipeg Light Rifles, was gassed at the battle of Langemark. This was the battle in which the Germans employed chlorine gas for the first time, and in which the Canadian contingent by holding a salient saved the day for the British.

Mrs. Bassler is a graduate of the Renfrew Collegiate Institute, where she was champion athlete.

Dr. Bassler is visiting physician to several New York hospitals, Professor in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and a member of the New York Athletic and Siwanoy Country Clubs. He will bring his bride to this city after a short honeymoon trip.

### Obituary Notes.

JACQUES BALLIN, a retired linen importer, died yesterday at his home, 26 West Seventy-fifth Street, of acute bronchitis, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Ballin was a veteran of the Twenty-second Engineers Regiment of the New York National Guard.

CHARLES M. BOUTON, who had been in the grocery business in Bayonne for more than thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 73 West Thirty-second Street, Bayonne, in his sixty-third year. He was a member of the Bayonne Club.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, head of the firm of L. Schlesinger & Co., knit goods importer, 419 East Thirty-fourth Street, died yesterday at his home, Sea Gate, L. I., in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Schlesinger was born in Hungary and came to this country forty-four years ago. He was a member of many societies.

HERMAN R. FINN, a real estate broker, died yesterday at his home, 602 Madison Avenue, aged 53 years.

W. J. B. MILLS, member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday after a brief illness at his home, 936 West End Av. Mr. Mills started life as a clerk in the office of H. G. Campbell & Co.

ENOCH CARRIER, 78 years old, a retired tea merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 385 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Carrier was a native of Ilkeston, Nottinghamshire, England, and left two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. ELSIE VAN PRAAG ABRAHAMS, wife of Morris Abrahams, a diamond cutter, died on Friday at her home, 619 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, from diabetes. She was 56 years old and was born in Amsterdam, Holland.

Mrs. RACHEL SWAIN HAGEMAN, wife of the Rev. Andrew Hageman, pastor of the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Brooklyn, died at her residence, 1,239 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, on Friday in her sixty-third year. She was born in that borough and was actively interested in the work of the various churches with which her husband was connected. Besides her husband, she is survived by four sons, Drew W., a lawyer; James W., Donald, and the Rev. George Russell Hageman, pastor of the Forest Avenue Presbyterian Church in Zanesville, Ohio.

Mrs. MARGARET PINKERTON, 96 years old, widow of Alexander Pinkerton, a ship joiner in old Williamsburg, died on Friday at her home, 771 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than seventy years and left three sons, Robert H., Alexander, a retired Police Captain, and James Pinkerton; also two daughters, Miss Annie E. Pinkerton and Mrs. Margaret D. Bunce.

EDMOND HYDE, one of the best-known residents of Port Washington, L. I., died in his eightieth year on Friday. Mr. Hyde was born in Glen Cove, but had lived in Port Washington nearly all his life. He is survived by four sons, William M., editor of The Port Washington News; George C., Deputy Commissioner of Jurors of Nassau County; Daniel E., and Charles E. Hyde.

THOMAS J. REGAN, contractor and wholesale coal dealer, died on Thursday at his home in Newark, in his sixty-fifth year.

THOMAS J. FLOOD, an Inspector of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, died on Thursday at his home in Brooklyn. He was 46 years old.

JOHN PHILIP FIRENG, a retired Lieutenant Pay Clerk in the United States Navy, died on Friday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

ELBRIDGE H. WHITE, for many years associated with the firm of Johnson & Falkner of this city, died on Thursday at his home in Larchmont, N. Y. He was 69 years old.

JAMES CONOLY, 84 years old, who served throughout the civil war, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.

WILLIAM H. BRINKMAN, 55 years old, cashier for the Public Service Railway at Hoboken, died there yesterday from a heart attack.

Dr. J. F. CURLETTE of Monticello, N. Y., died there yesterday of blood poisoning contracted while he was treating a patient. He was 45 years old.

STEPHEN E. KNIGHTS, said to have been the last survivor of the crew which accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan in 1853, died yesterday at his home in Lynn, Mass., in his eighty-third year.

WILLIAM RYAN, 45 years old, an architect of Brooklyn and Queens, died on Friday in Flushing.

NATHAN BALUSTEN, 51 years old, owner of a newspaper at Maspeth, L. I., died in Maspeth on Friday.

WALLACE D. YAPLE, member of the Ohio State Industrial Commission, an expert on workmen's compensation insurance, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

## Education Notes.

The premises at 544 East 147th Street, the Bronx, occupied as an annex to P. S. 27, have been leased for two more years.

The annex to the High School of Commerce, conducted in P. S. 156, Manhattan, and the annexes to the Bryant High School, conducted in P. S. 4 and 7, Queens, will be discontinued beginning with the September term.

P. S. 53, Queens, will be discontinued as an annex to P. S. 57 and made an annex to P. S. 62. P. S. 64, Queens, will be made an independent school.

P. S. 39, boys', and P. S. 39, primary, have been consolidated.

A dental clinic will be established in P. S. 95, Manhattan.

Two continuation classes will be established at 36 Morrell Street, Brooklyn, for bakers and other night workers who are unable to attend evening school.

The Board of Education has approved the granting of a contract for $174,980 for completing and finishing the general construction of the Evander Childs High School, the Bronx.

A substitute teacher will be assigned to the office of the acting Superintendent of Schools for two months.

The Director of Attendance has been authorized to issue farm garden permits in this city to children within the compulsory school age to be employed in the cultivation, production and care of food products on farms and gardens.

## Police Department News.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., July 16: Patrol. J. J. Mealy, 31 to 36 as station house attdt.; C. E. Johnson, 174 to 147 as station house attdt.; (mutual.) A. P. Albrecht, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, to Sub-div. D; J. J. Canavotto, Traf. Div., Sub-div. D, to Sub-div. A; W. F. Schneider, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C, to Sub-div. E; W. J. Seeger, Traf. Div., Sub-div. E, to Sub-div. C.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon H. G. Webster, 16 Sur. D., in charge 12 Sur. D., in addition to his own, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 16; Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., as Act. Borough Inspector Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his other duties, 5 days, 8 A. M., July 16; Patrol. G. Lauterborn, 13, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector, as messenger, 10 days, 9 A. M., July 16; F. X. Werner, 278, to B. B. H. Squad, duty as messenger, 6 days, 6 A. M., July 16.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon T. A. McGoldrick, 12 Sur. D., 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 16, to be deducted from vacation; Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 5 days, 8 A. M., July 16, to be deducted from vacation; Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 2 I. D., 1 day, 2 A. M., July 14, to be deducted from vacation; (without pay.) Sergt. J. M. Hammill, 36, 5 days, 12:01 A. M., July 18; Patrol. E. H. Fimpel, Jr., 29, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 16; J. Schaaf, 52, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 15; A. Blass, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 15; P. Kennedy, Bridge, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 29.

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You Know Them By Their Size and the Grooved Tread

THOSE big, sturdy tires you see doing the heavy trucking work everywhere are Firestone Giant Tires. Big business has been depending on these giant single tread tires for nearly three years for the hardest service on heavy trucks.

Made in widths of 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inches. Two grooves or three grooves, according to width.

Notice the character of firms who use them; companies known for long trucking experience and efficient management. And note the heavy loads they carry. Ask for the records of service and learn how to improve your delivery system and save money. Talk to the Firestone man. He has a Firestone Truck Tire for every road, load and condition of service.

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CHANDLER SIX

Why Thousands Choose the Chandler

More than thirty thousand Chandler owners have found the extreme of satisfactory performance in the flexible and powerful Chandler motor, "The Marvelous Motor." And thousands more who *know* how the Chandler excels are choosing this great car every month.

The Chandler now leads all high-grade Sixes in popularity and sales because it provides the finest construction at the lowest possible price. It is distinguished for the extraordinary character of its service on the road in *owners'* hands.

Summer Comfort
Winter Luxury

THE new Chandler convertible sedan offers the most attractive seven-passenger convertible type of body yet produced. This body, Fisher-built, is exceptionally roomy and comfortable. It is deeply upholstered and mounted on springs which absorb all the stress and shock of the roadway. The left side door is immediately opposite the driver's seat so that the driver to get in or out of the car does not have to disturb its other occupants. The auxiliary seats face forward, folding down into the backs of the front seats as in the Chandler touring car, and offer the same comfortable riding qualities. The forward side windows and the door windows lower away entirely by adjustable strap. The rear side windows lower half way by adjustable strap, and are entirely removable as are the window posts. The workmanship throughout is of pleasing refinement.

Chandler Features

include solid cast aluminum crankcase extending from frame to frame and giving perfect rigidity to the engine mounting; silent chains for driving the motor shafts; Bosch high tension magneto; light-running and durable annular ball bearings in transmission, differential and rear wheels; pleasing body designs, deep cushions and finest long-grain hand-buffed leather upholstery.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BODY TYPES

*7-Passenger Touring Car, $1595*
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CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N

## The United Service.

### Army.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following-named officers of the Q. M. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to stations to which assigned: Capt. J. G. Worth, report to Depot Q. M., Front Royal, Va., for duty as his assistant; Capt. C. W. Hulbert, report to Com. Gen., Southeastern Dept., for duty as assistant to Dept. Q. M.; Capt. H. Hennecke, report to Com. Off., Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as assistant to Quartermaster and report by letter to Com. Gen., Western Dept.; Capt. C. Stewart, report to General Supt., Army Transport Service, New York, for duty as his assistant.

Maj. T. C. Lyster, Med. Corps, detailed member board for examination of applicants for commission in the Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, vice Capt. R. H. Goldthwaite, Medical Corps, relieved.

1st Lt. S. C. Latta, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, report to Chief of Ordnance for duty.

1st Lt. N. M. Marsilius, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to duty Rock Island, Ill., and report to Com. Off. for duty.

1st Lt. H. D. Parker, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and report to Com. Off. for duty.

1st Lts. F. N. Cordier and A. P. Bourquardez, Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Essington, Penn., and report to commanding officer, Sig. Corps Aviation Station, for duty.

The following-named 1st Lts. of the Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty and will report to the Com. Gen., Southern Dept., for duty: S. B. Eckert, M. L. Newhall, J. A. Hambelton, P. V. Burwell, and L. L. Harvey.

The following-named 1st Lts. of the Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights: S. B. Eckert, M. L. Newhall, J. A. Hambleton, P. V. Burwell, and L. L. Harvey.

The following-named officers of the Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty, and will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, and report to commanding officer, Sig. Corps Training Camp, for duty with 10th Telegraph Battalion, Sig. Corps: Maj. F. A. Montrose, Capt. D. C. Rossr, Lts. H. Sullivan, E. H. Painter, W. H. Spencer, H. G. Eppler, Jr., and F. C. Walden.

Col. R. L. Hirst, 3d Inf., to Ft. Bliss, Texas, and report to Col. D. L. Howell, 34th Inf., President Army Retiring Board, for examination.

Orders June 5 relating to 1st Lts. C. E. B. Flagg and E. B. Rhea, Med. Reserve Corps, amended to certify that travel is necessary to the military service.

1st Lt. E. W. Garges, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from active duty Res. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to home and stand relieved from active duty, report on arrival by letter to the Adjt. General of the Army.

1st Lt. H. Wilcox, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved from duty in connection with examination of applicants for the Officers' Reserve Corps, to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. General of the Army, standing relieved from further active duty.

Capt. J. D. Cleary, Jr., Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty; take station at San Francisco, reporting in person to the Com. Gen., Western Dept., for duty as assistant to the Dept. Engineer.

Capt. J. H. Adams, Q. M. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from further duty as assistant to the Quartermaster, Washington Barracks, D. C.; report in person to the Quartermaster Gen. of the Army for duty.

1st Lts. D. C. Hubbard and R. E. Crockett, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to 1st Engineers and report in person to Reg. Commander.

1st Lt. J. R. Scott, Med. Reserve Corps, detailed member of board to meet at Ft. Riley, Kan., vice Major J. M. Coffin, Med. Res. Corps, relieved.

1st Lt. F. W. Pipper, Med. Res. Corps, upon completion present duties, report to Com. Gen., Northeastern Dept., for duty.

Capt. M. M. Cloud, U. S. A., retired, relieved further operation orders June 25.

Capt. M. M. Cloud, U. S. A., retired, placed on active duty; report by telegraph to Com. Gen. Western Dept.

The following-named officers of the Eng. Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from their obligations in connection with their enlistments in places indicated and assigned to active duty at same places: At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—1st Lt. J. O. Jensen. In vicinity of Washington, D. C.—Capts. J. V. Birch, D. Q. McComb, and C. R. Humphreys; 1st Lts. G. H. Morgan, W. H. Smith, S. A. Graham, H. W. Hill, M. J. Hoff, F. H. Kingsbury, L. C. Smith, R. Lloyd; 2d Lts. B. E. Merrell, W. F. Flynn. At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Capts. E. N. Sanctuary, C. R. Forbes, H. P. Wilson, Jr., E. S. McCandless, D. S. Adams, A. J. Rife; 1st Lts. G. A. Anderson, H. B. Kircher, A. R. Montague, W. G. Grubber, R. C. Lilly, I. I. Taylor, F. S. Lehmann, C. N. Bolt, H. C. Bryan, A. Gonsior, W. S. Etheridge, R. D. Salisbury, E. M. Sincere; 2d Lts. W. H. Dial, L. Heulings, J. A. Noble, R. E. Dickie, L. J. Dillon, P. K. Lutken, G. R. Mitten, A. E. Scott, D. P. Woleben, R. S. Meston, A. H. Besse, L. G. Lewis, C. P. Mottz, L. Croy, E. A. Kanhelmer, L. J. Welch.

Capt. L. Sanford, Qmr. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, New York, and report in person to the Gen. Supt., Army Transport Service, for duty as his assistant.

1st Lt. J. A. Rollings, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved from duty, Norfolk, Va., in connection with examination of applicants for Eng. Enlisted Reserve Corps, and proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Com. Of., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for instruction.

Capt. B. G. Ruttencutter, 18th Inf., relieved treatment Walter Reed General Hospital; to Ft. Jay, N. Y., and report to C. O. 22d Inf. for duty.

Capt. C. W. Chadbourne, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty and report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Capt. H. Bemlington, Sig Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty; report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

1st Lt. R. Malcolm, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duty Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.; to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

1st Lt. F. X. Mulherin, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duties Savannah, Ga., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to C. O., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

1st Lt. J. R. V. Wolfe, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; to Richmond, Va., and report to Maj. A. L. Gray, Med. Reserve Corps, for course of instruction in military roentgenology.

Capt. J. R. Hollowbush, Med. Res. Corps, relieved duty Rock Island, Ill., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps; to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Capt. J. W. Squires, Med. Res. Corps, relieved from duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to New York and report to Maj. L. T. Lewald, Med. Reserve Corps, Cornell Medical College, New York, for course of instruction in military roentgenology.

Capt. W. J. Condon, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved active duty and from further duty at Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

1st Lt. P. L. Keough, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duties Newport, R. I., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps, to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., and report to Com. Off., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

Capt. F. T. Brown, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved present duties New Orleans, La., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Com. Off., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

The following-named officers of the Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Capts. D. Beatty, J. H. Wetherbolt, C. A. Culver, W. H. Mann, E. F. Hull, M. K. McGrath, J. T. Graff, L. W. Abbot, L. W. Ainsworth, E. W. Sloan, L. E. Mason, G. Babcock, C. F. Everitt, F. M. Roark, D. B. Small, F. L. Shuman, R. D. Prescott, F. P. Rogers, W. D. Hood, E. W. Gibbens, L. R. Elkins, A. W. Young, A. A. Glerlet, J. G. McCollom, H. H. Lawson, R. R. Moore, W. S. Owensby, J. M. Mellinger, A. A. Greely, J. R. L. Radcliff, C. E. Wiley, F. E. Brooks, H. E. Brabant, A. A. Clokey.

Capts. Beatty, Wetherbolt, McGrath, Graff, Abbot, Roark, Small, Rogers, Prescott, Lawson, Mellinger, Greely, Radcliff, Brooks, Brabant, and Clokey will proceed to Monmouth Park, N. J., and report July 20 to the C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, for duty; Capts. Culver, Mann, Ainsworth, Sloan, Mason, Babcock, Shuman, Glerlet, Moore, and Wiley to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report July 20 to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, for duty; Capts. Hull, Young, McCollom, and Owensby to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report July 20 to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, for duty; Capts. Everitt, Hood, Gibbens, and Elkins to Leon Springs, Texas, and report July 20 to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Comp, for duty.

The following named officers of the Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty: 1st Lt. O. E. Buckley, C. L. Howk, E. H. Brown, C. Arthur, H. N. Pember. 1st Lts. Howk and Buckley report by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept., for duty as assistants to the signal officer of that dept.; 1st Lts. Brown, Arthur, and Pember to Monmouth Park, N. J., and report to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, July 20 for duty.

1st Lt. G. H. Buck, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duties, Portland, Ore., in connection with examination of applicants for Eng. Enlisted Reserve Corps and proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report to C. O., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

The following named officers of the Q. M. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and proceed to stations indicated: Capts. J. W. Appleton, A. Devereux, A. J. White, W. S. Cameron, R. A. Baxter, H. I. Nicholas, Q. A. Shaw, F. S. von Stade, W. P. Stewart, E. B. Allen, A. Kalb. Capts. Appleton, Devereux, and White will report to Depot Q. M., Front Royal, Va., for duty as assistants; Capts. Cameron and Baxter, report to officer in charge of purchase of public animals for the Q. M. Corps, Kansas City, Mo., for duty as assistants; Capts. Nicholas, Shaw, and von Stade, report to Depot Q. M., Ft. Keogh, Mon., for duty as assistants; Capts. Stewart, Allen, and Kalb, report to Depot Q. M., Ft. Reno, Okla., for duty as assistants.

The following named officers of the Q. M. Officers' Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from date of receipt of order to stations to which assigned: Capts. J. B. Chaffey, D. Van Gelder, G. L. Tripp, P. G. Mumford, and C. S. Brobeck. Capts. Chaffey, Van Gelder, and Tripp will report to C. O. 20th Nat. Guard Div. Camp, Palo Alto, Cal., for duty as assistants to the Camp Q. M. and by letter to the Com. Gen. Western Dept.; Capt. Mumford will report to Depot Q. M., Washington, D. C., for duty as his assistant; Capt. Brobeck will report to the Depot Q. M., San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

The assignment to active duty of 1st Lt. F. W. Patten, Med. Res. Corps, from May 10 at attending Surgeon's office, this city, is confirmed and approved.

1st Lt. W. B. Estes, Dental Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Ft. Totten, N. Y., and report to Com. Of. for duty and by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. E. L. Grisell, Cav., detached officers' list, retirement announced.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ord. for duty in his office: 1st Lt. R. L. Gaugler, Cav., detached officers' list; 1st Lt. F. P. Lindh, 23d Inf.

Orders June 5 relating to Capt. R. Dishman, Q. M., Officers' Reserve Corps, revoked.

1st Lt. C. T. Carrie, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and report to Com. O. for duty.

1st Lt. S. P. Houghton, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Penn., and report to Com. O. for duty.

Capt. E. F. Padgett, Q. M., Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Annapolis, Md., and report to Constructing Q. M. for duty as his assistant.

The appointment of the following-named 2d Lts. from officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from June 15, and their assignment to regiments or other organizations, is announced:

A. J. Walsh, from Capt., Q. M. Sec., assigned to 13th Field Artillery; E. S. Pegram, Jr., appointed from 2d Lt., Cavalry Sec. to 20th Inf.; R. Stugis, from 2d Lieut., Inf. Sect., to 42d Inf.; S. G. Saulnier, from 2d Lt., Inf. Sect., to 49th Inf.; M. R. M. Gwilliam, from 1st Lt. Inf. Sect., to 21st Inf.; W. H. Gordon, from 2d Lt., Inf. Sect., 9th Inf.; W. Tracey, from 2d Lt., Inf. Sect., to 12th Inf. Each of the officers named within the continental limits of the United States, except those now at a citizens training camp, assigned to field artillery and infantry will report July 15 to Commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. Each of the officers named assigned to the Field Artillery and Infantry and now at a training camp will proceed to join organization to which assigned upon close of the training camp.

1st Lt. F. R. Shute, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Allentown, Penn., and report to Major E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, for duty.

1st Lt. C. H. MacDonald, Jr., Dental Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Washington, D. C., and report to Maj. T. C. Lyster, Attending Surgeon, for duty.

Capts. O. H. Clark and H. J. Repman, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duties, proceed to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Indiana, and report to C. O., Med. Officers' training camp, for course of instruction.

Major J. F. Corbett, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty at Minneapolis, Minn., to examine applicants for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army.

Capts. C. H. Birdseye and C. B. Kendall, and 1st Lts. J. R. Eakin, A. J. Ogle, and T. H. Moncure, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from duty and station in this city, to Ft. Adams, R. I., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

2d Lt. K. Mudd, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Ft. Adams, R. I., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

Capt. B. A. Jenkins and 2d Lt. C. R. Fisher, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from further duty and station in this city, to Ft. Terry, N. Y., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

2d Lt. J. H. Wilson, Engr. Officers' Corps, relieved from further duty and station in this city, to Ft. Adams, R. I., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

The following named officers of the Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps assigned to active duty, report by letter to the director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with military mapping for War Dept.: Majors W. M. Beaman, A. H. Roberts; Capts. D. Hannegan, R. W. Berry; 1st Lts. R. T. Evans, J. A. Duck, A. J. Ogle; 2d Lts. E. M. Bandll, S. H. Birdseye, O. G. Taylor, L. B. Roberts, R. M. Harrington, W. S. Gehres, C. R. Fisher, W. F. Hicks.

M Maj. F. H. Garrison, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty and report to Lt. Col. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., Med. Corps, Army Medical Museum, this city, for duty.

1st Lt. R. Richardson, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, New York, and report to Maj. S. Flexner, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, July 21 for course of regular instruction in laboratory work.

1st Lt. T. M. Armstrong, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Allentown, Penn., and report to Maj. E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, for duty.

1st Lt. T. R. Barry, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Com. Off., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

1st Lt. H. J. Keyser, Dental Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Gettysburg, Penn., and report to Com. Off. and by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept., Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. H. S. Stern, Med. Res. Corps, relieved from duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Richmond, Va., and report to Maj. A. L. Gray, Med. Reserve Corps, for course of instruction in military roentgenology.

1st Lts. A. O'Brien, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved from duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Riley, Kan., to Ft. Myer, Va., and report to Com. Off., Citizens' Training Camp, for duty.

Provisional 2d Lt. D. L. Neuman, Corps of Engrs., relieved from assignment to 6th Engrs., and from duty this city, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report to Commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. Malcolm, Med. Res. Corps, 10 days; 2d Lt. T. J. Bloomer, C. A. C., three days.

## Lost and Found.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK MY PRETTY BEADED BAG containing money and my gold vanity set marked with my crest from counter at Stern Bros. keep the money? I'll pay you a liberal reward and ask you no questions if you'll please return the rest.
ANNA FITZIU,
HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72D ST.

LOST—Special account pass-book, No. K-297, of Margaret Morrison, issued by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank; all persons are warned against receiving said book for value. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

LOST—Black wallet, initials "M. G." embroidered in yellow, on subway from 23d St. to City Hall to 140 Broadway, containing about $100, visiting cards, and business papers; keep money and return papers. M. Gerson, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—June 7, certificate of deposit No. A22768, dated Oct. 20, 1914, issued by N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.; payment stopped; reward. Return to 418 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Cardcase containing money, going from Gimbels to Pennsylvania Station or on Long Island train to Woodmere. Suitable reward if returned to Morris Langsdorf, Spring and Crosby Sts.

LOST—Liberal reward will be paid for return of man's three-stone diamond ring, gypsy setting, lost Wednesday evening between 59th and 81st Sts., near Broadway; no questions. E 481 Times Annex.

LOST—Part of man's platinum and pearl watch chain, on 7th Av., between 55th and Columbus Circle; liberal reward. Return to R. J. Wright, Hotel Wolcott, or 50 Broad St.

LOST—Friday, between 34th St. and 63d St., gray fox fur, lined with Persian silk and gray chiffon; reward. F. G. Richardson, Room 333, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's card case, glazed heliotrope leather, containing registration, auto license card, keys; reward. Spiro, 222 Riverside Drive. Riverside 8157.

LOST—On Thursday evening, July 12, at St. Regis Hotel, one earring, composed of onyx ball, surmounted by stick diamond; reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—A diamond ring in Brooklyn, between Pitkin Av. and Warwick St. Reward given. Telephone Spring 8270.

LOST—Gold chain bag, 2 sapphire clasps, marked "C. E. B."; reward. Berry, 145 East 35th.

LOST—Pearl brooch, Friday, 5th Av., 42d; sentimental value; reward. Murphy, 89 West 67th.

LOST—Brooch, one diamond, fifty-two pearls, between Playhouse and Times Square, Saturday; reward. Habehurst, 95 Front St.

LOST—Pair coral pearl earrings, 79th subway, Endicott Hotel; reward. Craig, Endicott Hotel.

LOST—Cigarette case, silver oxydized finish, on 8:50 train from Arverne; reward. De Rosa, 100 West 29th.

REWARD—Medical diploma, State license, certificate of service from hospital. Y 345 Times Annex.

LOST—Watch chain, locket, between Hotel Woodstock and 40th St., 9 A. M.; reward $50; no questions asked. A 140 Times.

LOST—Four-stone amethyst barpin; reward. Return to E. Foy, 30 West 47th St.

LOST—Gold nugget bracelet; reward for return of same. Parnett, 14 West 98th St.

**Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.**

LOST OR STOLEN AFTERNOON JULY 10TH SMALL WHITE MALTESE POODLE FEMALE, ANSWERS TO "BABY"; REWARD OR WILL BUY FINDER ANOTHER DOG. APARTMENT 2, 464 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY.

LOST—Dog, large brindle Great Dane, female; long ears; without collar; last seen night of July 8 on King St., near State Road, at head of Kensico Reservoir; reward for return. C. R. Agnew, Armonk, New York.

Beautiful high-pedigreed long-haired Persian kittens; choice of solid colors, smoke, silver, black. P. O. Box 211, Fanwood, N. J.

LOST—A small English bulldog, male, dark brindle; $5 reward. Mrs. Barton, 87 St. Nicholas Place, New York City.

LOST—Police dog, (wolf color,) in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2729 Circle.

LOST—Dog, Wednesday, 56th St., Lexington Av.; liberal reward. Carroll, 158 East 56th.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

Passengers who witnessed trouble between conductor and lady on car, Wednesday morning, July 11, between 85th and 92d Sts., Madison Av. car, going north, kindly communicate M. C. K., V 180 Times.

DE GREGORIO.—Salvator De Gregorio, mother distracted, in critical condition. Write immediately to 566 Van Nest Av., New York City.

Would appreciate the address of Billy Abdellah or Joe La Beak. Phil King, Lenox Hotel, 44th and Broadway.

## The Civil Service.

### City.

The following lists are announced:

Machine woodworker, all boroughs—John Ekberg, John Finelli, Cornelius Collins, John Kleman, Samuel Sutherland, Patsy Shano, A. Geller, Alfred Esposito, George Scheurer, David Bestin, Joseph Bodian, Thomas Johnston, V. Brennan.

Mason's helper, all boroughs—Michael Dellan, James Peter, William McLaughlin.

Ship caulker, all boroughs—Maurice Martin, Joseph Donegan, Robert Paxton, James Quigley.

Stone cutter, all boroughs—Thomas Rohan, Anthony Dalbore, C. Pertlo, S. Pasqualone, Alfonso De Maio, John Schumann.

### United States.

The commission announces an examination for schedule clerk, for men only. Vacancies in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, at $1,400 to $1,600 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties consist of making graphical charts of production and other records. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience. Applicants must have graduated from a high school of recognized standing or have had four full years of study in a school offering a course equivalent to that of a high school, and have been employed for at least three months in manufacturing plants in keeping graphical schedules of work to be done. They must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice, on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

## Will Filed.

FRY, GEORGE BLANCHARD, (July 3.) Value of estate more than $50,000. Pauline Johnson Fry, widow, gets $10,000 outright and the residuary estate in trust. On her death the principal goes to her children.

### Adolph G. Hupfel, Brewer, Dies at 72

*Special to The New York Times.*

BEACON, N. Y., July 14.—Adolph G. Hupfel, the New York brewer, died suddenly at Echodale, his Summer home here, early today at the age of 72 years. Mr. Hupfel was about his estate yesterday in the early morning. He suffered a heart attack and died at 8 o'clock. Funeral services will be held on Monday at Echodale. Mr. Hupfel's home in New York is at 9 West Eighty-sixth Street.

### Dr. Charles Young.

Dr. Charles Young, one of the oldest physicians of Newark, died there yesterday in his sixty-fifth year. Dr. Young was graduated at Princeton in 1861 and four years later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for several years a resident surgeon at Bellevue Hospital before going to Newark to practice.

### Dr. James Dwight.

Dr. James Dwight of Boston, formerly President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, died on Friday at his Summer home at Mattapoisett, Mass., in his sixty-sixth year. In his earlier days Dr. Dwight took an active part in a number of tennis tournaments and later wrote extensively on this sport.

### Ensign Philip T. Glennon.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The death of Ensign Philip T. Glennon, son of Rear Admiral Glennon, now in Russia with the American Mission, was reported today to the Navy Department. He died yesterday on board the hospital ship Solace.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Born.

AINDT.—Born, Sunday, July 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Aindt, 535 West 151st, a daughter.

COHEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron M. Cohen, (nee Lillie Brody,) of Elizabeth, N. J., a son, on Monday, July 9.

HUEBSHMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Huebshman, 104 West 70th St., a daughter, July 14, at Polyclinic Hospital.

LONDON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Monte London, July 9, 1917, a daughter, at Lying-In Hospital.

SMOLEN.—July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Smolen, Malverne, L. I., a son, at New York Medical College and Woman's Hospital.

STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Stern, 25 Irving Place, Brooklyn, announce the arrival of their daughter, Kathryn Suzanne, July 13, 1917.

## Engaged.

ALCOTT—BULLARD. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henry Bullard of 547 West 157th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Bullard, to Mr. Charles Wesley Alcott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Alcott, 440 Riverside Drive.

EVANS—SKLOWER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sklower of 2,037 Vyse Av., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Josephine Cornelia, to William L. Evans.

GOLDSCHMIDT—KING.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deutsch, 534 East 87th St., announce the engagement of their niece, Melitta King, to Mr. William Goldschmidt of Brooklyn.

JACOBY—KLEEBLATT.—Mr. Max Kleeblatt, 1,155 Boston Road, announces the betrothal of his daughter Frida to Mr. Ernest Jacoby. Notice of reception later.

ORTH—SCOTT.—Mr. and Mrs. Temple Scott announce the engagement of their daughter Doris to Frederick R. C. Orth of this city.

ROBERTS—HOGGSON.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hoggson of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter Harriet to Mr. T. Tenbrook Roberts, Jr., of Decatur, Ill. Mr. Roberts is at present at Newport, R. I., with the Naval Reserve. No date has been set for the wedding.

SAMUELS—ROBERTS.—Engaged, Annette L. Roberts to Harry B. Samuels.

WEINSTEIN—KALTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Kalter of 3,657 Broadway wish to announce the betrothal of their daughter Rose to Mr. Louis Weinstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Weinstein of 547 West 147th St.

FERRIDAY—JOHNSON.—Ellen Johnson to A. Clifford Ferriday.

## Married.

ARNOLD—DEEN.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at the Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St., Margherite Deen, daughter of Mrs. William Morris Deen, to Mortimer P. Arnold, both of New York City.

CROSBY—VOLZ.—Mr. and Mrs. John Volz announce the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude, to Second Lieutenant Percy L. Crosby, Richmond Hill, at Plattsburg July 7.

DEXHEIMER—WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Horace D. Williams of 504 West 143d St. announces the marriage of her daughter, E. Mildred, to Mr. Peter Dexheimer, on Monday, July 9, at Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Dexheimer will reside in Norwood, Mass.

GALLAGHER—McCALL.—At the residence of Dr. Frederick Peterson, 535 Park Av., Miss Dorothy McCall to Mr. Felix J. Gallagher of New York City.

LEAVIN—LASKI.—Miss Josephine Laski of 700 West 178th St. to Mr. Benjamin Leavin, married on July 12 by Rev. Dr. E. Lissman.

PARDEE—HYDE.—In New York City, July 13, 1917, by the Rev. Edward B. Irish, Alice M. Hyde to Howard J. Pardee.

ROBERTS—GARRISON.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Florence O. Garrison, daughter of William H. Garrison, to John Spotswood Roberts, both of Brooklyn.

STOCKMAN—PARK.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at St. Cecelia's Church, Englewood, N. J., Helen Caldwell Park, daughter of Mrs. Charles Frances Park, to Henry C. Stockman of Englewood, N. J.

THOMPSON—BONNICHSEN.—Magda Marguerite, to William Nelson Thompson, at the Church of the Advent, July 11.

## Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catharine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Henry Ridder, 128 West 71st St., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BALLIN.—On July 14, 1917, Jacques Ballin, husband of Emilia A. Ballin. Funeral services at his late residence, 23 West 75th St., on Monday, July 16, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

COPPERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 14, 1917, William S., beloved husband of Catherine Coppers, in his 39th year. Funeral from his late residence, 922 Gulon Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 17, at 9 A. M., thence to the Gates of Heaven Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

CRAIG.—At Long Branch, Friday, July 13, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of James M. Craig, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 24 Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, July 16, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CRANE.—July 13, Eleanor F., widow of William S. Crane. Services "FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 4 P. M.

DART.—Carrie Lemira, beloved and only sister of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Millard, at their home, the Hotel San Remo, July 12. Services and burial at Ashtabula, Ohio.

DAVIES.—Suddenly, July 12, at Los Angeles, Cal., Maitland St. George, husband of Regina Schmitz, in his 41st year.

FIELD.—At her late residence, Upper Kings St., Port Chester, N. Y., Seventh month, 12th, 1917, Hannah B. Field, daughter of the late William C. and Mary B. Field. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on First day, Seventh month, 15th, at 3:15 P. M. Automobiles in waiting at White Plains on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:13.

FINN.—Herman. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday, 3 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—On July 13, John P. Flanagan, beloved husband of Annie Flanagan, (nee Egan,) native of County Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 325 East 52d St., on Monday, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

GROB.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Katherine E., beloved daughter of Ernst and the late Margaret Grob, in her 28th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 18 Commerce St., Sunday afternoon, July 15, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

HAGAN.—Bernard, beloved husband of the late Mary Hagan, July 12. Funeral from 456 5th St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass Monday at 9:30 A. M. St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, corner Summit and Hicks Sts. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HAGEMAN.—After a brief illness, on Friday, July 13, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Rachel Swain, beloved wife of Rev. Andrew Hageman. Funeral services Monday, July 16, 2 P. M., at the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Hopkinson Av. and Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUGHES.—At Patchogue, L. I., July 14, 1917, Marjorie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hughes of Brooklyn. Interment private.

HUPFEL.—On July 14, 1917, at Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y., in his 73d year, Adolph Glaser Hupfel, beloved husband of Magdalena G. Hupfel and beloved father of Katherine G. McMann, (nee Hupfel,) A. G. Hupfel, Jr., Antonette G. Deppeler, (nee Hupfel,) and Otto G. Hupfel. Funeral announcement later.

KEATING.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, at his residence, 495 West End Av., Thomas F., beloved husband of Anna E. Keating, in his 73d year. Requiem mass will be celebrated at Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, on Monday, July 16, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

LANG.—Suddenly, on July 13, Margaret Anna, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of John Lang, Jr., and the late Barbara Boh Lang. Funeral from her late residence, 734 East 9th St., Flatbush, on Monday, July 16, thence to St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment in Most Holy Trinity Cemetery.

LOEWY.—On Friday, July 13, at his residence, 345 East 146th St., Joseph, beloved husband and father, in his 72d year. Services will be held at Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, 163d St. and Stebbins Av., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

MARKUS.—July 12, 1917, Henry Markus, organizer and first President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, husband of Marcella and father of Falcon, Jeanette and Harry A. Funeral services at his late residence, 29 West 97th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited. Members of Noah Lodge, Constellation Lodge, F. & A. M., Washington Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai and B'rith, respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

MARKUS.—Washington Lodge No. 19, I. O. B. B.—Brethren: You are requested to pay your last respects to our departed brother, Henry Markus, whose funeral will take place Sunday, July 15, at 10 A. M., from 29 West 97th St.
PHILIP DAVIDSON, President.
GEORGE M. SACHS, Secretary.

MERRILL.—At her residence, 1,307 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 14, 1917, Lizzie Crampton Merrill, widow of the late John F. Merrill. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MEYER.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Oscar B. Meyer, beloved husband of Clementine Meyer, (nee Mayer.) Funeral services at 38 West 87th St., Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MORRIS.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late Hugh Morris. Funeral from her residence, 221 West 105th St., on Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MILLS.—W. Judson B., husband of Lottie Lee Buxton and son of the late Isaac and Eliza Freeborn Mills, on Saturday, July 14, 1917. Funeral services at his late residence, 936 West End Av., on Monday, July 16, at 3:30 o'clock.

NEWBURGER.—Morris, in Atlantic City, on Friday night, in the 83d year of his age, father of Mrs. Louis K. Gutman, Mrs. Jacob F. Loeb, Messrs. Samuel M., Alfred H., Frank L., and Lester M. Newburger. Funeral services from Temple Keneseth Israel, Broad St. and Columbia Av., Philadelphia, Monday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M. Baltimore papers please copy.

OLSON.—On July 14, 1917, Edward Olson, at his residence, 433 4th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 6th Av. and 2d St., Brooklyn. Member of F. and A. M., Bridablick 880, 10th District.

RAPPAPORT.—July 13, 508 East 140th St., corner of Brook Av., Naftalie Rappaport, at the age of 60 years. He leaves a widow and one daughter. Funeral services will be held Sunday morning, July 15, 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. Interment at Union Field Cemetery.

READ.—On July 14, 1917, at her residence, 304 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Mary Webb Read, in her 87th year, widow of the late Edward Read and daughter of the late James Chaney of Salem, Mass. Notice of service later. Salem and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

SMIT.—Mollie, on July 13, 1917, beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Jacob M. Smit. Funeral services at her late residence, 96 West 163d St., New York City, on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M.

STEVENS.—At the home of her sister, Mrs. E. E. Slocum, Glen Ridge, N. J., on July 14, Annie Graham Stevens, wife of Grant Stevens. Funeral services at Episcopal Church, Dundaff, Penn., 3 P. M., Tuesday, July 17.

WEISS.—Gustave A., husband of Edna Clark Weiss, on Friday, July 13. Funeral services from his late residence, 888 East 165th St., Borough of the Bronx, on Monday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M.

WUSTLICH.—At White Plains, N. Y., July 12, Minnie A., beloved wife of Charles A. Wustlich and mother of Mrs. Hazel Byard and Charles A., Jr. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. B. Tabler, Rosedale Av. and Saxon Wood Road, White Plains, Sunday afternoon, the 15th, at 3:30 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:13.

YOUNG.—On July 14, at his home, 1,056 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Charles Young, M. D., son of the late Charles E. and Charlotte D. Wilbur Young, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services private.

BERGIN.—Joseph A., 1,498 3d Av., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BERNDT.—Lizzie, 631 East 234th St., July 13, aged 61. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BRIDELL.—Margaret, 434 East 66th St., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COCHRAN.—Walter S., 2,997 Marion Av., Bronx, July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Patrick J., 345 West 21st St., July 13. Funeral notice later.

HAMPEL.—Hedwig, 453 East 114th St., July 13, aged 62. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOST.—Joseph, 510 West 144th St., July 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HENNINGSEN.—Barbara, 687 9th Av., July 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KENNEDY.—James, 249 Hudson St., July 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCANN.—James T., 548 West 48th St., July 13. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Ellen, 291 Greenwich St., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McFALL.—Ellen, 442 West 47th St., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RAAB.—Minna, 159 East 75th St., July 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RENEHEN.—Patrick, 256 Avenue A, July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHEFFLIN.—Daniel, 539 West 162d St., July 12. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

WIEGAND.—Jacob, 1,192 Franklin Av., Bronx, July 13, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

**Brooklyn.**

ABRAHAMS.—Elsie, 619 14th St., July 13, aged 57. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BROHEL.—Mary J., 757 De Kalb Av., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Kenneth M., 1,194 East 8th St., July 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COFFEY.—Peter J., 332 Madison St., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

EUIN.—Marguerite G., 2,608 Harway Av., July 13, aged 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HINKEL.—Margareta, 380 South 3d St., July 13, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOFFMANN.—Maria, 522 Marcy Av., July 12, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HORTON.—Mary, 833 Quincy St., July 12.

KOHLER.—Anna, 254 Hoyt St., July 12, aged 62.

LANGAN.—John, Naval Hospital, July 13. Funeral tomorrow.

LUZNIO.—Lillian M., 706 Manhattan Av., July 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCABE.—Annie, 180 High St., July 12, aged 45.

McGUIGAN.—Daniel, 97 Berry St., July 14. Funeral July 17.

SMYTH.—John J., 673 Classon Av., July 14. Funeral notice later.

TARR.—Joseph W., 1,369 Fulton St., July 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEAVER.—Anna, 2,852 West 22d St., July 14, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

**Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.**

DONOHOE.—James, 408 Adams St., Hoboken, July 13.

KIRBY.—Mary, 136 Emmet St., Newark, July 14, aged 10.

MACKLIN.—George J., 85 Armstrong Av., Jersey City, July 12. Funeral tomorrow.

MADISON.—Gertrude, 324 Smith St., West Hoboken, July 12, aged 23.

MORAN.—Sadie, 183 8th St., Jersey City, July 14. Funeral notice later.

NORMAN.—James W., Jersey City, July 12, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REGAN.—Thomas J., 86 Camden St., Newark, July 12. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

SINNOTT.—Edward, 682 Montgomery St., Jersey City, July 13.

## In Memoriam.

BROWN.—In loving memory of Kate Stanbury Brown, July 15, 1915.

BUCHANAN.—Edna. In sad and loving memory of my beloved daughter, mass Thursday, July 19, 9 o'clock, St. Aloysius's Church, West 132d St., 7th Av.

O'KEEFFE.—Mass for the repose of the soul of Elizabeth Gilligan, dearly beloved wife of John G. O'Keeffe, on Thursday, July 19, at 9 o'clock, at All Saints' Church, Madison Av. and 129th St.

ROSENZWEIG.—Unveiling of the monument to our beloved mother, Mina Rosenzweig, takes place on Sunday, July 22, at 11 A. M., Bayside Cemetery.

COYLE.—Thomas, mass St. John's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

JUDGE.—Anne, mass St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—John E., mass St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

## Unveiling.

WEINBERG.—Unveiling of monument to Minerva, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Weinberg, Sunday, July 22, 1917, at 2 P. M., Linden Hill Cemetery, L. I. In case of inclement weather, following Sunday.


Lefferts Place Chapel Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Pl. Better facilities here than in your home.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

CIRCLE 104. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

FOR SALE.—Two cemetery lots, one in Woodlawn, one in Kensico; low prices to quick buyers. Address Seller, P. O. Box 99, Grand Central Station.


## THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Pressure has risen over the middle portion of the West Atlantic and also over the Gulf States. It continues low north of the lake region and in the St. Lawrence Valley. This distribution has caused thunder showers in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and along the Great Lakes.

Temperature is high in the Southwest and close to the seasonal average elsewhere.

The weather Sunday and Monday east of the Mississippi will be generally fair with slightly higher temperatures, and warm weather will prevail for the next few days.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, thunder showers in afternoon or at night; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest winds and fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southeast to south, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair, continued warm Sunday and Monday.

New England—Generally fair Sunday, except scattered thunder showers afternoon or night. Monday fair and warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 71 | 70 | 4 P. M. | 70 | 80 |
| 6 A. M. | 70 | 68 | 6 P. M. | 70 | 78 |
| 9 A. M. | 75 | 69 | 9 P. M. | 68 | 66 |
| 12 M. | 77 | 79 | 11 P. M. | 66 | 66 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 8:30 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 99 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:36|Sun sets..7:27|Moon rises..1:18

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | High Water. P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | Low Water. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 4:31 | 5:01 | 10:38 | 11:31 |
| Governors Island | 5:10 | 5:38 | 11:15 | 12:00 |
| Hell Gate | 7:33 | 7:48 | 1:29 | 1:43 |

## Fire Record.

| | | Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| A. M. | | |
| 12:20 | So. B'vard & Elsmere Place (shanty in vacant lot;) not given | None |
| 12:30 | Wall between Brooklyn Bridge stairway and 63 Park Row; not given | None |
| 1:35 | 24 Amsterdam Av.; William Hoffman & others | Not given |
| 4:15 | 85 3d St.; Jacob Pulski | Not given |
| 7:40 | 130 Barrow St., (auto;) Ollie J. J. Archibald | $10 |
| 10:55 | 328 W. 16 St.; Celia O'Day | Slight |
| 11:30 | 87 E. 111 St.; Louis Lipon | Slight |
| 11:40 | 529 Lenox Av.; Gussie Freeman | Slight |
| P. M. | | |
| 12:30 | 328 E. 168 St.; Nicholas Scheinder | None |
| P. M. | | |
| 2:45 | 440 9 Av.; Mrs. —— Nash | Slight |
| 2:50 | 50 Beekman St.; E. Johnson | Slight |
| 3:45 | 1,881 7 Av.; not given | Slight |
| 6:00 | 352 W. 43 St.; C. Darnstadt | Slight |
| 7:40 | 166 W. 141 St.; Calvin Atwood | None |
| 8:55 | 197 Greene St.; United Panama Hat Co. | Not given |

Trips on the HUDSON

This is the time of year to get out of doors and renew your acquaintance with nature.

No place is more alluring than the Hudson River as seen from the big white steamers of the Day Line. Attractive one-day outings to Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

All service daily except Sunday. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

For detailed schedules of through service to Albany, "hour later" service to Poughkeepsie and return and afternoon service to Kingston, special Saturday afternoon trips to Albany, also Catskill Evening Line service, see time table folder racks or page 15 of New York City May Telephone Directory.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier (Tel. Canal 9300), New York.

Inland Salt Water Routes—Through Long Island Sound

To Boston
· Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla
Afternoon and Evening Concerts

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, daily, except Sunday, 6 P. M.
Fall River Line Steamers Providence and Plymouth in Service
Afternoon and Evening Concerts
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms — Inside Staterooms Always Cool

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., daily, except Sundays, 6 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, w'kdays, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., w'kdays, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Leave Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., weekdays, 2:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., weekdays, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London and Norwich. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., w'kdays, 5:30 P.M., Pier 70, E.R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

*Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. Also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Agencies, and at Piers.*

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN, STR. "TAURUS" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Bait, Tackle, Restaurant, etc., on board.
CONEY ISLAND
Lve. W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A.M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:20 P.M. Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A.M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P.M. Coney Isl., †10:55, †11:25 A.M.; 12:25, 1:25, †2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30 P.M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A.M.; Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; R'kw'y, 12:15, 5:15 P.M. Tel. Rector 672

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
for Atlantic Highlands, Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant
Lv. N. Y., foot W. 42d St., week days, 9.50, 9.55 a. m.; 12.30, 3.15, 4.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 a. m.; 1.00, 3.15, 7.05 p. m.
Lv. N. Y., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.20 a. m.; 1.00, 3.40, 4.45 p. m. Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 a. m.; 1.30, 3.40, 7.25 p. m.

SUNDAY SAIL UP THE HUDSON
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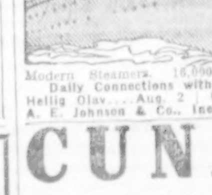

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Furs are well and safely cared for in the great big modern GIMBEL vaults, and at moderate prices.
Fur Repairing done at special low Summer rates—and the advance Autumn styles are ready. Phone or call.
GIMBELS FUR STORAGE BUREAU—Third Floor

# JULY CLEARANCE & OTHER ATTRACTIONS

## Made-in-France Blouses

**100 of Georgette Crepe, $6.95;**
**usual prices $10.75 to $18.75**
Frill models; some are hand drawn, some with scalloped edges, bound with taffeta; some with surplice effect, hand drawn collar and revers.

**Batiste and Voile Blouses, $5.95, $6.95, and $10.75;**
**usual prices $6.95 to $18.75**
Batiste and voile Blouses; hand drawn, hand embroidered with filet and Val. lace trimming.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Petticoats and Negligees

**$3.50 Messaline and Taffeta Silk Petticoats,** fitted elastic waist bands; smart flounces. The most desirable plain colors and two-tone effects, at $2.95

**Serpentine and French Crepe Negligees,** several models; white with large or small floral designs, in all wanted colors, $1

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Specials in the July Clearance

## Towels, Table and Dress Linens

This is an occasion so brimful of saving that householders should look over their linen supplies, replenish, and buy for future need.

**Pure Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, $7.50 a dozen; usual price $9.** Extra heavy; soft natural bleach; size 20x37.
**Large Spongy Bath Towels, 29c.** Heavy and very absorbent.
**Hemmed Huck Guest Towels, $1 a dozen; usual price $1.20 a dozen.** Firm and closely woven; neat key border effect; correct towel for office, clubs, hotels, etc. Size 14x21 inches.
**Huck Towels, $3 a dozen; usual price $3.50 a dozen.** Hemmed heavy union linen; neat key borders; size 18x36 inches.
**Hemmed Huck Towels, $1.80 a dozen; usual price $2 a dozen.** Heavy cotton huck; in plain white or neat red striped borders; size 17x36 inches.
**Extra Heavy Turkish Bath Towels, $7.20 a dozen.** Made from very absorbent double twisted yarns; size 26x46 inches.
**Lace Trimmed Scarfs, 50c.** Some with lace panels and embroidered centers; size 17x52 inches.
**English Filet Lace Trimmed Scarfs, $1.95.** Fine, wide 18 point filet; size 18x54 inches.

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

## Hand Bags, Belts and Fancy Leather Goods

in the July Clearance

Go through the list that follows carefully. It carries news of most unusual saving on many items that you have immediate need for. Save substantially:—

**$1.75, usual price, $2.50**—Another lot of fancy silk and beaded bags.
**$2.75, usual price $3.95**—Assorted Silk Hand Bags; beaded and fancy silk draw string or frame styles.
**$8.75, usual price $11.50**—All Beaded Drawstring Bags in various colors; floral designs. Other lots—not all beaded—at $3.75, $4.75, $6.75 and $9.75.
**Belts**—Assorted Silk Belts, 35c, 85c, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.75; usual prices 50c to $3.95.
**Travelers' Requisites and Fancy Leather Goods at Reduced Prices** — Frames, Flasks, Brushes, Sewing Cases, Bottle Sets, Books, Memo Pads, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Jewel Boxes, Clocks, Motor Cases at different prices, all reduced. Variously 65c, 85c, $1.35, $1.75, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75, $6.75, $8.75 and $9.75; usual prices 85c to $12.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

## *July Sale of Utica Sheets and Pillow Cases*

Our usual July Sale of this famous brand of Bleached Sheets and Cases. The great Three-Store buying power is responsible for these remarkable values.

UTICA STEAM COTTON MILLS — UTICA SHEET

**Pillow Cases**

| | Regularly. | Sale Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 42x36 | 26c | 21c |
| 42x38½ | 30c | 24c |
| 50x38½ | 35c | 28c |

**Sheets**

| | Regularly. | Sale Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 54x 90 | $1 | 75c |
| 63x 90 | $1.10 | 80c |
| 63x 99 | $1.20 | 90c |
| 72x 90 | $1.15 | 90c |
| 72x 99 | $1.25 | $1 |
| 72x108 | $1.35 | $1.10 |
| 81x 90 | $1.25 | 95c |
| 81x 99 | $1.35 | $1.05 |
| 90x 99 | $1.45 | $1.15 |
| 90x108 | $1.55 | $1.25 |

**Scalloped and Hemstitched Pillow Cases**
Fine grade of Bleached Muslin with Initial centered Wreath of embroidery. All the most-asked-for letters; at, each 28c

**White, Summer-weight Bed Spreads**
Plain, Corded or Crinkled weave. In 3 special sizes.
62x90 at $1.15
72x90 at $1.35
82x90 at $1.50

**White Crochet Bed Spreads**
Full size, plain. Hemmed at $1.85
Same Spread, scalloped edges, cut corners, $2.10

**Colored Summer Bed Spreads**
A large showing of Imported and American-made Bed Spreads in colored prints; also fine Embroidered Initial Bed Spreads,—all at Special July Clearance Prices.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

## Closguard Bags

**Safeguard Clothing from Moths and Dust**

They are really a portable closet that folds small enough to carry in your trunk. Made of cretonne or khaki,—they open up into an ample closet with places for hangers. Two rods seal them proof against dust or moths.

Fine for army officers, Red Cross nurses. May be sealed and made absolutely antiseptic. Will hang on tent pole easily, can be hung in your room or in closet.

Fine for movie studios, theatrical dressing rooms and for road companies. Size 12x24x60, will hold twelve hangers of garments. $5.

GIMBELS—Main & Fifth Floors

**Colored Cottons, 50c Yd.**

**Sports Materials, Regular 75c and $1**

Newest designs and colorings. Various weaves of Gabardines, Tussah Silks, Oxfords, Bedford Cords, Crepe de Chines, Basket-weaves and Diagonals. White and colored grounds with woven and printed designs, stripes, checks, geometrical designs and other figures. 36 inches wide.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

## Lovely—These Separate Skirts

They have possibility for very smart effect, worn with soft blouse and sweater.

**White Serge Skirts, $8.75**
This is a full box pleated, tailored, belt model.

**White Tub Skirts, $1.95 to $5.75**
Many styles of smart cut are included between these two prices.

**Washable Satin Skirts, $10.75**
A shirred model, made with belt and two shirred pockets.

**White Silk Broadcloth Skirts, $10.75**
Shirred model; novel flap pocket

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Featuring Dining Room Suites

in the July Sale of Quality Furniture

$225.00 Louis XVI. Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 4 pieces, $155.00
Buffet has 60 in. top, lined silver drawer with separate tray.
Table has 54 in. top.

Other Dining Room Suites

$255.00 Mahogany 10-piece Suite, $200.00
Adam model, 54 in. buffet 48 in. dining table.

$180.00 Brown Oak Buffet and China, $90.00
Jacobean model, handsomely carved.

$450.00 Mahogany 10-piece Suite, $350.00
Adam model, floral decorations, blue haircloth seats.

$179.00 Mahogany William and Mary Model 4-piece Suite, $139.00

Sold, separately, as follows:
Sideboard, $50 | China, $35
SideTable, $18 | Ex.Table, $36

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

## Summer Silks

A Sale—Items and Prices Worthy of Note

**For Lingerie:**
Crepe de Chine, flesh, ivory white or pink, $1.45
White Web Silk, $1.75
Flesh Jersey Silk, $1.75

**For Summer Blouses:**
Japanese Striped Silks, $1.50
Japanese White Habutai, 75c
Japanese White Habutai, 95c
Chinese Shantung Pongee, 95c

**For Sports Apparel:**
Printed Chinese Pongee, 95c
White Sports Satin, $1.75 and $2
Japanese Sports Stripes, $1.65
Genuine Chinese Pongees, $2.25

GIMBELS—Second Floor

## White Gauze Fans

Charming fans for Dances, Dinners, etc. Some are spangled and some are prettily trimmed with lace; all pretty. Formerly $2.50. Clearance Price, $1.50

GIMBELS JEWELRY SECTION
Main Floor

## RIBBONS

An assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, suitable for Children's Hair Bows, Bags, Millinery, etc. 5¾ to 6 inches wide. Regularly would be 40c; Clearance price, 30c yard

Black Velvet Ribbon, satin-back. Suitable for Sashes, Millinery, Summer Dresses, etc. 1¼ to 3 inches.
20c to 42c yard

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Smart and Very Dainty

## Georgette Crepe Hats, $5

Charming for mid-summer wear with white Frocks. These are milliner-made hats,—and are appropriate to wear just as they are,—without trimming, or with some pretty motif. We'll trim free of charge if trimming is purchased here. They come in sailor, mushroom and flare effects in white, pink, and navy blue. $5 is little for them.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Information From Art Needlework Section

## To Knitters About Knitting

Do you know how to knit, or do you want to learn how to knit?

We have a competent teacher in this Section who can show you how to master the new things as well as teaching beginners.

An interesting point is:—We have the yarn put up in balls, thus saving you the time of winding it.

All colors and all kinds of yarn obtainable here, and many models on display that you may copy.

Also a delightful assortment of knitting bags fashioned of Cretonnes or Silks.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

## Lingerie Clearance—

Manufacturers' Samples of Envelope Chemises and Drawers

One of the events of the semi-annual Lingerie Sales—these Samples are made up as the original models and are exceptionally well made.

**Envelope Chemises,** in size 38 only. Attractive designs, trimmed with laces, embroideries, or the combination of both. 55c to $2

**Drawers,** of fine Nainsook, effectively trimmed with lace or embroidery; in size 25 only. 23c to $1.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

## Women's Bathing Suits

Special at $3.95 and $6.95

Depends on preference—for either lot is unusual at the price.

**Black Satin Suits, $3.95**
These come in chic slip-on and waistline models.

**The New Sailor Bathing Hat, $1.95**
Of rubber with sash bow and ruffle rim.

**Worsted Suits, $6.95**
These come complete with tights and sash; in black with purple, orange or white.

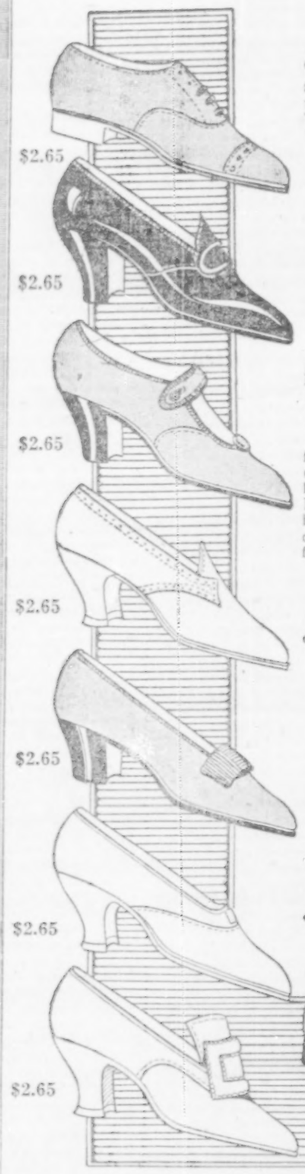
**Rubber Jockey Hats, 50c**

GIMBELS—Third Floor

# World-Famous Shoes in a Wonderful Subway Sale

## Beginning at 8:30 Tomorrow Morning in the Bargain Subway

The famous names here mentioned and the prices quoted should sell this immense collection of shoes in a day. They represent the season's accumulation of discontinued styles, salesmen's samples, surplus stocks, etc., of these renowned shoemakers, sold to the GIMBEL New York and Philadelphia stores as the logical outlet for such a tremendous movement. Every shoe is new and perfect; every pair is extraordinary value; every size and width included, hundreds of different desirable styles. It should be unnecessary to remind common sense people that shoe prices are going sky high on all sides and what it means to buy Walk-Over, Rice & Hutchins, W. L. Douglas and GIMBEL Shoes at such prices as these.



$2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65

*2000 Pairs Women's*

## RICE & HUTCHINS

*Shoes and Oxfords*

Discontinued lines from the makers of the famous EDUCATOR Shoes. All sizes included.

**At $2.65**
Women's pumps, oxfords and colonials. Patent opera pumps, black kid opera pumps, dull kids, patents, grays and browns; patent and dull calf pumps, blucher oxfords, etc. All sizes.

**At $3.25**
Beautiful white kid pumps with button vamp ornament, perforated stitchings. Hand-turned or welted soles, covered Louis heels. For women. All sizes. Extraordinary value.

**At $1.95**
Women's white canvas pumps and colonials; covered Cuban heels; white metal buckles. All sizes.

GIMBELS—Bargain Subway—Balcony

6000 Pairs Women's

## *Walk-Over Shoes*

Low Shoes **$2.65** A Pair All Perfect

*Formerly rejects were included. But in This Sale All Are Perfect.*

*Every size included at this price from 2½ to 8, AA to D Widths.*

About thirty styles of beautiful Summer footwear for dress, sport and street wear—all bearing the famous Walk-Over stamp. Patent and dull pumps with small metal buckles, Cuban heels.

Then there are tan Russia calf pumps with welted soles and leather Cuban heels; gunmetal calf and patent Colonials with welted soles. Mahogany calf pumps with low heels.

White buck pumps and colonials; white kid pumps; white canvas pumps; patent and dull oxfords with plain vamps; black and tan Russia Calf Sport Oxfords with rubber soles and heels. All sizes.

Included in the lot are 1,000 pairs of Walk-Over samples, consisting of many styles of high-class pumps and oxfords, the sizes being mostly No. 4s in A and B widths.

*(The numbers illustrated are all Walk-Overs and W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes—all priced $2.65 Pair)*

GIMBELS—Bargain Subway—Balcony

*3000 Pairs Women's*

## Gimbel Brothers

*Shoes and Oxfords*

As part of the GIMBEL Clearance we have added a collection of our own good shoes at great reductions.

**At $1.00**
900 pairs of women's seasonable low shoes; many styles of pumps and oxfords. Welted and flexible soles, leather Cuban heels. Patents and colored qualities. Sizes 2½ to 4 only.

**At $1.95**
800 pairs of women's fine white canvas lace boots. Flexible soles, plain vamps, leather Cuban and covered wood heels. Sizes 3 to 7. Also 700 pairs white canvas Oxfords; turned soles.

**At $2.65**
600 pairs high-grade pumps; many styles of low shoes from our Second Floor Section. Incomplete sizes. Hundreds of others at reduced prices.

GIMBELS—Bargain Subway—Balcony

$2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65 $2.65

## 2300 Pairs of Men's Fine Shoes—Main Floor and Subway Store

For great convenience to busy men, we have placed Most of the Men's Shoes on the Main Floor—rear, either 32nd or 33rd St. Entrances. Balance of them in the Subway.

*800 Pairs Men's* **Walk-Over Oxfords** *Perfect Oxfords*

Patent Blucher Oxfords, Patent Button Oxfords. All New. All stamped Walk-Over.

**$2.65 pr.**

Tan Russia Calf Button Oxfords; Goodyear Welted Soles. Medium Toes. All sizes.

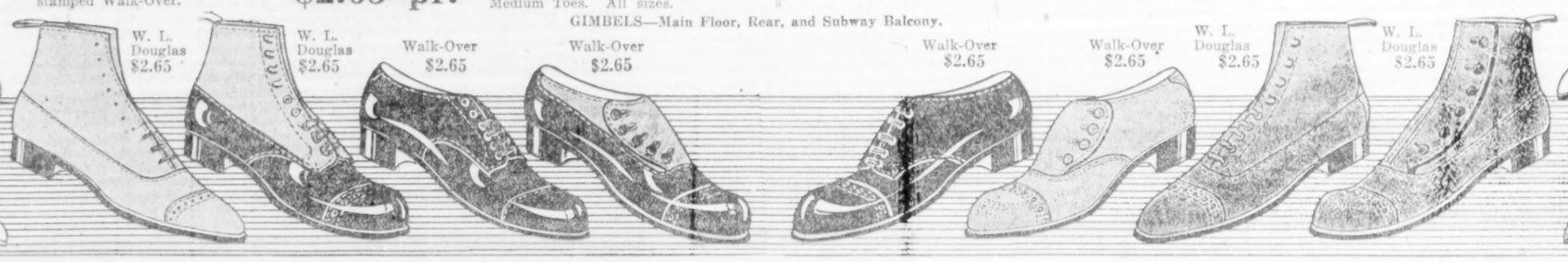
*Slightly Imperfect* **W. L. DOUGLAS** *Famous Shoes*

1500 pairs. All popular leathers. All sizes, 5½ to 11. Lace and Button. All high shoes.

**$2.65 pr.**

Patent and dull leathers; vici kids, broad and medium toes. Every pair marked "W. L. Douglas."

GIMBELS—Main Floor, Rear, and Subway Balcony.

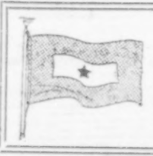


The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.




## Flags That Stand For Service



Families that have sent their sons to the front should fly Service Flags before their homes. Size 5 ft.x3 ft. Red body with white centre and blue star—a starbeing added for each additional person in the service.

All Wool Bunting $4.49 & $5.89
Cotton Bunting $2.97

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

R.H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

# Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

## STORE HOURS

During the months of July and August this store will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when it will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 12 noon.

*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only*

## This Sale of MEN'S Athletic Underwear

*Is a Profit Sharing Event With Dividends Up to 50%*

For we share with you the savings we made by purchasing the end-of-the-season stock of a well-known manufacturer—all made up according to the same specifications as our regular stock. Good, serviceable, easily laundered, light-weight materials cut along roomy, comfortable lines.

Here's the Chance to Buy Your Underwear Supply for the Year

**44c** Per Garment — **6,000 Athletic Shirts and Drawers**

*Macy's regular prices would be up to 94c*

A large variety of comfortable and roomy undergarments, well made from Crepes, Pin Checks, Nainsook, Basket Weave Mesh, Figured, Satin Striped and Checked Madras.

**2,400 Athletic Union Suits** — **84c** Per Garment

*Macy's regular prices would be up to $1.69*

For men who prefer one-piece underwear there is a good assortment, tailored from Crepes, Figured Madras, Plaid Nainsook, Plain Nainsook, Fancy Weave and Striped Madras.

*All Sizes—But Not Every Size in Every Weave*

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre and Main Floor Tables.

## IMPORTED GLOVES

of Washable Doeskin

*Sold regularly for $1.79—For Two Days Only,*

**$1.39**

Women's white gloves that will give the final touch of smartness to a tailored costume.

Full pique sewn, gusseted fingers; two buttons and buttonholes. Buttons are put on with a tape.

Macy's—Main Floor, Front.

## TWO SPECIALS IN Bathing Suits

For Women

**$4.69**

Two sensible styles, fashioned with an eye to comfort and freedom as well as smartness. Both are slip-on models.

**Black Satin Sleeveless Bathing Suit.** Loose, slip-on style, with long satin sash. White satin piping on neck, armholes, scalloped shoulders and big pocket. Two white satin buttons trim each shoulder.

**Slip-on Poplin Model,** in black or navy. Neck, sash, and armholes trimmed with poplin, in blue, gold or white. Finished at neck and hem with cordings.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

# SILK REMNANTS

## A PRE-INVENTORY SALE

Of All Cut Lengths of SILK For

## Dresses-Blouses-Skirts-Trimmings

From **39c** to **$1.98** Per Yard

*In Some Instances the Cost Is Less Than Half our Usual "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices*

All the Desirable Materials in the Colors that Are Most in Demand—and Also in Black.

Taffetas, Satins, Crepes, Foulards, Georgette Crepes, Pongees, Silk Shirtings, Novelty Silks

*We have increased our Sales Force and enlarged our Floor Space in preparation for This Sale. We feel confident that it will be hailed as one of the Most Extraordinary Silk Events of the Year.*

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

## PRICES REVISED DOWNWARD ON Imported Blouses

*Here's Your Chance!*

Because the sizes are incomplete and, in some cases, the freshness is slightly dulled by handling, you can **save from five to fourteen dollars** on these exquisite blouses.

There are 165 in the collection, and they are a treat for the woman who appreciates the finest in blouses.

*Made of sheer materials*—Voile (plain, colored or flowered) handkerchief linen, batiste, (white or flesh,) checked cotton crepe. Hand sewed, some hand embroidered, some with hand drawn work, some with real filet. Sport models with colored bosoms. All manner of blouses—and all of them worth twice the price we are asking.

*Macy's former prices—$10.49 to $18.74*

**Now—$5.49 to $7.49**

62 Imported and Domestic Blouses

of remarkable beauty and originality. The kind that every woman longs to have, but few can afford to purchase under ordinary conditions. But here! Look at these prices. They speak for themselves—and so do the blouses!

*Macy's former prices—$14.74 to $24.74*

**Now—$6.49 to $10.49**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

## PRE-INVENTORY Handkerchief Event

Taken from regular stock for this pre-inventory occasion,—quantities of fine handkerchiefs for men and women. Therefore low-priced.

*For WOMEN*

Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, letter in white or color. Block, script, wreath effects. **6 for 24c.**

Linen Glove Handkerchiefs, one corner embroidered in white or color. **17c each.**

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, white-embroidered letter. Assorted styles, in boxes. **6 for 79c.**

Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, sheer and heavy qualities, ⅛ and ¼ inch hems. **12c each.**

Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with corded borders. **6 for 79c.**

*For MEN*

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, quarter-inch hem. **15c each.**

Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, with white or colored letter. **6 for 49c.**

Mercerized Handkerchiefs, in an assortment of attractive colors and designs. **15c each.**

White Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fine quality, quarter-inch hem. **6 for $1.38.**

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, with white block letter. **6 for 98c.**

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

## $2.79 for Parasols

**Distinctive—No Two Alike**

ALL SILK—The colorings range from demure blacks and blues to dashing greens and purples. Here are some of the "different" ones—

*Navy blue with beading in a flag pattern,*
*Persian with white tipped ribs,*
*Black with green bands,*
*Blue with tan stripes,*
*Shirred effects,*
*Black and white effects,*
*Dresden effects,*
*Sport patterns with printed medallions.*

The handles are plain or carved, and most of them have cord loops.

FOR SUN AND RAIN

Also at the same low price—**$2.79**

A decidedly smart parasol and umbrella combined, in navy, green, purple, black.

200 Sample Parasols, $1.69

In a range of colorings and designs that resemble the $2.79 parasols; all silk.

Children's Parasols, 24c

*Reduced from 39c*

You strutted when you had your first parasol, why don't you treat your little one?

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Front.

## WOMEN'S DARK-COLORED Georgette Dresses

*Appropriate for Now.*

They are serviceable also for early Autumn wear.

A timely suggestion! Generously cut—with patterned soutache braiding.

*One illustrated* has a large square sailor collar, braided in a pretty design. The novelty sleeve and panel-front waist are braided also. A sash of self material ties in front, and is finished with silk tassels. Large medallions of braiding trim the wide skirt. Made on a China silk drop. **$32.75**

*In navy, braided with navy.*
*In taupe, braided with taupe.*

*A striped model* has a tailored blouse with square neck, and white collar, braid-trimmed. White vestee. Skirt has wide fold of self material. Black and white or navy and white. **$24.74**

*Another blue Georgette,* over China drop has a V-neck. Collar and blouse are braided, and three bands of soutache braiding trim the skirt. In gray, navy and flesh. **$27.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

## WOMEN'S AND MISSES' Suits of Silk Jersey $14.74

New style features in the belts, pockets and cuffs of these low-priced silk jersey sport suits. Two smart models for wear at beach or mountain resort.

One has large sailor collar, lapels, tie belt, and patch pockets. The shirred skirt has patch pockets also. Trimmed with large pearl buttons.

The other has unusual cuffs, round and deep, and large patch pockets. Skirt is shirred and has patch pockets. Coat is shirred at waistline and finished with a wide belt, double in front.

*Colors: Rose, purple, green, navy, Copenhagen, gold and white.*

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

*You Can Exercise a Sane Economy and Still Be Daintily Clad*

## Hand Made Lingerie

French combinations (corset cover and drawers) that are low in price because we have not every size in every style. All are charmingly embroidered.

**At $2.24**
Of medium and heavy weight materials; some with simple scalloped edges, some embroidered with dots and sprays.

**At $2.49**
Of sheer and medium weight materials; some with simple scal- elaborately embroidered. Five designs at this price.

**At $3.49**
Of fine batiste, beautifully embroidered in eyelet designs and trimmed with insertions of linen and Irish lace.

**At $3.89 and $4.89**
In Princess and waist line styles, with exquisite embroidery on covers and drawers. Some trimmed with Val. lace.

**Philippine Combinations at striking reductions.**

In a variety of styles—some simply, some elaborately hand embroidered.

*Prices ranged from $2.89 to $7.89*

**Now reduced to $2.49—$2.79—$3.49—$3.79 and $4.79**

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

## A VACATION HAT OF UNCOMMON CHARM Tailored Jap Panamas

*Trimmed in Seven Smart Styles*

**$2.84**

*THE HAT*—White Japanese Panamas blocked into sailors or soft negligee shapes. The crowns vary as much as the brims; and some have the new telescope effects.

*THE TRIMMINGS* are all right up-to-the-minute. Notice in the illustration the pretty gros grain ribbon effect around the crown and edge. Smart, is it not? Other hats have bow trimmings, cocardes, cord-and-button trimmings, etc.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

## GREAT PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF Dress Goods Remnants

Lay the ghost of "Advanced Prices" by buying your Fall and Winter materials here and now. Striking reductions on the season's most popular materials in desirable colorings and designs.

**Suit Lengths Skirt Lengths**

| Formerly 98c & $1.19 | Formerly $1.19 to $1.49 | Formerly $1.49 to $1.98 | Formerly $2.89 to $5.39 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79c yd. | 98c yd. | $1.29 yd. | $1.98 yd. |

**Waist Lengths Lengths for Children**

*Printed Wool Challis and Fancy Materials Formerly up to 69c yd.* — 39c yd.

*Materials for Children's Dresses Formerly up to 98c yd.* — 59c yd.

**REMNANTS OF WHITE WASHABLE CORDUROY**

*Formerly up to 79c yd.* 59c yd. | *Formerly up to 56c yd.* 39c yd.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

## FOR $2.96 YOU MAY BUY Girlish Dresses of White

*That Should Sell For $3.96 and $4.49*

*A special purchase,* consisting of the manufacturer's surplus stock, in five charming empire styles. Made of white lawn and organdie. Two are *illustrated.* The Boleros and peplums are trimmed with Val. lace and medallions. The skirts are pleated full with rows of fine tucks and lace. Ribbon sashes with rosebuds.

*Frocks That Embody the Spirit of Youth and Summer*

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

R.H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

# Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

## Groceries

**A SALE OF "RED STAR" COFFEE & AMARYLLIS TEAS.**

**"Red Star" Coffee**—Our most popular brand. It is always the same, and the enormous sale that it enjoys proves our contention. If you enjoy a full-bodied, aromatic coffee, try our "Red Star" brand. Our usual price for a pound carton, 32c; this sale, 2-pound bags, bean only, $6.34; 3-pound carton, bean only, $1.28; 1-pound carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 27c.

**Amaryllis Teas** — Macy's Teas are from choicest pickings only, and are handled in our plant by special machinery, which removes completely any dust or foreign matter. Amaryllis Teas include Mixed, Oolong, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Japan, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder and Young Hyson. Our usual price for pound carton, 58c; this sale, 10-pound carton, $5.34; 5-pound caddy, $2.64. pound carton, 54c

**A Special Sale of Wheatsworth Biscuits**—Real Whole Wheat Biscuits made from 100% Whole Wheat, containing all the Bran. Our regular price 12c each; this sale, doz., $1.04; each, 9c

**Genuine Gluten Egg Biscuits**—Made of pure gluten flour and eggs. Carton containing 12-13 large biscuits, regularly sold at 25c; our price, 22c each

**Saxon Wheat Food**—A delicious wheat food cereal; granulated, excellent; 1-lb. 10-oz. carton, doz., $1.59; each, 14c

**Quaker Oats**—Regularly 10c carton; this sale, carton, 8c

**Samp**—Choicest Maryland; 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bags, 33c

**Genuine Whole Wheat Flour**—10-lb. bags, 84c; 5-lb. bags, 44c

**Genuine Virginia Southern Flat Ground Yellow or White Cornmeal**—10-lb. bag, this sale, 27c

**Best Quality White Granulated Pearl Hominy**—10-lb. bags, 34c; 5-lb. bags, each, 20c

**Robinson's Scotch Oatmeal** — Granulated; 2-lb. cans, 42c; 5-lb. cans, 89c

**Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand**—Large, crisp, perfect fruit, in large jars, containing 1 pint 2 oz.; doz., $2.84; each, 24c

**Stuffed Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand**—Large Spanish Olives stuffed with red peppers; 1 pint 2 oz. jars; doz., $3.74; each 32c

**Sweet Spiced Cantaloupes**—Packed by Mrs. K. N. Hardcastle, 15-oz. jars; doz., $2.64; each, 23c

**Pure Red Currant Jelly**—"Imperial" brand; made of fruit and sugar only; 16-oz. jars; doz., $2.04; each, 18c

**Alber's Wheat Flakes**—Large white flakes; 1-lb. and 14 oz. cartons; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

**A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti**—Made of the finest semolina; each, 97c

**"Lily White" Brand Corn Starch**—A quality that generally retails at 8c per package; this sale, each, 7c

**Seeded Raisins**—Best California; full weight cartons, 13c

**Wheatlet**—A delicious breakfast food; 1 lb. 10 oz. cartons; doz., $1.74; each, 15c

**Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt**—Bushel bag, 79c

**"Magnolia" Brand Condensed Milk**—14-oz. cans; each, 16c

**Gelatine**—"Lily White" brand; unflavored; granulated; each, 13c

**California Pimientos**—"Lily White" Brand, Sweet Red Peppers—7½-oz. cans; doz., $1.14; can, 10c

**"Lily White" Brand Sliced Smoked Beef**—Large jars, 34c; med. jars, 21c

**Santa Clara Prune**—10-lb. boxes of large size, perfect fruit; about 40 to 50 to the pound; sale, $1.69

**Pure Lard**—"Lily White" brand, full weight pails; 10-lb. pail, $3.59; 5-lb. pail, $1.78; 2-lb. pail, $1.09

**"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup**—Absolutely pure; pint bottle, 28c

**FLOUR WAY DOWN. Do Your Own Baking and Cut Down the High Cost of Living.**

"Bridal Veil," Becker's, "Gold Medal," "Lily White"—24½-lb. bags; this sale, bag, $1.37

**Robertson's Orange Marmalade**—Made of the finest Seville oranges and granulated sugar; 16-oz. crocks; doz., $3.74; each, 32c

**Robertson's "Golden Shred" Brand Raspberry and Strawberry Jams**—Made from fresh fruit and sugar; 15-oz. crocks; doz., $3.89; each, 34c

**Robertson's Wild Bramble Jelly**—Prepared from wild bramble berries, with the addition of apples and sugar; 15-oz. crocks, doz., $3.74; each, 32c

**"Lily White" Brand Fancy Jersey Tomatoes**—No. 2½ can, doz., $2.34; each, 22c

**"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes**—10-oz. cans, doz., $1.17; each, 10c

**"American Beauty" Brand Maine Corn**—Doz., $1.98; can, 17c

**Shoe Peg Corn, "Blue Bell" Brand**—No. 2 cans, doz., $1.89; each, 14c

**Fancy Sweet Wrinkled Peas**—"Casenovia" brand; dozen, $1.69; each, 15c

**Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn**—"Lily White" brand; doz., $2.08; can, 18c

**Sifted Early June Peas**—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, 17c

**Extra Sifted Early June Peas**—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, 19c

**"Lily White" Brand Asparagus Tips**—White, No. 1 square cans; each, 29c

**California Artichoke**—Can contains 2 club size artichokes; can, 22c

**VAN CAMP'S PORK AND BEANS**—Prepared with tomato sauce; No. 2 cans, 19c; dozen, $2.24; No. 1 cans, dozen, $1.39; each, 12c

**Red Beans, "Boone County" Brand**—Whole tender beans; 1-lb. 4-oz. cans; doz., $1.39; each, 12c

**Cranberry Cut String Beans**—"Green Mountain" Brand; large, tender beans; No. 2 cans, doz., $2.08; each, 18c

**Long's California Cherries**—In Maraschino flavor; small bottle, 23c

**Concentrated Soups** — "Lily White" brand, including Tomato Rice with Curry, Beef, Tomato Bouillon, Beef Stew, Cream of Spinach, Consommé, Green Pea, Split Pea, Black Bean, Navy Bean, also Vegetable, Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Cream of Corn, Celery, Chicken Gumbo, Clam Chowder and Mulligatawny; 10½ oz. cans, doz. cans, $1.14; each, 10c

**Norwegian Fat Herring in Tomato Sauce**—"Skipper Chief" brand; 9 oz. cans; doz., $2.17; can, 19c

**Italian Style Spaghetti**—"Lily White" brand; 1-lb. 2-oz. can, each 18c; 10 oz., each, 10c

**"Teal" Brand Yellow Cling California Peaches**—No. 2½ can, doz., $2.79; each, 24c

**"Teal" Brand California Apricots**—Heavy syrup; No. 2½ can; doz., $2.34; each, 22c

**California Whole Bartlett Pears**—"Griffin" brand; No. 2 can; doz., $3.31; each, 29c

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

# The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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|---|---|---|---|
| DAILY AND SUNDAY.... | $10.00 | $5.50 | $1.00 |
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.


## UNTIL THE PEOPLE RULE.

For all the rest of the world cared, the Germans might have slept in their Procrustes bed to all eternity. It was a hard and cruel bed. At the appeal and command of their imperial master they were stretched to fit it, with a dreadful racking of bones and rending of sinews, as in the present war. If they have insolently sought greater freedom of movement, they have been lopped off to fit the strict limits of their couch. They could have had more comfortable lying years ago if they had had the spirit and courage of free men. But they have consented to their restraint, they have become a part of the thing that oppressed them, and the world has left them to their slavery and their suffering.

But when the German Emperor summoned his hosts and fell upon the other nations, resolved that all the peoples of earth should lie in his iron bed, the world rose in arms against him. It has been the most terrible and destructive war in history, for it is carried on to destroy a mighty tradition that has outlived its time. The world is too big to bring forth so momentous a change without pain and travail. But after three years of this incomparably bloody strife there can be no peace until the change has been fully wrought, the world made forever secure against the perils of Prussian imperial sway and the Prussian imperial idea. Peace, wherever the terms are drawn up and agreed to, will rid the world of this menace; only as an incident will it set the German people free.

They can determine the time themselves, or it will be determined for them. It is no longer a mere extravagant dream of sentimentalists that the peace treaty may be signed in Berlin. Months ago the great commanders of the Allies may have felt, if they did not say, that a military conquest of Germany was out of the question. That is no longer true. It may be a long and terribly costly struggle, but it is no longer impossible. It comes every day further within the range of military achievement. An army abundantly equipped and well fed at the front, supported by a people whose spirit is sustained by the high confidence of victory, is one thing—that was the German position up to about a year ago. An army ill supplied, not well fed, maintaining its material equipment only by innumerable artifices and substitutions, whose morale has been broken by repeated defeats, confronted by superior forces that altogether forbid its advance, and, moreover, having behind it a people who can no longer be successfully lied to, a people who are finding out the fearful truth, whose spirit is breaking under the torture of hunger and destitution insomuch that it is plaguing its rulers with unwonted hardihood of complaints, protests, and demands—that is a very different army, and that is the present condition of Germany.

"They shall not pass," said the French at Verdun. "We will pass "because we must, and there shall "be no peace until we have passed," say the Allies on every front. The Russians have passed, in pursuit of the fleeing and disordered Austrians. For a time yet the British and French cannot hope to pass through HINDENBURG's lines. But they are not the old lines, through those the Allies did pass. They are hammering at new and weakened lines, and time is not their only reinforcement. The Germans can make themselves no stronger, they must grow weaker. But the United States is putting into the field a million men, to be followed by other millions if need be. Our resources are pledged, every dollar, all our strength. Incredulous Germany laughed at the promise, she is appalled by the fulfillment. The political confusion in Berlin is but the reflection of the terror that is beginning to possess the German mind from Potsdam to all the corners of the Empire. Another Winter of war will bring about the complete exhaustion of all resources, physical, material, moral. But before exhaustion comes there are months of well-nigh unbearable misery to be faced. The German people now see what is before them, and it fills their hearts with a dread they have not felt before.

They can have peace with freedom when they will and must. Do they know the way? The end is the same whether it come through their resolve or be forced upon them by the might of their enemies. To make the world safe for democracy, said the President, we must destroy autocracy. "This awful struggle will have failed "in its object if some effective plan "is not framed for preventing the re-"currence of like calamities," said Viscount BRYCE in his letter to Mr. TAFT of the League to Enforce Peace. There is but one "effective plan," but one possible guarantee. Peace and democracy will be secure only when Prussian autocracy has been destroyed. Said LLOYD GEORGE in his telegram to the Russian Prime Minister yesterday: "There can be no "lasting peace until the responsibil-"ity of Governments to their people is "clearly established from one end of "Europe to the other." Government by consent of the governed is a venerable and valid maxim, but when a numerous and powerful people consent to be governed in a way that always imperils the peace and security of other peoples, then the other peoples will have something to say about it. Germany might have had her Kaiser to the end of time were he always to be a man of peace and a good neighbor, but a braggart Kaiser forever plotting against the peace of the world, against the freedom of his neighbors, and possessed of the terrible power to invade their territory and ravage and destroy, that the world will not have. So the war that began by the taking up of arms against a malefactor and disturber of the peace has become a war to crush imperialism in its highest seat, to make the people the controllers of their destinies. There can be no peace until the people rule.

## CITY AND NATIONAL BONDS.

Controller PRENDERGAST says that there was a difference of $53,751 between the successful syndicate's bid for $55,000,000 of New York City bonds and the highest combination of non-syndicate bids. The bidding was so close that the winners won only on the combination of their bids for the fifty-year and the serial bonds. The yield on the fifty-year bonds will be 4.46, practically flat 4½ per cent., or par for all but professional calculators. Associated events are the selling of Liberty bonds down to a new minimum, with a range below par for round amounts, and a rise in call money in connection with the calling in of payments of an installment. Other installments are due on July 30 and Aug. 15 and 30, and a little later there must be another issue of Liberty bonds. The money market flurries have bearing on the manner in which the new Liberty bonds shall be floated, and the New York sale throws the strongest light upon the price at which they should be offered to meet the money market.

If the Liberty bonds shall rule consistently at or below yesterday's prices, it may seem doubtful whether 3½ per cent. will attract the wanted billions. Yet the question may be considered an open one, for it is not entirely a question of the worth of money. There are millions of Americans, at least four millions on the record, who are willing to lose something on their investments for the sake of beating Kaiserism, but who would not lend the city money without getting all they fairly could. The next Liberty Loan is likely to be offered when the farmers are disposing of produce worth perhaps fifteen billions, an addition to the ordinary agricultural yield of a large part of the cost to us of the first year of war. It is necessary to remember that within a month we took the Liberty Loan, threw in $100,000,000 and more for the Red Cross, and registered ten millions of men for military duty. That is an unprecedented, perhaps an unsurpassable, record. It is evidence of moral awakening rather than of wealth. It is a matter of psychology rather than of credit. It is hard to say how far a people with such wealth and such elevation of thought might go.

Yet it would be prudent not to press them too far. Possibly the result of the city loan and the softness of the market for the Liberty bonds may suggest the wisdom of reconsidering the law authorizing the Liberty Loan in the light of later events. The tax-exemption privilege was wasted in connection with the first installment. That is without reproach to anybody, for nobody foresaw it. The fact remains that it would be useful if the exemption which was wasted could be used now as an added attraction. Yet in England, also, tax exemption proved of slight attraction to investors. They preferred to take a chance on the reduction of taxation after the war rather than to capitalize it when they took the bonds. The conversion privilege has also proved increasingly embarrassing to other countries as their borrowings grew. Canada dropped the conversion privilege in connection with its later loans. In other countries it has been found wiser to intrust much to banking discretion rather than to Treasury officials. In that manner there is less danger of money market troubles through gathering funds into the Treasury and releasing them. Also better bargains can be made, and there is less danger that the law may obstruct the obtaining of necessary funds. Congress is in session, and if there should be necessity of reconsidering the situation it could be done easily.

## THE CHANCELLOR'S FALL.

Foretold by many portents and all the tongues of rumor, the fall of the German Chancellor is at length announced. Definite knowledge of the cause of his resignation is lacking. More or less enlightened guesswork is our only guide. We are morally certain that he was not forced out by a peace party because of his too insistent clamor for unrestricted war. Probability points quite the other way.

Twice in the last week the Emperor has summoned HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF to Berlin for conferences at which the Crown Prince was present. If BETHMANN had been advising his Imperial master that peace now was the only way of escape from utter ruin for Germany, the Kaiser would naturally turn to his Generals for counsel. As to what HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF and that son of Mars, the Crown Prince, would say to him, we need have no doubt. His temperament and all his training would incline WILLIAM II. to accept their assurances, their advice. And then the Chancellor would have no choice but to give up office.

With this theory the reports of urgent appeals from Vienna in BETHMANN's behalf are in entire harmony, for it is plain that peace cannot come too soon for Austria's need, and the Vatican has evidently seconded her efforts to that end, as the attitude of the Catholic Centre Party in the Reichstag makes clear. But whatever the reason for the Chancellor's resignation, it tells us unmistakably that the Empire has come upon evil days within and without.

## SINN FEIN.

The election to the seat in the British Parliament made vacant by the death in battle of Major WILLIAM REDMOND of a Sinn Feiner, who is reported to be an implacable enemy of Great Britain and a German sympathizer, is a bad omen for the contemplated Irish Convention. There may be shades of feeling among the Sinn Feiners. They may not all be extremists. But they hold generally to a theory of the troubles of Ireland which the Nationalists reject and the Ulsterites ignore, and which cannot carry them far in an attempted peaceful settlement of the situation. They insist that the Ulster opposition to home rule was largely of English manufacture, that it was a bugaboo put forward to defeat the operation of the home rule measure, which English politicians had passed deceitfully. They insist that the proposed convention is only another English trick, and they demand complete separation for Ireland. They class REDMOND, the stanchest and bravest advocate of Irish liberty since PARNELL, with LLOYD GEORGE and ASQUITH among their enemies. And the indications are that the Sinn Feiners have organized the strongest Irish party, that they will wipe the Nationalists out of existence in the next general election.

Most of the London newspapers view the situation mournfully. LLOYD GEORGE's efforts as a peacemaker and the wholesale amnesty have gone for naught. Nobody can guess at the moment what will come out of the muddle. Separation seems out of the question. But that is what the troublesome Irish want. While the war is at its worst and many thousands of loyal Irishmen are fighting for the cause of liberty and justice, the well-intentioned efforts of the British Government to conciliate the discontented people across the Irish Channel have developed the most dangerous phase of the historic Irish situation.

## KEEP TO THE ONE PURPOSE.

It seems that the way out of the Food bill muddle which the Senate has now decided to take is to cast aside all that has been done toward making a separate Senate bill and work upon the original House bill, simplifying the measure as far as possible and modifying the prohibition section. That is just what should have been done the first day the House bill reached the Senate. In spite of its too drastic provisions for wartime prohibition, which would inevitably have aroused opposition strong enough to delay its acceptance, it was a much better bill than the conglomeration of absurdities developed in the three weeks of debate and amendment in the Senate. Restriction of the use of foodstuffs during the war for the distillation of spirituous liquors is desirable, but any other provision relating to liquor control should be left to the discretion of the Executive. The seizure of liquors in bond and the prevention of the importation of intoxicants are not matters germane to this measure, which is intended solely to conserve the food supply, to prevent reckless exports, and to put a check on food speculation. The delay in the passage of the bill has created a perilous situation. Such heedless procrastination in the acceptance of essential war measures gives much satisfaction to our enemies, and there is ground for belief that the delay of the Food bill in the interest of our enemies abroad has been aided and abetted by crafty enemies within our gates.

The attempt to convert the bill for the conservation of food into an out-and-out prohibition measure was a monstrous error which has already cost the country too much. It was supported, naturally, by the avowed prohibitionists to whom the suppression of the liquor traffic is more important than the safety of democracy, but without the aid of obstructionists who had no other sincere purpose than to delay or, if possible, prevent the passage of the bill, they could not have caused the long delay. Even in these last days, for the passage of the bill next Saturday is now assured, the Senate is wasting more time in the consideration of destructive amendments. The Pomerene substitute as it now stands aims not at the conservation of food supplies, but at crippling the services of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. This council was duly authorized by Congress. The advisory body, composed of leading business men with expert knowledge of transportation, manufactures, finance, and production, was legally authorized. To object now to the Government's acceptance of the advice of this commission in its war purchases is not only unreasonable, but positively antagonistic, to the best interests of the country. The purpose can only be the disruption of the Defense Council, the undoing of all that has been done for the mobilization of industries, the substitution of confusion and graft for system and honesty. No suspicion rests on a single member of the Advisory Council; they are pledged to buy at the lowest possible prices; they know what should be bought and where to get it. But they are actively interested in great enterprises. The Senate's proposed ban on any purchases for the Government on the advice of any persons acting as voluntary or paid agents of the United States in any capacity would compel the Government to dispense with their advisory services and bring back all the bad practices and shocking scandals of 1898.

We shall have more than a million, perhaps more than two million, soldiers to clothe and feed. Arrangements have been made to feed them well with wholesome food. Can the country find any justification for the attempt to bring back the embalmed beef of the Alger epoch? Certainly not in the fact that the chosen advisers of the Government are experienced manufacturers who are pledged to see that the supplies are what they should be. Discussion of this shameful proposal should go no further. The provisions relating to cotton and steel should be stricken from the bill. They were introduced merely to excite opposition. They are out of place. If they are essential, they should be embodied in another bill. It will be encouraging to this country and discouraging to all its enemies, if the Senate will strive to act according to the dictates of common sense in its final deliberations over the Food bill. The wrong that has been done cannot be undone, but the ill effects may be partly overcome if Congress can agree on a sane war measure for the conservation of foods.

## CHILE'S NOTE TO URUGUAY.

Uruguay has emphatically expressed her approval of Brazil's course in regard to the war. Having opened her ports to our warships, she set forth in a note to Chile her reasons for deciding that naval vessels of the United States should not be subjected in Uruguayan waters to the restrictions usually imposed upon belligerents. Chile has promptly responded. Her Foreign Minister says his Government takes pleasure in assuring Uruguay "that it appreciates highly "the reasons of Americanism which "inspired" the decree in favor of our ships. Virtually this is official approval not only of the friendly invitation to our navy, but also of Brazil's attitude. Uruguay's sympathy with us was very plainly shown by the enthusiastic reception of the officers and men of our squadron on the 12th at Montevideo. A gayly decorated city, suspension of business, and official welcoming orations indicated the attitude of Uruguay's Government and people. The note from Chile shows where she stands. And only by indemnity for the sinking of two ships and by guarantees that are demanded can Germany prevent Argentina from severing relations with her.

South American countries are moving slowly toward that "continental solidarity" which is so earnestly desired by Uruguay and Brazil. Chile's note points in that direction. Public sentiment in all the Southern republics is clearly in favor of the United States and our allies. An agreement for concerted action could be reached if a conference of all the nations of the continent should be held. There ought to be such a conference. It would shorten the war.

## GERMAN-MADE.

The United States District Attorney of Seattle says that "investigation by "Government agents showed a large "percentage of the Industrial Work-"ers to be alien Germans." United States District Attorney REAMS of Portland, Ore., said several days before the I. W. W. disturbances were known in the East to be so widespread that "Germany is paying the I. W. W.," that an organized power with a definite purpose is back of the I. W. W., and that "there can be "absolutely no doubt that that power "is Germany."

These officials may be presumed to know what they are talking about. In the very heat and passion of sedulously staged internal reform, Germany is treating the United States to German-made internal troubles.

## GERMANS BORN TOO LATE.

### Some of Them Beginning Now to Realize What That Means.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Numerous book, newspaper and magazine articles written during the last quarter of a century and dedicated to German world dominion would make a large library if gathered together. It seems as if Germans wanted to hypnotize each other and the rest of mankind in the belief that the time has come for the world to become German, as centuries ago it had been Greek or Roman. And it took three long years of the most terrible war for some German writers, at least, to sober down and to see things as they really are. Thus in the Rheinische Westfällische Zeitung we now find this interesting admission.

> To Germans it is obvious that outside the vast African-Indian-Australian empire there is no land or future for our race. America is claimed, the rest of Asia is ruled by Chinese and Russians, England will give us no rights, as we were born too late.

Yes, indeed, the Germans were born too late for many things they now do and claim. They perpetrate unspeakable cruelties, terribly maltreat their defenseless victims, old men, women and children, yet they expect to find an approval of their deeds in heaven, forgetting that the time of their Odin has been over many centuries ago. They boast of their utter disregard of right and justice, as if they lived thirty centuries ago and not among Christian nations bound by certain international laws. They believe themselves to be the only God chosen people, ignoring the fact that the world is ripe already for the establishment of a society of nations, great and small, endowed with equal rights and duties. Yes, Germans were born too late to be tolerated with their unseemly Kultur, but it is not too late for them to learn that they may win the respect of other nations only by fulfilling their duties regarding those nations.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., July 11, 1917.

### C. E. Russell and the Socialists.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

My attention was called to a statement by Morris Hillquit, who is quoted as saying that Charles Edward Russell had due notice of the charges upon which he was expelled from the Socialist Party. Mr. Hillquit is in error. No notice was served upon Mr. Russell, as required by the by-laws of the organization. And I appeared specially to object to the proceedings as in violation of the rules of the Socialist Party. And that there be no misunderstanding, I filed my objections in writing as follows:

> It appears that no notice was given to Comrade Charles Edward Russell of the charges against him of having violated Section 13 of the State Constitution, and Section 3, Article 2 of the National Constitution, which are now being examined by the Grievance Committee of the local New York Socialist Party.
>
> The undersigned, as the authorized representative of Comrade Russell, who is now in Russia, objects, in his behalf, against the examination of said charges by the Grievance Committee or any other committee or any action thereon until notice of the charges is given to Comrade Russell as in violation of the party constitution and by-laws.
>
> HENRY L. SLOBODIN.
>
> Dated New York, June 8, 1917.

The committee overruled my objections, holding that notice to me was sufficient. In my appearance for Mr. Russell I explicitly stated. "You will therefore kindly take notice that Comrade Russell is out of the country. However, any notice that you may desire to send to him you may transmit to me and I will forward it to him." No such notice for Mr. Russell was received by me. I appeared at the request of Mr. Russell, who wrote to me as follows: "I learned as I was leaving that I am to be expelled from the party. I appoint you to represent me in the matter and to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect my rights."

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

New York, July 13, 1917.

### Czechs and Slovaks Aid the Entente.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Petrograd dispatch of Mr. Williams, dated July 11, contains the statement that the large number of Czechs and Slovaks among the prisoners taken by the Russians in their recent offensive seems to show that the inner crisis in Austria is having its effect on the front. No doubt the number of Czecho-Slovak prisoners is large, but the impression should not be permitted to go forth that the wholesale surrender of Czecho-Slovaks to the Russians is a recent occurrence.

As is well known to all observers, the Czecho-Slovaks were bitterly opposed to the war from its very start, and it was indeed the fear of Czech opposition that prevented the convocation of the Austrian Parliament for the first three years of the struggle. The Czechs, even during the mobilization, showed their opposition to the Government by public demonstrations. This hostility against all things Austrian found expression as soon as Czech troops reached the front, for they surrendered at every opportunity and thereby very materially contributed to the original Austrian defeats in Galicia and Serbia. The fact is that the whole Czecho-Slovak nation for the past three years has been an unknown but not unimportant member of the allied group of powers. The recent exploits of the Czecho-Slovak Brigade with the Russian Army have brought this silent allied partner into public notice.

The fact that Czecho-Slovaks are now taken prisoners in large numbers indicates that they are surrendering voluntarily, as is evidenced by the fact that large numbers of these prisoners immediately apply for admission into the Czecho-Slovak army fighting with the Russians. These acts of the Czech soldiers are merely a continuation of the traditional Czecho-Slovak anti-Austrian policy.

CHARLES PERGLER.

New York, July 13, 1917.

### Against a Red Cross Frank.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Representative French's bill (H. R. 3369) introduced April 18, 1917, and referred to the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, is being advocated by certain people to allow the American Red Cross to exercise the franking privilege on all mail matter relating to its business. This proposal, to my way of thinking, is deserving of opposition and ought never to be tolerated. The franking privilege is already too much worked by those who are entitled to use it. The Red Cross is not a public agency in the sense of being under control of the electors. And if you give the Red Cross the franking privilege the next thing you know every medical organization will be making the same specious plea. Some ten years ago a group of physicians attempted this, but soon abandoned it.

J. F. C.

New York, July 10, 1917.

### A Saving for the Bakers.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I read in this morning's issue of THE TIMES the statement that the wholesale bakers no longer take back their unsold bread, thereby saving $20,000,000 annually. The only ones benefited by this move are the bakers themselves. Formerly the poor could go to the factories or offices and buy these returned loaves at half price. Under this new rule not only the poor have to pay full price for their bread, but those of us who are a little better off have to pay full price for a stale loaf. Therefore, instead of its being a saving to the country at large, they are actually making the very poor pay double for their bread.

J. C. THOMPSON, M. D.

New York, July 10, 1917.

## HAROLD WILLIAMS.

### Tribute to he Petrograd Correspondent of The London Chronicle and New York Times.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Few of your readers, I imagine, know anything about your special Petrograd correspondent, Harold Williams. And yet there is no one in Russia who writes with greater knowledge and, hence, with greater authority. He is a correspondent whose word can be absolutely trusted. Let me tell you something about him.

He was born in New Zealand about forty years ago. His father is a Wesleyan minister, and he himself, after a distinguished college career, was ordained to the same ministry. He was unable, however, to take any charge, owing to a sudden failure of his voice, and he turned about to prepare himself for the work of a teacher. With his natural disposition to thoroughness, he went to Germany and entered the University of Munich as a student for a doctor's degree in the science of philology. He remained there two years, and received the highest degree the university could confer.

It was during his student life in Munich that I came to know him. As the rector of the American Church in Munich I had provided a reading room for all English-speaking people, but especially for American and English students. Munich is not only the seat of a great university, but is also the chief centre of German art, and hardly less of German music. This reading room was therefore a general rendezvous for all these students. I visited this place at least once every day, and Harold Williams was one of the many interesting young people I met under these circumstances. The fact that he had been ordained to the Christian ministry established at once sympathetic relations between us, and he became a frequent visitor at my house. Never have I come in close personal contact with a finer mind or a nobler spirit.

Just before his graduation he was offered a post in a great American university. He came to me with the letter containing the offer, and we talked it over. The post would give him an assured income and enable him to study and write at his leisure. "Just the thing you want," I suggested. "Yes, it is just the thing I thought I wanted, but I think I want something else now." And then he told me he believed that journalism, intelligent, honest, fearless, offered the greatest opportunity for service.

And so this young man, without money or influence, turned has back upon a dignified academic profession, for which he was especially fitted, to take his chances in an unknown field; for he was, so far as I remember, without any journalistic experience, and his doctor's degree would be of little or no avail in such a venture. But venture he would, and venture he did. I may say in passing that young Williams, while a student in Munich, had written a Filipino grammar, co-ordinating all the various dialects. He had also mastered the German, Russian, and about a dozen other languages, and this marvelous linguistic knowledge gave him his chance.

In 1902 the correspondent of The London Times in Russia was expelled for reporting too truthfully one of the many organized persecutions of the Jews. He came to Munich on his way to London. I saw him, and he asked me if I knew of any educated Englishman or American who knew Russian. I told him of Williams, and their meeting resulted in Williams becoming the Russian correspondent of The London Times. That is how he started in journalism. But he was not permitted to enter Russian territory, and his resourcefulness was brought to the test at once. In a short time he found that there was a Russian colony composed of the most intelligent exiles at Stuttgart. He soon established relations with this community, and finally took up his residence there. This put him in direct and quick touch with things Russian. Six months after the ban was removed and he went to Petrograd, where he has since resided, but not always as the correspondent of The Times. He prefers a free pen, and has become an authority on life and character. His letters are published all over the world, in all languages, and no name carries greater weight or inspires greater confidence than Harold Williams.

G. MONROE ROYCE,
Rector, St. Thomas's Church.

New Windsor-on-Hudson, July 13, 1917.

### Red Cross Reasonableness.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Let me indorse the communication in your paper today on Red Cross work. No work can be increased a thousand fold quickly and brought up to detail standards at once. The necessity is great and hands are willing, but more tact and reasonableness must be exercised by all receiving officers or the ultimate results will be seriously affected. Work not quite up to standard can be segregated and used somewhere and appreciated until the workers are better experienced.

GEORGE B. LEIGHTON,
Chairman New Hampshire State Chapter.

Boston, July 13, 1917.

### DEMOCRACY.

O'er Europe's storm-racked shores of woe,
Where rush war's roaring tides aflood,
Echoes above their battling flow
The centuries' paean of greed and blood.

Cry of the prehistoric fen,
Assyria, Persia owned its spell;
By it Goth, Tartar, Saracen
Marched to earth's pinnacles—and fell.

It breached the foam-flecked walls of Tyre,
It razed the proud red walls of Rome;
Breathing of lust and loot and fire,
It shook Sophia's sacred dome.

Paestum, Segesta, Syracuse!
Who can compute its awful toll
And find therein aught to excuse
What soul has heaped on suffering soul?

Chant of Cadmean dragon spawn,
Caught up by thug and buccaneer,
It filled the berserk sails at dawn,
Taught Kidd and Morgan where to steer.

Fair hills that knew great Pan of late,
Clear streams that loved the Muses' dance,
Again that ancient song of hate
Defiles, where Teuton helmets glance.

And those, whose forebears' fearless death
All-conquering Caesar's praises won,
Have fallen 'neath its poisonous breath
To save man from the ruthless Hun.

O Belgium! by thy steadfast soul
That faced the monster unafraid,
A crueler Caesar missed his goal!
Man yet will see the debt is paid.

For the same Power that nerved of old
True men against all tyrant might,
That made thy battling fathers bold,
Nerves us as one for freedom's fight.

So England sank Spain's argosy,
So France overwhelmed the Saracen,
So Marathon, Thermopylae,
Kindle anew the souls of men.

Kings, Emperors fall, while crimsoned skies
See legions clash on land and sea;
Yet Freedom's Brotherhood shall rise,
Victor in Thy Democracy!

WILLIAM WINTHROP KENT.

## DREAMS OF THE I. W. W.

### To Take Advantage of the Country's War Necessities an Old Scheme of Theirs.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Some years ago—I think it was in 1910—suspecting that our most menacing enemy was not across the Pacific, but within our own borders, I sent for one of the I. W. W. leaders and induced him to talk to me for three hours. He was flattered, of course, and talked very freely, laying many of his cards boastfully on the table. What he thought he was concealing, however, was even more significant. He left me with no doubt in my mind that he and his tribe were merely waiting for the United States to become involved in war (Japan at that time was their main hope) to organize themselves from one end of the country to the other and endeavor to seize the reins of Government. I wrote nothing about it then, as nobody, in this country, at least, ever listens to warnings, and you are a fool for your pains.

German agents have been watched for three years by our admirable Secret Service and police, and since we entered the war have lain low, biding their time, and a good deal more frightened than the Government. On the other hand, the I. W. W.s, the most pestiferous growth that ever menaced the stable and cultivated products of any country—all that represents progress—were allowed to shoot forth their sticky, miasmic tendrils from one end of the country to the other. Their purpose is civil war, with all the soldiers in Europe. They are merely organizing and recruiting now, spreading discontent, making sure of an "army" when the moment comes to strike. It is possible that their pockets may be full of German money, for such a spirit in an enemy's country would assist the German machinations incalculably, but the spirit was ready made; the Germans are not responsible for its creation—unless, to be sure, they began with uncanny foresight years ago; but as they are third-rate diplomatists and always give themselves away, this possibility may be dismissed.

This man's boast was that the I. W. W. would induce strike after strike, year in and out, until the employer, who could afford no longer to raise wages, would throw up the sponge and hand the business over. Then from an eight-hour day there would be a six, then a four, then a two, "quite enough for any man to work." I mildly asked—watching this large, gross individual whose colossal vanity and egoism seemed to me the natural complement of the heavy "magnetism" which nature has bestowed so impartially upon the wise and the foolish leaders of men—if two hours' work a day would not so demoralize strong men that they would not work at all. In that case we should all starve. Would not all the great businesses and industries fall to pieces and the population be forced to turn itself out to grass? But he fatuously insisted that, with the Government in the hands of the "idealists," as he called them, and money abolished, there would be no necessity for any business but what was actually needed to sustain life. There would be no rich and no poor, and everybody would be forced to be happy, whatever his private inclinations—or so I inferred. It was plain to be seen that in the active but painfully limited intelligence of the I. W. W., (well knicknamed the I Won't Works,) the goal of mortal ambition was idleness. An earthly Paradise, with the world stock still.

I had my own unuttered opinions as I listened to these fine-spun dreams, worked out in every detail, (for these windy details I have no space,) and although I was inclined to believe at times that the man really did think he had high ideals, which had been dreamed for the benefit of the human race, he was a laughable object; for he was, quite saliently, a bully and a tyrant. These men may fool themselves; and, knowing that there is no limit to human credulity, even when introspective, let us concede they do. Nevertheless what they really want is power—unlimited power. I ascertained shortly after that during strikes induced by the I. W. W.s, when the men and their families were almost starving, these "leaders" would be consuming large red beefsteaks, (their favorite form of nourishment, as I took the trouble to discover,) and the money for their three big square meals a day came from the fees of the deluded men who were covering their ears that they might not hear their children's cries for bread.

Power—power—to seize the wealth of the world, to administer this wealth as they see fit, to force the great experts in business to work for them at whatever salary they choose to pay. Also their weaker brethren. They may abolish poverty, but on their own terms. I asked timidly if I might be allowed to write under the new régime, and he answered amiably: "Oh, dear me, yes. We would see that you had ample leisure; no other duties, in fact. But you would have to write books that please the majority. You disdain the masses and write for the few——" I told him that I should like nothing better than to be a widely popular author, but that my books seemed to appeal only to a limited public. "That," said he, with surprising acumen, "is because only a limited public travels and enjoys the advantages of this world—understands them. Under our form of government all will travel and all will demand your best."

It certainly had its attractive points, this astounding system of the I. W. W.s, and there were moments when I liked this chief exponent, although my prevailing sensation was a mental and physical repulsion and a resentment that I was forced to sit in the same room with him. It seemed to me that I looked through a shadowed glass at the most hideous future toward which any country in the course of history could be swept. Even the Germans have not given me since that evening a profounder sense of foreboding and abhorrence.

Now nothing is more positive than that there are hundreds like this man, (who, for the most part, skulks like a spider in his web and sends out filaments invisible to the unsuspecting American eye,) and that from the moment they believed the time was ripe they have been systematically working upon the ignorant minds of the proletariat with the object of bringing about, in our weakest moment, a general strike. A few vigilant local authorities have taken them in hand, but, for the most part, they merely figure honorably as "news."

A French officer told me last year when I was in Paris that during the first week of the war 300 men from the Midi were stood up against the wall and shot for trying to persuade their comrades not to fight. These men were syndicalists, of course, (same breed as I. W. W.s,) but in every instance a postcard was sent to their parents or wives covered with these words in large letters, that more than the family might read: "Your —— was shot this morning for cowardice." That ended it. The remaining syndicalists promptly turned a somersault and became patriots.

We are a week-kneed race where punishment is concerned, and no doubt will content ourselves with putting the I. W. W. ringleaders in jail, and then go to sleep until new ringleaders, after lying low for a while, squirm through the country again. When a farmer finds a nest of rattlesnakes on his place does he wait for them to bite his family or does he exterminate them at once? The worst of the I. W. W.s against whom a clear case of conspiracy can be proved should be shot, and the rest deported en masse to a desert island—where there would be an aristocracy in less than a month, the weaker working for the stronger and plotting rebellion.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, July 13, 1917.

## COMPOSITE SHIPS.

### Their Worth Shown in the Days of the Clippers.

Canaan, Conn., July 12, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have just read the article in the Sunday Magazine anent the building of composite ships.

It may interest your readers to know that in 1877 (when Mr. Campbell was one year old) I served as A. B. on a composite ship on a voyage from London to Sydney, New South Wales. She was what was known in those days as a tea clipper. Her name was the Cutty Sark, commanded by Captain Taft. She was built in Dumbarton, and when I sailed in her she was about five years old, so she was built some time before Mr. Campbell was born, and, from your account of the specifications of the new ships, I should say that she was built in exactly the same manner.

She was as tight as a bottle; in fact, twice on the voyage we had to pump water into her to sweeten the bilges.

That she could sail may be seen from the fact that she logged as high as seventeen and a half knots.

I do not remember how many days it took us to get to Sydney, but I do remember that the day after we got into Sydney another ship, I think it was the Earl Duthie, came in. She had left London thirty days before we did. In those days, among deep-water sailors, the composite ship was reckoned the "ne plus ultra" of ships.

I left her in Sydney, and went around to Newcastle and shipped in the brig Frances Lewey of New York, and sailed for Shanghai, and as we sailed up the harbor we passed the Cutty Sark lying at anchor in the stream.

We stayed on the China coast for some months, and finally lost the brig in the Formosa Channel by a collision with the English steamer Leonore, which ran into us and sank the brig off Tamsui, Formosa. We had a full crew of thirteen men, six of whom were drowned. We were taken to Amoy and thence to Hongkong for the naval inquiry. While we were in Hongkong the Hartford frigate and the Kearsarge were there, and one day, as I and two other men were walking down the Queen's Road, we came into a fight. Some sailors from a German man-of-war had attacked some of the Kearsarge's men, and our boys were getting the worst of it, as they were outnumbered two to one. One of my mates ran across to a hotel in which were a lot of English man-of-war's men, and shouted: "The Kaisers are whaling the Yanks!"

The Englishmen ran out in a body, and in a few minutes the Kaisers had got all that was coming to them.

Incidentally, when we were in Shanghai there was a gunboat named the Monocacy lying there. The other day I saw a notice in your paper of the internment of some United States gunboats in China, the Monocacy among them. Can this be the same old Monocacy?

SAM TAYLOR.

### Colonel Kean to Mr. Arnstein.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

On July 4 there appeared on the first page of your paper an article in the course of which an interview by Colonel Kean reflecting upon me was quoted at length. Colonel Kean was quoted in the original interview as having stated that some of my utterances had been indiscreet, and had given information about the movement of troops.

I am in receipt of a communication from Colonel Kean on this subject under date of July 12, which reads as follows:

> Dear Mr. Arnstein: It is very unfortunate that there has been the publicity there has been about the article which appeared in The New York World in regard to the movement of troops.
>
> What really happened was that I was called out of my bed in the middle of the night on the day that the article appeared in The New York World, and was told a story about information revealing the movement of troops having been given out by an official of the New York County Chapter. I was then asked if I thought that this was proper, to which I, of course, replied that no Red Cross agent should give out information regarding the movement of troops.
>
> The result of my investigation makes it apparent that no information was given out by you. I have investigated this matter thoroughly, and am convinced that, under the circumstances, no blame can be placed upon your shoulders. As stated above, it is most unfortunate that the matter should become so distorted in public print. Very truly yours,
>
> J. R. KEAN,
> Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Director General, Military Relief.

From the above it appears that an entirely erroneous impression was conveyed by this article.

LEO ARNSTEIN,
Vice Chairman, Military Relief Committee.

New York, July 13, 1917.

### A Just Punishment.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

With the conviction of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchist leaders, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 each, the Federal District Court has demonstrated that it can cope with those forces which are detrimental to our Government, not only in time of war, but as well in time of peace. When the liberty of a nation, or of nations, is at stake, a civilized Government is bound to punish severely those who obstruct the operation of its laws. A jury of twelve American citizens, after hearing and impartially weighing the evidence of both sides in a case of this kind, has brought in a verdict against the defendants.

Whatever view an individual may take on a national question, if he believes in organized government by the people he knows it is his fundamental, traditional and sublime duty to obey the laws of the land. Thus it follows that whoever disobeys the law, as in the recent case of the anarchist leaders who deliberately and openly denounced a statute passed by Congress, is unjustifiably opposed to the system of government. As soon as one ventures beyond these limits he is punishable by law which can be enforced by public authority.

MARTIN A. MARKOWITZ.

New York, July 11, 1917.

# GIVES COMMISSIONS TO MANY AVIATORS

## Large Percentage of Airmen in List of Recent Army Appointments by the President.

## 500 NEW RESERVISTS NAMED

### Of These, 250 Report to Governors Island—132 Lieutenants for the Regular Army.

Army orders, made public yesterday, give the names of about 500 new officers of the Reserve Corps, whose commissions have been signed by President Wilson. The lists of new officers show a largely increased percentage of aviation officers as compared to previous lists made public.

Of the newly commissioned officers, about 250 report to the headquarters of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island. Those officers, with the day from which their commissions date, are as follows:

JULY 5.—J. Hennessy, Capt., Inf., N. Y.; H. Nickerson, Capt., Inf., Plattsburg; M. G. Thompson, 2d Lt., Inf., Washington; B. W. Frasier, Capt., Cav., Philadelphia; T. S. Paul, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; W. Addams, Jr., 2d Lt., F. A., Ithaca; C. P. Barnett, Major, A. G., Washington; W. A. Starrett, Major, Engrs., Washington; W. I. Pillans, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; C. E. Whipple, Capt., Engrs., Hagerstown; M. M. Sheedy, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; H. B. P. Wrenn, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; E. Van Winkle, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; E. B. Whitman, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; G. A. Lewis, Capt., Engrs., Auburn; B. Brooke, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; G. A. M. Schaefer, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Wm. H. Stevens, 1st Lt., Engrs., Freeland, Penn.; W. B. Rudd, 1st Lt., Engrs., Media, Penn.; C. R. Steele, 1st Lt., Engrs., Altoona; C. C. Seubert, 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica; H. H. Shaver, 2d Lt., Engrs., Shavertown, Penn.; W. J. H. Manning, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany; A. F. Lieber, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Sewickley, Penn.; W. W. Wenhsis, 2d Lt., Engrs., Rochester; J. E. Prettyman, 2d Lt., Engrs., Seaford, Del.; S. M. Felton, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; W. G. Sheehan, Capt., Q. M., Rochester; C. P. Spence, Capt., Q. M., Washington; M. W. Ross, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; B. A. Reinold, Capt., Q. M., Tenafly; H. B. Shonk, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; P. A. Walton, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; H. M. Tigatcher, Capt., Q. M., Brooklyn; J. M. Ritchie, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; F. H. Sweet, Capt., Q. M., Port Hamilton; J. H. Ward, Capt., Q. M., Rye; H. J. Macdonald, Capt., Q. M., Harrisburg; A. J. Rosenwasser, Capt., Q. M., I. I. City; J. M. Schwarz, Capt., Q. M., Newark; W. V. Renner, Capt., Q. M., Washington; D. Teller, Capt., Q. M., Washington; R. R. Evans, Capt., Q. M., Wilkes-Barre; H. A. Gilbert, Capt., Q. M., Williamsport; G. C. Sculley, Capt., Q. M., Washington; D. R. Raymond, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; L. Sandford, Capt., Q. M., Yonkers; E. Walter, Capt., Q. M., Washington; J. E. Young, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Paul Wuttke, Capt., Q. M., Washington; A. W. Erdman, Major, Ord., Schenectady; J. I. Van Aken, Capt., Q. M., Hastings-on-Hudson; H. R. Hunt, Major, Ord., N. Y.; H. P. Bingham, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; W. M. Ruby, 1st Lt., Ord., Syracuse; C. R. Malone, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Montclair; G. C. Rohr, 1st Lt., Ord., York; B. H. Lansburgh, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; H. D. Bassett, 1st Lt., Ord., N. Y.; John Johnson, 1st Lt., Ord., Fort Totten, N. Y.; C. Hubley, 1st Lt., Ord., Pittsburgh, Penn.; C. L. Drake, 1st Lt., Ord., Elizabeth; W. C. Greany, 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia; F. S. Martin, 2d Lt., 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia; A. W. Greely, Jr., 1st Lt., Sig., Baltimore; F. M. Roark, Capt., Sig., Warrenton, Va.; J. M. Mellinger, Capt., Sig., Maplewood, N. J.; P. Wellex, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; G. W. Taylor, 1st Lt., Sig., Fort Monroe; H. P. Hallahan, 1st Lt., Sig., Corning; W. A. Schmid, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; Albert L. Schoff, 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia; T. R. Parrish, 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia; F. R. Parker, 1st Lt., Sig., Falls Church, Va.; E. S. Ferrand, 1st Lt., Sig., Brooklyn; F. Luhmann, 1st Lt., Sig., Briarcliff Manor; R. A. Miller, 1st Lt., Sig., Brooklyn; J. A. Hart, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; Cecil York, 1st Lt., Sig., Pittsburgh; J. W. Dorsey, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; W. K. Wallace, Capt., Avia., Washington; C. S. Jackson, Capt., Avia., Baltimore; J. C. Mace, 1st Lt., Avia., N. Y.; Norbert Carolin, 1st Lt., Avia., N. Y.; C. J. Glidden, 1st Lt., Avia., N. Y.; W. R. Lewis, 1st Lt., Avia., Newport News.

JULY 9.—E. J. Robbins, Major, Inf., Brooklyn; R. Bulger, Major, Inf., N. Y.; H. L. Deming, 1st Lt., Inf., Albany; C. D. Osborne, 2d Lt., Inf., Auburn; J. H. Hoffnagle, 2d Lt., Inf., Albany; M. E. Mapes, 2d Lt., Inf., Geneva, N. Y.; S. W. Kenyon, 2d Lt., Inf., Plattsburg; S. S. Mitchell, Capt., Cav., N. Y.; W. B. Wadkin, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; R. M. Philler, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; J. N. Ewing, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. F. Davis, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. H. Bannard, Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; W. Cochran, Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; P. B. Fisher, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. C. Madeira, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. S. Cheston, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; E. Law, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; F. Boyer, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; R. H. R. Toland, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; G. F. Plimpton, 2d Lt., Cav., Buffalo; E. W. Madeira, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; T. E. Hambleton, Major, Engrs., Baltimore; E. T. D. Myers, Jr., Major, Engrs., Richmond; C. C. Bassett, Major, Engrs., Washington; W. S. Sheets, Major, Engrs., Washington; L. C. Morgarroth, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; L. M. Schoenwerker, Capt., Engrs., L. I. City; M. F. Quinn, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; Russell Suter, Capt., Engrs., Albany; R. E. Cameron, Capt., Engrs., Buffalo; E. C. George, Capt., Engrs., Buffalo; H. H. Stickney, Jr., Capt., Engrs., Watertown; E. Vandevanter, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; R. A. Greenfield, Capt., Engrs., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; C. A. Crowenshield, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; T. L. H. Huston, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; C. R. Rogers, Capt., Engrs., Cerry, Penn.; G. W. Butts, Capt., Engrs., Short Hills; G. H. Crefien, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; B. W. Kline, Capt., Engrs., Williamsport; C. L. Joly, Capt., Engrs., Matuchen; A. C. Ringland, Capt., Engrs., Washington; R. C. Lewis, 1st Lt., Engrs., Elkton, Md.; W. A. J. Ogle, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; J. G. Mason, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; A. G. Bouton, 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; L. Hardesty, 1st Lt., Engrs., Schenectady; E. T. Asplundh, 1st Lt., Engrs., Bryn Athyn; J. B. Norris, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; N. N. Barber, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; E. S. Beall, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; H. J. Dean, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; F. R. Fitzpatrick, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; F. R. Flizpatrick, 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; A. W. Sherwood, 1st Lt., Engrs., Hoosick Falls; A. H. Ellison, 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; W. Kern, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Lexington, Va.; E. A. MacMillan, 2d Lt., Engrs., Princeton; R. Foulkrod, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; H. M. Simmons, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany; J. Edwards, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Myerdale, Penn.; R. S. Farr, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; R. F. Wood, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; J. A. Miller, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Newark; E. W. McKee, 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; W. A. Wood, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Roland Park; S. R. Hursh, 2d Lt., Engrs., Tyrone; D. N. Turner, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; I. Kaufman, 2d Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; R. M. Lewis, 2d Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn; A. L. Hooper, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; P. E. Bermel, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany; C. S. Allen, 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica; H. W. Dunn, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany; T. S. Burns, 2d Lt., Engrs., Watertown; H. E. Bailey, 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica; W. G. Conklin, 2d Lt., Engrs., Harrisburg; E. C. Balch, 2d Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; E. A. Hill, 2d Lt., Engrs., Phila.; C. E. Smith, 2d Lt., Engrs., Herkimer; R. L. Smith, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; J. G. Norton, 2d Lt., Engrs., Binghamton; J. E. Hoffman, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; D. C. Mulick, 2d Lt., Engrs., Ridgway, Penn.; T. H. Barrett, 2d Lt., Engrs., Forest Hills; R. F. Proctor, Major, Q. M., Baltimore; H. Pearson, Capt., Q. M., Mallow Heights; J. Z. C. A. Hauck, Capt., Q. M., Brooklyn; E. Berg, Capt., Q. M., Ft. Slocum; C. M. Brune, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; D. E. Clarke, Capt., Q. M., Washington; N. A. Ferguson, Capt., Q. M., Pottsville; R. W. Charlton, Capt., Q. M., Washington; S. C. Leake, Capt., Q. M., Richmond.

JULY 9.—E. B. Jones, Capt., Med., Washington; J. H. Rogers, Capt., Med., Plattsburg; T. M. Shorkley, Capt., Med., Kensington; J. W. Hart, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; J. Krauss, 1st Lt., Med., N. Y.; R. S. Gassaway, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; M. McDaniels, 1st Lt., Med., Ithaca; C. W. Sale, 1st Lt., Med., Corbin, Va.; M. P. Sewall, 1st Lt., Med., Bridgeton, N. J.; H. L. Webster, 1st Lt., Med., N. Y.; A. J. Herring, 1st Lt., Med., Richmond; E. J. Davin, 1st Lt., Med., Richmond; E. J. Davin, 1st Lt., Med., Newark; H. M. Long, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; F. C. Rote, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; W. E. Lang, 1st Lt., Med., Allentown; R. Richardson, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; W. C. Moore, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; G. L. Armitage, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; W. R. Kennie, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; T. K. Galvin, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; J. C. Bitler, 1st Lt., Med., Hammonton; E. H. Lenderman, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; A. J. Zimlich, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; W. H. Littlepage, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; C. E. Sims, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; D. Davis, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; F. E. Stone, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; G. H. Bover, 1st Lt., Med., Pottsville; A. S. Pilkington, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; S. A. Levine, 1st Lt., Med., N. Y.; E. H. Hirsch, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; W. Watson, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; M. W. Curran, 1st Lt., Med., Chatsworth, N. J.; A. Randall, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; W. A. Shaner, 1st Lt., Med., Wilmington; D. J. Hoy, 1st Lt., Med., Yonkers; W. E. Barron, 1st Lt., Med., Addison, N. Y.; W. C. T. Poulson, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; A. J. Willis, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; A. J. Winebrake, 1st Lt., Med., Scranton; W. B. Hetzel, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; W. A. Lucas, 1st Lt., Med., Pulaski, Va.; G. B. Beach, 1st Lt., Med., Scranton; W. D. Philipe, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; E. C. Gow, 1st Lt., Med., Schuylerville; W. S. Hanley, 1st Lt., Med., N. Wales, penn.; H. E. Riddel, 1st Lt., Med., Branchville; R. J. Mullin, 1st Lt., Med., Newark, N. J.; J. Griesemer, 1st Lt., Med., Roselle, N. J.; L. H. Allaire, 1st Lt., Med., Port Jervis; C. C. Gaze, 1st Lt., Med., Chambersburg; O. N. Frazier, 1st Lt., Dent., Washington; J. L. Hartranft, 2d Lt., Vet. Sec., Washington; W. G. Melchioreen, 2d Lt., Vet. Sec., Washington; M. A. Bosley, 2d Lt., Vet. Sec., Washington; J. F. Divine, 2d Lt., Vet. Sec., Ballston, Va.; R. Randall, 2d Lt., Vet. Sec., Washington; E. E. Weller, 2d Lt., Vet. Sec., N. Y.; H. L. Hart, Capt., Q. M., Washington; J. E. Markham, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; E. B. Strout, Capt., Q. M., Brooklyn; W. S. Sanders, Capt., Q. M., Moscow, Penn.; F. E. Walker, Capt., Q. M., Brooklyn; J. T. West, Capt., Q. M., Washington; R. K. MacMaster, 1st Lt., Ord., Elizabeth; F. R. Wallace, 1st Lt., Ord., Germantown; D. C. Bakewell, 1st Lt., Ord., Rensselaer; C. Badeau, Major, Sig., N. Y.; F. Palmer, Major, Sig., Paris; D. C. Beaton, Capt., Sig., N. Y.; H. E. Brabant, Capt., Sig., Buffalo; F. R. Amthor, 1st Lt., Sig., State College; G. C. Pratt, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; G. N. Church, 1st Lt., Herndon, Va.; D. C. McCoy, 1st Lt., Sig., Yonkers; C. H. Burkhead, 1st Lt., Sig., Portsmouth; F. J. McGee, 1st Lt., Sig., Jamaica; P. H. A. Flood, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; C. F. Danner, 1st Lt., Sig., Aurora; D. G. Casem, 1st Lt., Sig., Lancaster; W. A. Wallace, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; H. H. Sands, Capt., Avia., N. Y.; T. R. Lyster, Capt., Avia., Niagara Falls; H. D. Moore, Capt., Avia., Washington; J. B. McCalley, Capt., Avia., Pittsburgh; C. W. Connell, 1st Lt., Avia., Washington; H. H. Simons, 1st Lt., Avia., Buffalo; A. P. Bourquardez, Jr., 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Tenafly; A. R. Stevenson, Jr., Avia. Sec., Schenectady; G. A. Stewart, Major, Med., Baltimore; W. J. Elser, Capt., Med., N. Y.; H. I. Harris, Capt., Med., Governors Island; C. C. Wolferth, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; E. F. Butler, Capt., Med., Yonkers; J. B. Cooke, Capt., Med., Cooperstown; G. W. Crissey, Capt., Med., Mechanicville; W. H. Haskin, Capt., Med., N. Y.; L. A. Spaeth, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; F. Keator, Capt., Med., Kingston; C. H. Schlichter, Capt., Med., Elizabeth; Albert Butler, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; E. A. Spitzka, Capt., Med., N. Y.; M. J. Synnott, Capt., Med., Montclair; Y. B. Renoh, Capt., Med., Washington; J. I. Robison, Capt., Med., Scranton.

New army orders also give the names of 132 new Second Lieutenants of the regular army, all of them commissioned from the ranks of the regular army, the National Guard, and the Philippine Scouts. Those officers, with the arm of the regular army to which they are assigned, are as follows:

Assigned to Engineers.—M. D. H. Kolyn, Ill. N. G.

Assigned to Cavalry.—G. H. Dosher, Ill. N. G.; Cecil R. Neal, Ga. N. G.; M. S. Silver, 2d Cav.; William H. Symington, N. G. N. Y.; Philip B. Fryer, 2d Cav.; Donald C. Hawley, 2d Cav.; Vernon L. Fadgett, 2d Cav.; N. G. J. W. MacKelvie, Army Reserve, to 20th; F. T. Bonsteel, 11th Cav.; W. E. Barott, 4th Cav.; W. F. Hamilton, 1st Cav.; F. Nelson, 8th Cav.; W. E. McMinn, 2d Cav.; E. M. Crump, Va. N. G.; H. F. Rathjen, 7th Cav.; D. J. Keane, Conn. N. G.; M. J. Warner, Ohio N. G.; Le R. Davis, 11th Cav.; A. J. Tittinger, 8th Cav.; M. H. Holmes, Mass. N. G.; C. A. Ellis, 11th Cav.; R. L. Sears, Ohio N. G.; B. E. Mattox, Jr., 15th Cav.; P. H. Barnhart, 14th Cav.; J. A. Moschner, 14th Cav.; G. E. Harrison, 2d Cav.; W. J. White, 17th Cav.; A. W. Howard, 7th Cav.; N. Ferguson, 7th Cav.

Assigned to Field Artillery.—W. F. Maher, Phil. Scouts; W. F. Wright, Ky. N. G.; S. P. Dunn, Ga. N. G.; L. W. Hazslock, Tenn. N. G.; B. A. Day, N. Y. N. G.; P. C. Harper, Ill. N. G.; J. Kennedy, 1st F. A.; G. D. Shea, 1st Engrs.; J. Van D. Hume, 2d Engrs.; W. W. Woodbridge, Col. N. G.; G. S. Taylor, Va. N. G.; J. G. Pennypacker, Va. N. G.; R. H. Schubert, Q. M. C.; E. J. F. Marx, N. Y. N. G.; J. W. Weeks, N. G. Ill. G.; W. C. Carlen, 2d F. A.; G. R. Reede, Md. N. G.; G. P. Kearns, 9th F. A.; Van R. Vestal, Cal. N. G.; J. H. Carriker, C. A. C.; F. P. Michaels, Sig. Corps; W. G. Gough, 3d Engrs., to 14th; Joseph Mathews Mulherrin, Ga. N. G., to 13th; Axel Wingert McNeal, 7th F. A., to 14th.

Assigned to Coast Artillery.—J. L. Keane, Conn. N. G.; J. A. Messerschmidt, 1st F. A.

Assigned to Infantry.—W. M. Boon, Phil. Scouts; R. Hilsman, Texas N. G.; H. E. Dager, N. J. N. G.; J. E. Allison, Neb. N. G.; H. E. Pischer, Ohio N. G.; J. A. Welshmar, 1st Engrs.; C. S. Lawrence, Sig. Corps; C. A. Hay, Ind. N. G.; B. J. Holt, Jr., 17th Inf.; N. D. Hathaway, Wis. N. G.; B. W. Fuller, 14th Inf.; J. B. Stulken, Texas N. G.; H. Meyer, 2d Engrs.; C. More, Wash. N. G.; E. F. Sheppard, 26th Inf.; H. J. Matchett, Minn. N. G.; J. H. Strickland, 17th Inf.; W. S. Burton, 8d Engrs.; G. Wight, N. Y. N. G.; C. P. Miller, Sig. Corps; W. Ernst, Ohio N. G.; J. W. Bulger, 30th Inf.; H. W. Voege, Sch. of Fire; M. Uhler, Ill. N. G.; R. G. Gordon, 11th Inf.; V. L. Burge, Sig. Corps; S. Foziak, Q. M. C.; E. L. Dittmar, 35th Inf.; C. N. Elliott, C. A. C.; E. R. Marvel, Ind. N. G.; F. M. Child, N. J. N. G.; R. L. Price, Ill. N. G.; P. M. Lee, Mass. N. G.; H. E. Fuller, Texas N. G.; L. McHale, C. A. C.; A. M. O'Connor, Mass. N. G.; J. P. Horan, Texas N. G.; J. H. S. Wells, N. C. N. G.

# BERKMAN INDICTED AGAIN.

## Charged with Murder in Connection with San Francisco Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Alexander Berkman, anarchist, was indicted by the county Grand Jury last night for murder in connection with a bomb explosion here last July which claimed ten lives.

Berkman is alleged to have taken part in the conspiracy, which the State charges culminated in the explosion. Mrs. Rena Mooney is on trial here for one of the bomb murders, and her husband, Thomas J. Mooney, and Warren K. Billings are under sentence of death and life imprisonment, respectively, for murder growing out of the blast.

Berkman is now serving a term of two years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., for conspiracy to defeat the draft law with the aid of Emma Goldman, also sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He published an anarchist paper called The Blast in San Francisco about the time of the explosion.

District Attorney Fickert said efforts would be made to bring Berkman here for trial before the expiration of his sentence.

# GUARD READY FOR FEDERAL MUSTER

## O'Ryan Hopes to Have Two Regular Army Officers as Brigade Commanders.

## MOBILIZATION TOMORROW

### Brooklyn and the Bronx to Entertain the Canadian Highlanders on Their Arrival.

Officers of the headquarters staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the Sixth Division, New York National Guard, were busy yesterday going over the final details of preparation for the mobilization of the division, already ordered for tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, preparatory to muster into the Federal service. One of the most important of the final details is the marking of the examination papers of officers, who must qualify under War Department standards before they exchange their commissions from the State of New York for Federal commissions.

There is considerable speculation among officers as to the identity of the new brigade commanders under General O'Ryan. General O'Ryan, it is known, hopes to have Lieut. Col. H. H. Bandholtz of the regular army, now serving as his Chief of Staff, promoted to Brigadier General and given command of the First Infantry Brigade, made up of the Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, while Colonel William J. Snow, also of the regular army, is General O'Ryan's selection for command of the Field Artillery Brigade. The appointment of both these officers, however, is entirely in the hands of the War Department.

Colonel Willard Fiske of the Seventh, as senior Colonel, will be temporarily in command of the First Infantry Brigade when it is mobilized tomorrow, and Colonel George O. Wingate, for the same reason, will be temporarily in command of the Field Artillery Brigade. Brig. Gen. John H. Foote commands the Second Infantry Brigade, and Brig. Gen. James Lester the Third.

Promotion of Colonel Bandholtz will leave General O'Ryan with a vacancy in his personal staff, already short one aide de camp and an Assistant Chief of Staff. One of the immediate duties to be attended to is arranging for the inspection of the signal battalion, the headquarters troop, and the military police squadrons by regular army officers before they can be mustered into the Federal service. These units were examined since the inspection of the rest of the guard units.

All recruiting agencies in New York yesterday were chiefly occupied in looking forward to the arrival of the Canadian Highlanders tomorrow morning. Their presence in the city is counted on, not only to boom enlistment in the British forces, but also to stir up volunteers for the United States Army.

A slight change in plan for the Highlanders' visit was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway. Instead of two platoons of Highlanders and one band of pipers, there will be one platoon of soldiers and two bands of pipers in the party. The platoon will be from the Forty-eighth Canadian Battalion, who are Gordon Highlanders, with the Gordons' pipers, twenty strong, and the Gordons' brass band of fifty pieces. Besides them there will be the thirty pipers and nine drummers of the McLean Highlanders.

Preparations have been made for the entertainment of the Highlanders, both in the Bronx, which they will visit Monday evening, and in Brooklyn, which they will visit next Thursday. In the Bronx they will be escorted by the Second Field Artillery and the Eighth Coast Defense Command, New York National Guard, with three bands of music as background for their fifty bagpipes. Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn yesterday appointed a special reception committee for the Highlanders in Brooklyn, headed by Colonel William N. Dykman and ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline. The Canadians will be formally welcomed at Borough Hall at 3 in the afternoon, being met on Brooklyn Bridge and escorted by a battalion of the Fourteenth New York Infantry.

The New York Hotel Men's Association, which volunteered for the honor of providing the Highlanders with food during their stay, has succeeded after a careful search of the city, in collecting a staff of genuine native Scotch cooks, who will be able to prepare haggises and bannocks, and other delicacies Scotchmen love.

Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of recruiting for the United States Navy in New York, announced yesterday that there are a number of vacancies for women in the yeomen's branch, in the hospital corps, of the coast defense section of the Naval Reserve Force. This section, officially known as Class 4, also needs a commissary steward, two carpenter's mates, two electricians, two plumbers, six cooks, and ten mess attendants.

One prizefighter and six street-car conductors appeared in the navy recruiting station yesterday. Two of the conductors were enlisted, and the prizefighter, Joe Cox, a heavyweight of some local fame, said that he would return to enlist after fulfilling an engagement for a bout in the near future. The surgeon who examined Cox said he was in perfect physical conditions.

# NEW ANDERSON GALLERIES.

## Remodeled Arion Club to be Country's Largest Art Sales Centre.

The Anderson Galleries, Inc., has disposed of its real estate holdings at Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street and has leased for a long term of years from George Ehret, through Harris & Vaughan, Inc., the Arion Club property on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Extensive alterations will be made during the Summer, including new elevators, new stairways, and other decorations and improvements. The sale of collections of art and literary property by the Anderson Galleries will begin in November.

The property has a frontage of 125 feet on Park Avenue and 90 feet on Fiftyninth Street. The clubhouse was built by John D. Crimmins about thirty years ago. On the ground floor on the Park Avenue side is a large entrance hall, to the right of which is a room 50 by 90 feet in which the public sales will be conducted. To the left on the Fifty-ninth Street side are two large exhibition rooms in which collections of books and autographs will be displayed. The business offices will occupy the second floor. On the second floor is an exhibition gallery 30 by 100 feet, and there is ample additional space for offices and smaller galleries. On the third floor is another gallery, 50 by 100 feet, which will be used for exhibitions. The catalogue department will occupy the entire basement. The sub-cellar will be equipped with vaults for safe storage. The fourth and fifth floors will be equipped with studios. The new property will be the largest in the United States devoted to the public sale of art and literary collections.

## Aid Asked for Needy Widow.

A young widow who lost her husband six years ago has appealed for aid to the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery. She has two children—9 and 8 years old—who are very delicate. She herself suffers with a weak heart, and is able to do only a little hand sewing at home. Her parents were aged, and were being maintained by three children, but they took her into their home. The principal wage earner, a brother, died of pneumonia a few months ago, and the burden of the whole family is too heavy for the two working sisters. Thanks are offered to Eine Deutsche for the gift of $2, to Anon for $1, and to Blank for $2.

# ALLIED WAR CHARITIES FIGHT FOR AUTONOMY

## *Absorption by the Red Cross Opposed as Tending to Decrease Efficiency.*

The Allied War Charities, which have been negotiating with the Co-operation Committee of the American Red Cross, with the object of assisting that organization in its efforts to provide war relief in the allied countries, are still firm in the conviction that, to secure a maximum of efficiency as well as a maximum of effort upon the part of individuals in America, it will be necessary to keep separate not only the collecting of funds here, but the distribution of supplies abroad. This is indicated by the following statement issued yesterday by Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded, which organization has raised more than $1,000,000.

"We appreciate to the utmost the broadminded helpfulness and the desire to co-operate with all effective allied war relief organizations evinced by Judge Lovett and other members of the Committee of Co-operation of the Red Cross; but it would be misleading to permit the impression on the part of the public that we believe it sufficient to retain our separate identities in the collection of funds and lose our individuality in the work of distributing relief on the other side. Our organizations, which have been at work since the early days of the war, never were neutral in spirit. They were frankly designed to aid the sufferers in the allied countries and thus brought to the causes they represent thousands of Americans whose sympathies were pro-Ally. The individuals who have worked, who have contributed, and who have raised funds to carry on the splendid charities represented in the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Charities do not wish the experience they have gained and the machinery they have built for affording prompt and effective assistance to go for naught, nor do they believe the Red Cross can duplicate the machinery which they have so carefully constructed. The French Government has repeatedly given recognition to the promptitude and effectiveness of the aid rendered by these societies, both in the shipment and distribution of supplies. Many of the organizations have their own distributing centres in Paris. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and hundreds of thousands of cases of material have been collected and shipped, due to the enthusiasm and devotion of the people of this country who are working for these charities.

"Sympathetic affiliation of the allied war relief organizations with our National Red Cross can be made of infinite benefit both here and abroad, but the sources of supply in this country will be largely cut off unless those independent organizations which are now sending the output of their committees in America to the hospitals of France, through channels which have demonstrated their efficiency and which have the confidence of our committees, are permitted, as formerly, to handle their own distribution. This should be done, of course, in co-operation with the Red Cross.

"Neither the English Red Cross or the French Red Cross has endeavored to distribute the supplies collected by voluntary relief groups in the countries abroad. Why, then, should our American Red Cross seek to establish a precedent which neither England nor France has seen a reason for adopting, with their more intimate realization of the situation since the beginning of the war?"

# WIFE SUES W. R. SHEEHAN.

## Waldo's Former Secretary Accused of Beating Her.

The fact that Kay Laurell, former show girl, who married Winfield R. Sheehan, now general manager of the Fox Film Company, and secretary to Rhinelander Waldo when he was Police Commissioner, left her husband on July 3 because he beat and abused her, was set forth in a complaint for a separation filed by Mrs. Sheehan in the Supreme Court yesterday. She alleges that she has had no support since she was compelled to leave her home at 210 West Ninetieth Street for her own safety, and says she has been maintaining herself by her own efforts and with the aid of friends.

Miss Laurell married the defendant in London on May 10, 1916, thereby catching a breach of promise suit against Sheehan by Julie Beaubien, a show girl, which Sheehan settled. She alleges that her husband has been guilty of unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct with slight intermissions since she married him. She says that on the morning of the day she was compelled to leave her home her husband chased her around the house and knocked her down with great violence, cutting her lips and making her unconscious. She says he returned home intoxicated frequently and abused and berated her without cause. He threatened her life and said he would gouge out her eyes and disfigure her for life, she says, and on a number of occasions has beaten her. She alleges he told her he had an income of $25,000 a year.

## Noted Speakers at Y. M. C. A.

Women will be admitted to the men's meeting at the West Side Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 4 o'clock when Lady Aberdeen will speak on "Social Welfare Work in Ireland." Lord Aberdeen will also speak on "Prominent Preachers I Have Met." Dr. Thomas Hayes Curtin will speak at the branch at 5 o'clock on "Prevention of Blindness," and the week's program of meetings includes: Tuesday evening, H. P. Chaffee, "The Larger Patriotism;" Thursday evening, William S. Kieley, "Stonewall Jackson."

## Contractors Sued for City Hall Fire.

On the ground that the fire which recently destroyed the cupola of the City Hall was caused through negligence, the City of New York filed suit yesterday against Charles Schlesinger, William Harne, and William J. Hodne to recover $25,000. The complaint alleges that the fire on May 11 last took place because workmen employed by the defendants in repairing the roof of the City Hall negligently left a charcoal furnace and inflammable material on the building with no one to watch it.

## To Lay Church Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new Church of Mary Help of Christians, at 436 East Twelfth Street, will be laid at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will officiate at the ceremonies, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Barnl, rector of the church.

# MILITARY CLASS AT C. C. N. Y.

## Successful Course in Mapmaking Will Be Continued.

As the result of a great demand, the College of the City of New York will repeat its free course in military map making, reading and surveying, with emphasis on airplane reconnoissance, beginning July 16, to continue for six weeks, as a part of the regular Summer session of the college, which started July 2.

The first class in military topography yesterday completed a successful term begun early in June to train men who would be mustered into Federal service on July 15. Only twenty-four were admitted into the group, so as to insure thorough individual instruction. Sixteen of these men have already entered some arm of service in which their training at City College will be their most valuable asset. Two will be sent into the Field Artillery, two are now on duty with the 22d Engineers, one has been assigned to special work in Washington with the Council of National Defense, seven are candidates for the next Officers' Training Camp, and four are in the infantry acting as instructors.

The course will be given again under military discipline by F. O. X. McLoughlin, C. E., instructor in engineering, and a man who has held every ing, and a man who has held every ing, and a man who has held every ing

# MOTORIST MUST SELECT AUTO ANTI-GLARE DEVICE

## Secretary of State Announces That New Law Does Not Give Authority to Approve Acceptable Designs.

There have been numerous inquiries by motorists during the past week as to the manner of compliance with the new State anti-headlight glare law which goes into effect Aug. 1. In some States where anti-headlight glare legislation is in force State authorities make an examination of all devices submitted for use in the State and approve those which are deemed to comply with the regulations. This has been the question uppermost in the minds of New York motorists, whether this State was to designate acceptable devices, or whether it devolved on the automobile owner to make the choice.

In order to clear up this point and expedite preparations among motorists for compliance with the law Secretary of State Hugo announces that no particular anti-glare devices are to be officially approved by the State.

"The law," says the Secretary in the announcement, "confers no such authority on either department or person. To comply with the new statute, however, automobile lights must meet the following requirements:

"First—The beam of the reflected light shall not rise above 42 inches from the roadbed at 75 feet ahead of the car.

"Second—The light of the front lamps must be visible not less than 200 feet in the direction from which the motor vehicle is proceeding, and shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal objects straight ahead for not less than 250 feet.

"Third—The front lights must give sufficient side illumination to reveal objects 10 feet to both sides of the car at a point 10 feet ahead of the lamp.

"Fourth—Any auxiliary light or projecting device (spotlight) is subject to the restrictions in regard to the beam. The 'beam of light' is construed as meaning the approximately parallel, focalized rays gathered and projected by a reflector, lens or other device.

"It is plainly up to the motorist and to the automobile dealer to determine whether or not this or that light is acceptable in the full meaning of the new law. Particular attention should be paid in ascertaining if the beam of light rises above the prescribed 42 inches. On this depends largely the elimination of that dangerous glare that has forced many a driver into some roadside ditch or plunged cars in a head-on collision. Automobile clubs in many instances are suggesting to their members that a guarantee be asked of the dealer with the purchase of new lights.

"From letters and telephone inquiries it is evident that motorists in general stand ready to comply with the new law, fully realizing that one of the greatest dangers and annoyances to night driving has come through indiscriminate use of spotlight and headlight. The enforcement of the law is in the hands of the police authorities.

"In some respects New York State's anti-glare headlight law will differ from that of New Jersey. In that State the beam of light is allowed fifty-four inches from the roadbed. New Jersey requires 'white lights' on its cars and has declined to approve certain types of lens in colors on the ground that it is impossible to distinguish between a light pointing out a dangerous street intersection or a grade crossing from those of an automobile.

"New Jersey does not sanction the use of any device in the way of lighting that is dependent upon the will of the operator. The car equipped with a device operated from the driver's seat, privileging the operator to employ the use of small bulbs in the city and large, blinding bulbs in the country, is not allowable unless the lamps are equipped with some approved type of device such as will reduce the intensity of the large bulb to the same degree as is shown by the rays of light from the small bulb.

"Motorists should have no trouble in ascertaining whether or not their present lights will come within the law after Aug. 1. The law itself is not a complicated one and is one that should be lived up to by every self-respecting motorist. Automobile dealers should be of assistance in affording information in regard to the lights. There are four distinct features to the new law. See that your lights comply with each and thus do your share toward reducing the number of accidents which have been caused in the past by a flagrant misuse of headlight and spotlight."

MOTOR CORPS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

First group of women who have completed training to drive cars to relieve men for more active duty in the war. In the centre of the first row is Captain Helen Bastedo, a rank she holds in this service.

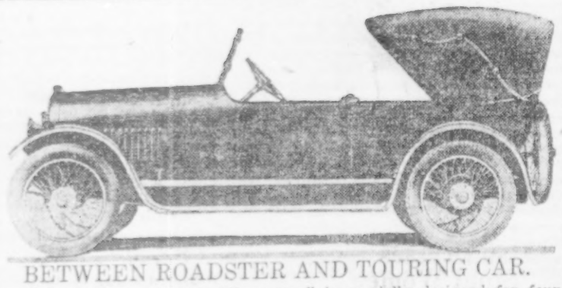
## NEED 18-FOOT WIDTH.

### Steadily Increasing Traffic in New York Calls for Wider Highways.

(From American Highway Association.)

Most of the roads built in New York by the State are sixteen feet wide. When money was voted for the highway system it was on the basis of approximately $13,000 per mile. This was in 1912, and $13,000 was a low figure even for that date. Under present conditions it is obviously impossible to complete the system as planned then, and extra width is a serious expense. H. Eltinge Breed, First Deputy Highway Commissioner of New York, recently stated that only by the strictest economy, by substituting different classes of pavement within certain limits of cost, and by using Federal aid, will it be practicable to have all the important roads brought together into a good highway system.

It would be far better, Mr. Breed says, if there were sufficient funds to build them eighteen feet wide for two lines of traffic and twenty-four feet for three lines. The use of motor vehicles is steadily increasing and they are being constructed wider. Hence they require pavements where vehicles at least ninety inches wide can pass one another comfortably and frequently. Eighteen feet is probably the narrowest width that permits this, according to Mr. Breed. Especially is this true, he says, in the case of concrete roads, because the transition from the hard concrete surface to the earth shoulder and back again becomes really dangerous in some rolls on account of the rut that traffic usually wears along the joining line.



BETWEEN ROADSTER AND TOURING CAR.

This new car, called a "Foursome," is specially designed for four passengers and represents a development of a type between the roadster and the large touring car. Noteworthy are the low sides, which add a racy appearance to the model. The maker is the King Motor Car Company, and the chassis is the standard "eight" of that company.

## Roads for War Work

By National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Highway construction and improvement should not be suspended during the period of the war, in the opinion of highway commissioners and others who have given the subject thought. While it may be necessary to curtail the programs for new construction, owing to lack of necessary funds and labor, it is essential that roads of military importance and those needed for moving agricultural and industrial products should be completed and maintained in efficient condition.

Production of foodstuffs and other necessaries and of all articles required for prosecution of the war will be much larger in the aggregate than ever before, and it is of vital necessity that the roads already built should be kept in good condition.

In a letter to Howard E. Coffin of the Council of National Defense Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, asks the council to investigate the situation and see if it is not possible to secure a modification of the order to railroads directing that gondola cars should not be used for hauling road building materials. Unless so modified, the completion of road improvements of imperative necessity and all road maintenance will be prevented, resulting in tremendous losses in road investment due to rapid deterioration and increases in food prices during the Fall and Winter when roads will become impassable through lack of maintenance.

## WOMEN'S MOTOR CORPS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

### Members of National League for Women's Service Now Assisting in Taking of State Census.

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL,

Secretary Electric Vehicle Section, National Electric Light Association.

The National League for Women's Service has for its object, to use its own words, "to co-ordinate and standardize the work of the women of America along lines of constructive patriotism; to develop the resources and to promote the efficiency of women in meeting their everyday responsibilities to home, to State, to nation, and to humanity; to provide organized, trained groups in every community prepared to co-operate with the Red Cross and other agencies in dealing with any calamity—fire, flood, famine, economic disorder, &c., and in time of war to supplement the work of the Red Cross, the army and navy, and to deal with the questions of woman's work and woman's welfare."

The Motor Corps is one of the most interesting and efficient divisions of the League. A member of this division must meet a number of requirements for active service. She must have a health certificate, a State chauffeur's license, at least two years' experience in driving, and a certificate from a motor school. Infantry drill is compulsory and is held twice a week in one of the city armories. Members are also required to take an emergency course covering first aid, given once a week at a hospital, and an additional hour each week to bandaging and dressing. All members of the Motor Corps wear a khaki uniform consisting of a short skirt, norfolk coat, and visored cap.

The services performed by the members of this division with their automobiles are very numerous. They aided in the taking of the military State census, and are meeting various demands for war service which come through the war department or local military organizations. As many women own electric automobiles, a large number of these silent, dependable, easily operated cars will doubtless be driven by khaki clad members of the National League for Women's Service.

## MILITARY MARGINAL ROAD.

### New National Highway Bill Introduced by Senator Chamberlain.

What will be known as the Military Marginal Highway bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Chairman George E. Chamberlain of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Military Highway bill authorizes the Secretary of War to direct the Chief of Engineers of the War Department to prepare a "comprehensive plan of improved highways throughout the United States designed primarily with a view to facilitating the movement of military troops, equipment, munitions, and supplies in time of peace and in time of war, but, so far as reasonably compatible with said primary purposes, with a further view to accommodating the Postal Service, facilitating agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and promoting the general welfare of the people of the United States."

## SHOW SKIPS NEW YEAR'S.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announces Jan. 5 to 12 as the dates for the 1918 New York National Automobile Show. Work has already been started on plans and preparations for the exhibition, which, as usual, will be held in the Grand Central Palace.

These dates correspond with those of the last show and indicate that the automobile manufacturers prefer for show time in New York the period following the holidays, rather than to open on New Year's Day, as was the practice.

## AUTO TRADE NOTES.

The Willys-Overland Company will celebrate the first anniversary of the opening of the New York branch of the company by an outing of the employes at College Point, L. I., July 17.

The Nordyke & Marmon Company is planning to manufacture 1,000 airplane engines for the United States Government within the next three months.

The Buick Motor Company will have nine models for 1918, including passenger and light commercial types. The larger six-cylinder engine has been adopted for both the five and the seven passenger Buick "sixes."

The Ford Motor Company is building a plant at the River Rouge for the manufacture of tires exclusively for Ford cars.

Joseph E. Fields, formerly sales manager of the Hupp Motor Car Company, has been appointed director of sales of the Liberty Motor Car Company.

Bryan H. Reiss, son of Charles E. Reiss, Hupmobile distributor in the metropolitan district, and an expert in handling cars, has enlisted in the ambulance service of the American Red Cross, and expects to leave for France in a few days.

With the election to membership of the Service Motor Truck Company of Wabash, Ind., at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, the membership of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce now includes 109 complete vehicle manufacturing companies. Forty-three of the members manufacture commercial cars, some of them also making passenger cars. Other members admitted recently are: Atterbury Motor Car Company, Buffalo; Dorris Motor Car Company, St. Louis; Hal Motor Car Company, Cleveland; Jordan Motor Car Company, Cleveland; Kleiber & Co., San Francisco; Liberty Motor Car Company, Detroit; Moline Plow Company, (Stephens Six,) Moline, Ill., and Simplex Automobile Company, New York.

## HOW TO CARE FOR TUBES.

### Advice on Important Feature of Automobile Operation Economy.

The care of tire tubes is an important subject for the consideration of the motorist who wants to keep his expenses down. In speaking upon this point, the service manager of a large rubber company said: "Never run a car on a flat tire; keep a spare tube on hand ready for immediate use. A short run of no more than half a mile, no matter how slowly driven, causes a breaking down of the casing fabrics which cannot be repaired. Hundreds of miles are taken out of the life of a tire by such practice. The only remedy—and a simple one—is to carry a spare tube, so that a change may be made instantly.

"The practice of throwing away a tube which has been punctured or blown out is dead wrong. This old-fashioned idea still prevails among some autoists, but it is only because they fail to understand the advancement which has been made in the science of repairing tubes.

"A good repair man of today can make good as new an injured tube. Improved repair equipment and greater skill on the part of the average repair man account for this improved grade of workmanship. Motorists will do well to send their tubes for repairs just as long as a reliable repair man will accept them."

### Money for Town Highways.

Approximately $2,000,000 was divided among the several counties of the State last week by State Controller Travis as the State aid for the repair of town highways.

# AUTO SELF-STARTING SYSTEMS EXPLAINED

## Expert Uses Two-Unit Method of Starting and Lighting to Illustrate Principle Employed.

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.

The subject of electric starters is extensive and cannot be discussed in detail. It may be said that there are many very efficient methods employed at present on different makes of cars. It is not the purpose of this article to discriminate against or elaborate upon any particular system or any particular method of starting and lighting, but rather to give a simple explanation of a two-unit system. This method employs two units, the electric motor and the generator. In the complete starting and lighting system there are other important factors, such as the storage battery, regulator, ammeter, starting switch, fuse box, starting motor drive, &c.

When the starting switch is pressed down by a pedal or some other device the electric circuit is closed between the battery and the six-volt starting motor located on the flywheel case. The current from the battery causes the starting motor armature shaft to rotate very rapidly. On the extension of the armature shaft is a hollow sleeve having a coarse screw thread cut on the outside. A small gear is screwed onto the sleeve and is free to move forward and backward when the sleeve is turned. The armature shaft drives the sleeve through a heavy coil spring, so the sudden starting of the armature shaft causes the gear to move backward along the threads until it meshes with teeth cut in the rim of the engine flywheel.

When the gear is fully meshed it comes up against a stop and then turns with the sleeve, thus allowing the starting motor to turn the flywheel, which cranks the engine. It may be noted that the coil spring furnishes a very flexible drive, which prevents the load being thrown on the starting motor too suddenly when the gear comes up against the stop and starts to rotate with the sleeve. As soon as the motor is started the flywheel gear then begins driving the smaller gear much faster than the starting motor could possibly drive it. This causes the gear to unscrew and move forward out of mesh, with the teeth on the flywheel, permitting the engine to run free. As soon as the foot is taken from the switch, which should be immediately after the engine takes up its cycle, the starting motor comes to rest.

Only two wires are used in the system, one from the starting switch to the battery, and the other from the switch to the starting motor. The circuit is completed by grounding the starting motor and the battery.

The starting motor needs very little attention except to keep the collector brushes and commutator clean; also the bearings lubricated occasionally. If the commutator becomes corroded or the brushes badly worn poor results will be obtained. Usually this instrument is so arranged that mud or dirt will not penetrate the vital parts. Proper lubrication is very essential, and an occasional inspection should be made for this, likewise for loose terminals, which may be loosened by vibration.

The electric current for the lamps, horn, starting motor and ignition is drawn from the storage battery, which is kept charged by a simple six-volt generator. The duty of this is to generate current for storage battery and maintain it at the maximum point of efficiency at all times. If it were not for the generator, the storage battery supply would soon be exhausted, due to the amount of current constantly consumed by using the ignition system, the starting motor and the lights.

The generator is so designed that when the engine is running an ample supply of current is generated for the purpose needed, without drawing from the battery. However, since the motor is subjected to great speed variation, some regulating device is necessary to control the current output. For this purpose a regulator is attached, which automatically cuts in or cuts out the circuit as needed. This is a simple device, which, when once adjusted, seldom needs attention, and is usually located behind the dash. Likewise, a current indicator is also provided, which serves to silently inform the operator as to how much, if any, current is being generated while the motor is running, or consumed when the motor is idle. This instrument is usually located on the dash, in plain view of the operator.

Then again, the fuse box and lighting switch constitutes another important factor. Switches, of course, control the current to the various lights similar to any ordinary electric lighting switch. At the fuse box will be found several fuses controlling the various electric circuits, such as for the headlights, the side lights, the rear light, the horn, &c. These are installed as a means of safety in the various lines to prevent injury to the battery or instruments should short circuits occur. With a fuse installed a short circuit may take place, but the overload will cause the fuse to "blow out," thereby opening the circuit automatically.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the proper care of the storage battery. The efficiency of the electrical system depends upon it. The cells of the battery must be kept filled, or rather the plates of each cell must be kept covered at all times with electrolyte. Likewise the battery should be maintained in a fully charged condition at all times.

### Associated Tours Guide Ready.

The 1917 edition of "The Associated Tours Guide," published by The Automobile Club of America, is now ready for distribution to motorists. The tours represented in this edition include The Post Road, Green Mountain, Scenic, Granite State, Adirondack, Maine, Cape Cod, New York-to-Florida, New York-Chicago, Real, New Jersey, Ideal, and Capitol tours, providing in all 18,000 miles of routes in the Eastern States, together with the main connections to the Middle West.

### Must Post Bridge Capacity.

William L. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of New Jersey, has notified all county authorities in New Jersey to post a carrying capacity of every bridge in a conspicuous manner on the structure as a warning to truck drivers. Drivers venturing on bridges that are not supposed to be able to take the load they are driving will hereafter do so at their own risk. Increase in market hauling and other freight business by motor truck is responsible for the new ruling.


# Stupendous Clearance Sale of Good Used Cars

## At Time You Want One.

## Largest Price Reductions Ever Made

*You Can Save the Cost of Your Summer Tour*

This sale represents the greatest value ever offered in used automobiles. The space they now occupy must be made available for other purposes by August 1st.

WEIGH THESE PRICES CAREFULLY. YOU CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 Buick Touring | $425 | 1917 Dodge | $550 |
| 1913 Cadillac Touring | $235 | 1916 Mitchell | $495 |
| 1917 Chalmers Sedan | $985 | 1912 S. G. V. Town Car | $595 |
| 1914 Stutz Runabout | $695 | 1915 National Touring | $450 |

*HERE IS ANOTHER GROUP ONE OF THESE SHOULD SUIT YOU*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 Chalmers Limousine | $450 | 1912 Rambler | $175 |
| 1916 King Roadster | $695 | 1916 Studebaker Touring | $445 |
| 1916 Kissel | $495 | 1915 Chalmers Sedan | $450 |
| 1915 Chalmers Roadster | $435 | 1915 Oldsmobile Landau | $495 |
| Benz Limousine | $265 | 1916 Cole '8' Touring | $695 |

THE ABOVE CARS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION. ALMOST ALL HAVE BEEN REPAINTED.

Sale starts Monday. If you cannot call we will send a representative with details of the various offerings. Many other types and models not listed above are included in the sale.

**Hudson Motor Car Co. of N. Y., Inc.**

*USED CAR DEPARTMENT*

1890 Broadway Tel. 7460 Col.



## Special Sale

## Used Cars

Our shops have just completed the mechanical work, repainting and refinishing the following Cole used cars:

1 8-cyl. 60-h.p. 7-pas. Dem's't'r
2 8-cyl. 60-h.p. 7-pas. Touring
2 8-cyl. 50-h.p. 7-pas. Touring
2 6-cyl. 50-h.p. 7-pas. Touring
2 4-cyl. 40-h.p. Touring
1 4-cyl. 40-h.p. Runabout

We are offering them for immediate sale at exceptionally attractive prices. We guarantee the value and condition of each car.

Used Car Department

BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC

1243 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Tel. Decatur 4004

Nothing is Hidden

from you in these Coles. They are exactly as represented.

Cole 1917, 8 cylinder Toursedan, Springfield type; driven 5,000 miles and in excellent condition.

Cole 1916, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger touring car; Westinghouse shock absorbers; newly painted.

Cole 1916, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger touring car; newly painted.

Cole 8-50, 1915, 7 passenger touring car.

Cole 8-50, roadster, 2 passenger; excellent operating condition; good tires.

Cole 1915, 4 cylinder, 5 passenger touring car.

All equipped with modern improvements; all in good running condition and at attractive prices. The cars are worthy of examination. We will accept your present car in trade.

COLT-STRATTON CO

Used Car Department

1764 Broadway, at 57th St. Tel. Circle 1800



# PAIGE

*The Most Beautiful Car in America*

# For the Protection of Paige Purchasers

*A Prophecy of Particular Interest to Prospective Motor Car Buyers*

The Paige is practically the last to raise prices. We have stood the material raises patiently. At last we confront the inevitable.

However, you will observe in reading Paige prices below that in no instance has the increase been more than $100—although some cars in the same relative price class as the Paige now cost $200 more than heretofore.

We are able to give Paige purchasers this discrimination because they are getting the benefit of the prices at which we bought large quantities of materials on contract months ago.

This advance in the prices now asked for Paige cars by no means covers the actual increase in the cost of materials. The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company is still making a substantial sacrifice in offering Paige cars at these prices.

These Paige cars are therefore more remarkable values than ever before—and the Paige, you know, has always led the field in values.

There has been no compromise in Paige quality, no juggling of the factors, little or big, that have won Paige leadership. Not one iota has the Paige standard been lowered.

In view of these facts, Paige cars remain at the present prices the greatest dollar for dollar value the market affords.

However, the market for materials is rising steadily. The cost of producing a car of Paige quality continues to soar. We estimate that we have enough materials contracted for and on hand to permit us to maintain present prices for approximately 60 to 90 days. When this supply of materials is exhausted, it will then, obviously, be necessary for us to raise prices, and even then Paige prices will be raised only in proportion to the increased prices of materials on new contracts.

Our one anxiety, as has always been our policy, is to give Paige purchasers every protection and consideration. We desire to be frank and give fair warning.

The price problem, however, is never a determining factor in the progress of the Paige in winning the preference and confidence of the public. The Paige has always won its way independent of price tags and the artificial labels of price class.

We have always refused and will always refuse to raise Paige prices beyond the actual increased cost of materials.

Therefore, now, as before, you will select the Paige because of its mechanical excellence, its beauty and its supreme quality.

Paige Prices In Effect Today:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stratford "Six-51" seven-passenger | $1595 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Fairfield "Six-46" seven-passenger | $1450 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger | $1260 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Brooklands "Six-51" four-passenger | $1795 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger | $1260 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Sedan "Six-39" five-passenger | $1875 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Sedan "Six-51" seven-passenger | $2400 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Town Car "Six-51" seven-passenger | $2850 f. o. b. Detroit |
| Limousine "Six-51" seven-passenger | $2850 f. o. b. Detroit |

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

PAIGE-DETROIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.

1886 Broadway Phone Columbus 6720

The L. A. D. Motors Corporation, 1491 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx Motor Car Co., 550 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 524 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Liberty Bonds will be accepted at their face value

# INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

## THE COTTON MARKET

### July Contracts Sell Up to 27.45, or Within 5 Points of the Season's High Record.

The cotton market yesterday showed renewed strength, being influenced by a bullish view of both political and crop news. Notwithstanding the cautioning note sounded in Washington advices, the reports from Germany evidently strengthened the hopeful view of peace prospects. Moreover, reports of the President's opposition to the inclusion of cotton in the Food Control bill, served to eliminate one of the causes for hesitation and uncertainty which have recently had a restraining influence on business, and buying was also encouraged by the continued dry weather in the Southwest.

July contracts were relatively firm on reports of a good demand for spots out of the local stock, and sold up to 27.45, or within 5 points of the season's high record, and 84 points net higher. Other months showed net gains of 45 to 49 points at the best level of the morning, with the market closing irregular at a net advance of 69 points on July and of 9 to 21 points on later deliveries.

The market opened steady at an advance of 5 to 29 points. Private predictions of showers in the Southwest over Sunday caused some hesitation and promoted a disposition to take profits for over the week-end, but there were no reactions of any moment until October sold at 26.13, or 47 points net higher and 88 points from the low level of Friday morning. Demand then tapered off and closing prices showed reactions of 25 or 30 points from the best.

The official forecast was rather more encouraging for showers in the Southwest as it indicated unsettled conditions. There was no definite prediction of showers for Texas, but showers were looked for in parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma. There was probably a feeling around the ring that Monday's weather map might show better prospects for relief from droughty conditions, but the feature was the scarcity of offerings except in the way of profittaking.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 26.90 | 27.45 | 26.90 | 27.30@27.39 | 26.61 |
| August | .. | .. | .. | 26.30@26.32 | 26.10 |
| Sept. | 25.95 | 25.95 | 25.95 | 26.00@.. | 25.90 |
| Oct. | 25.72 | 26.13 | 25.72 | 25.87@25.90 | 25.66 |
| Nov. | .. | .. | .. | 25.82@.. | 25.66 |
| Dec. | 25.88 | 26.15 | 25.81 | 25.81@25.82 | 25.67 |
| Jan. | 26.00 | 26.27 | 25.88 | 25.88@25.89 | 25.76 |
| March | 26.17 | 26.40 | 26.15 | 26.04@26.06 | 25.95 |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 26.14@.. | 26.05 |

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 70 points higher, at 27.55. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.55c; New Orleans, 25.88c; Savannah, 26½c; Augusta, 25.88c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26c.

The following figures from The Financial Chronicle give the statistical position of cotton in bales:

| | Last Wk. | Prev. Wk. | Last Yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts | 42,532 | 72,269 | 48,941 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 6,802,562 | 6,769,030 | 7,050,217 |
| Port stocks | 689,162 | 739,480 | 681,838 |
| Interior receipts | 33,151 | 43,761 | 27,050 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 7,990,337 | 7,927,285 | 6,801,455 |
| Int. shipments | 93,672 | 97,229 | 53,832 |
| Interior stocks | 463,629 | 524,150 | 411,375 |
| Amount brought into sight | 81,471 | 120,855 | 120,491 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 12,599,362 | 12,517,891 | 12,327,561 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 45,997 | 42,510 | 10,598 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 2,956,277 | 2,910,280 | 3,120,525 |
| Southern consumption | 91,000 | 91,000 | 80,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 4,145,000 | 4,054,000 | 3,837,000 |
| Exports to Gt. Britain | 28,711 | 34,915 | 38,728 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 2,582,581 | 2,553,876 | 2,719,901 |
| Exp. to France | 13,829 | 24,000 | 25,657 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 966,657 | 957,828 | 869,714 |
| Exports to Continent | 17,111 | 17,750 | 42,716 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 1,778,999 | 1,762,888 | 2,147,306 |
| Total wk's exports | 59,651 | 76,665 | 107,101 |
| Total exp. since Aug. 1 | 5,329,237 | 5,269,586 | 5,736,921 |
| World's visible supply | 3,026,904 | 3,174,657 | 3,651,272 |
| Of which Am. | 1,748,904 | 1,882,657 | 2,407,272 |
| Liverpool stks. | 509,000 | 523,000 | 665,000 |
| Cont. stocks | 502,000 | 502,000 | 501,000 |
| N. Y. stocks | 68,080 | 69,049 | 153,799 |
| N. Orleans stks | 188,452 | 200,339 | 182,806 |
| On ship awaiting clearance | 58,631 | 63,443 | 107,101 |

Manchester advices stated that the scarcity of raw material was expected to result in Government action compelling mills to close down two days a week. The census report on supply and distribution showed mill consumption in this country of 575,122 bales, compared with 570,597 last year. Some attention was attracted by the decrease in the stocks at mills and public warehouses, but the report appeared to create no immediate sentiment of consequence.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,017,500, were chartered today. They include:

Denby Eastern Distributors, Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing motors, trucks, engines, autos, and accessories, $5,000; S. Schwartsman, M. H. Callanan, F. W. Lutz, 111 Broadway.

Penn York Gas and Oil Co., Inc., Leroy, deal in natural gas, coal, oil, salt, &c., $1,000,000; J. A. Beck, W. H. Lobaugh, L. S. L. Purdy, Leroy.

Elmira Motor Car Accessories Corp., Elmira, deal in goods and wares for operation and equipment of autos, $5,000; J. L. Watkins, H. W. Carey, L. Henry, Elmira.

Biglow Theatre Corp., Amsterdam, manage theatres, opera houses, &c., $5,000; J. M. and L. W. Schine, H. I. King, Gloversville.

Potash Extraction Corp., Manhattan, crush, quarry feldspathic rock, $100,000; G. F. McKay, D. Lillis, A. A. Alexander, 2 Rector St.

New Street Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; E. Bernays, E. A. Levy, L. S. Herzog, 505 5th Av.

Amatucci Embroidery Co., Inc., Manhattan, general business of hand and machine embroidery, $5,000; J. and I. Amatucci, H. Stern, 540 East 5th St.

Foreign Import Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, deal in food products, 300 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 300 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $31,500; W. Lewis, H. Danseiger, A. B. Stupel, 1,475 Broadway.

Lagune & Redly, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' dresses and wearing apparel, $10,000; E. Redly, L. Fischer, A. Lagune, 12 East 33d St.

Greylock Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, general contractors, $10,000; A. S. Lyon, J. E. Bristol, B. F. Barford, Valatie.

Eighty-three Maiden Lane Corpn., Manhattan, real estate and construction, $32,500; E. G. Partridge, J. S. Higham, H. C. Lakin, 49 Wall St.

Max Schling, Inc., Manhattan, florists and landscape gardeners, 250 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 250 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $30,000; H. Lewy, C. H. Wheelock, H. M. Peets, 530 5th Av.

Leroy Silk Co., Manhattan, manufacture silk, cotton, and woolen material, $30,000; C. Kurlan, M. Margulies, E. Tucker, 307 East 33d St.

Palisades Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture silk and merchandise, $10,000; M. H. Levine, J. R. Roth, M. C. Klein, 1,384 5th Av.

Walton Operating Corp'n, Manhattan, hotel and restaurants, $5,000; F. W. Eagleton, M. E. and J. P. Flannery, 949 West End Av.

The Trestle Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, realty, storage, and forwarding, $500,000; A. H. Smith, A. T. Dice, I. A. Place, Grand Central Terminal.

Smith Elevator Co., Inc., Buffalo, elevators and hoisting machinery, $75,000; G. E. Burford, C. W. and M. E. Smith, Buffalo.

York Vending Machine Co., Angelica, chewing gum and slot machines, $25,000; J. H. Rook, W. N. and F. S. Mason, Angelica.

Capital increases: Cumbrae Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $125,000; Dunkirk Glass Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000; Wireless Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Jaburg Miller Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000; Sterling Extract Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; The Hudson Oliver Motor Co., Inc., Buffalo, $15,000 to $50,000.

Dissolution: Maple-Crest Fruit Co., Inc., Olean.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., July 14.—Charters filed:

Northwestern Co-operative Grain Co., own and operate farms and lands, $1,000,000; Edward Kronewetter, South Bend; James Fraser Garham, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Kennedy, Waterman, Ill.

The Apex Oil Co., deal in goods, wares and merchandise, $32,500; Porter Fesrey, Ardsley, N. Y.; Rogers Lewis, New York; Robert N. Howard, West Orange, N. J.

Lake Shipbuilding and Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., build and operate boats, ships and vessels of all kinds, $25,000; Edward Gaskins, Frank P. Ranahan, Jacob Cobersheimer, all of Buffalo.

## MONTANA MINE EARNINGS.

### Copper Companies Turn In Annual Reports for Taxation Purposes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, July 14.—Reports made in Montana for the year ended July 1, for taxation purposes, are as follows: Balaklava, net earnings, $35,264; Elm Orlu, net earnings, $967,333; Butte and Superior, net earnings, $3,941,756, as against $10,497,079 for the previous year; East Butte, net earnings, $1,257,213, or $290,900 more than for the previous year; Butte Copper and Zinc, net earnings, $119,529.

The property and assets of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company have been sold to the Greene-Cananea Copper Company for $21,000,000. Hancock's June production was 386,000 pounds of copper, the largest amount for any month this year. East Butte in June turned out 1,519,240 pounds of copper, comparing with 2,003,060 pounds in May, and with 1,839,560 pounds in June, 1916. June production of Shattuck-Arizona was 956,396 pounds of copper, 190,393 pounds of lead, 11,213 ounces of silver, and 146 ounces of gold.

Braden produced 5,002,000 pounds of copper in June, compared with 6,750,000 pounds in May, and with 2,258,000 pounds in June last year.

Kennecott's copper production for June was 5,848,000 pounds, against 7,208,000 pounds in May, and 10,500,000 pounds in June a year ago. The shaft on the 600-foot level of Calumet and Jerome is ready for a crosscut.

In May the Iron Cap Copper Company shipped fifty-nine cars of ore to El Paso smelter, the ore assaying from .7 to 17.6 ounces of silver and from 5.72 per cent. to 16.90 per cent. copper. Thirty-three cars of concentrating ore were shipped to the Old Dominion Mill, which assayed a small amount of gold, from .85 to 1.1 ounces of silver and from 4.01 per cent. to 4.67 per cent. copper. Net profits for May were $118,706. A balance not yet determined is due from shipments to the mill.

A 30 per cent. increase in the tonnage of concentrates from flotation operations in June, the figures showing 1,834 tons against 1,409 tons in May, resulted in an increase in the values of this product turned out by the Miami Copper Company from $287,720 to $377,968. In the six months to June 30 flotation concentrates at the Miami had a total value of $1,985,122.

The Victoria Copper Mining Company's product for June was 101 tons of mineral, which should yield about 131,300 pounds refined copper. This product could have been increased at least 50 per cent. if it had been possible to procure a full force of miners and trammers.

## PUBLIC SERVICE HEARINGS.

Fifteen important hearings are to be held by the Public Service Commission in the current week. Tomorrow the commission will listen to arguments on applications by the New York & North Shore Traction Company, the Staten Island Midland Railway Company, and the Richmond Light & Railroad Company for permission to advance the rate of fare; argument will be continued on the application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for authority to issue $25,483,772 of first and refunding 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, and the commission will also consider questions involving alterations of grade on the Whitestone branch of the Long Island Railroad, and the general service conditions of the Union Railway Company.

On Tuesday, and the remaining days of the week, exclusive of Saturday, the commission will have hearings on the following matters:

Rate for electricity supplied by the Flatbush Gas Company in Brooklyn; an application of the New York and Richmond Gas Company for approval of an issue of $2,214,400 bonds; service and rates of fare on the Long Island Railroad between Jamaica and Long Island City; reduction of fare between Flatbush and Railroad Avenue, and the rate of fare on the Atlantic Avenue Division, and concerning the power, purity and pressure of gas served by the gas corporations in the Bronx.

At 11:30 A. M. on Tuesday the commission will open bids for construction of station finish at the Times Square and the Thirty-fourth Street stations of the new subway.

### He Will Be Careful Now.

A certain minor executive in a retail store that takes great pride in its telephone manners answered a call the other day with a curt "Well?" A click of a hung-up receiver was his answer. A moment later his phone rang again. This time he asked in no uncertain tones, "What is it?" Then the fun began. "Mr. ——," he heard over the wire, "that is no way to answer a telephone in this store, and you know it. I called you a moment ago; you said 'Well?' and I hung up. This time you reply with 'What is it?' It is simply this: You have got to follow the rules of this store in the future when answering telephone queries." The speaker was a man not far from the "front office," and apologies on the part of the offender were immediate and profuse.

## UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, registered 1930 | 97 | 98 | 4s, registered, 1925 | 105 | 106 |
| 2s, coupon, 1930 | 97 | 98 | 4s, coupon, 1925 | 105 | 106 |
| 3s, registered, 1918 | 98⅝ | 99⅝ | 2s, coupon, 1938, reg. | 96 | 98 |
| 3s, coupon, 1918 | 98⅝ | 99⅝ | 2s, Panama, '38, coupon | 96 | 98 |
| 3s, registered, 1946 | 85 | 90 | 3s, Panama, '61, reg. | 83 | 88 |
| 3s, coupon, 1946 | 85 | 90 | 3s, Panama, '61, coupon | 83 | 88 |
| 3s, conversion, 1947 | 85 | 90 | | | |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. | | | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | Sept., 1917 | 100⅛ | 100¼ | 100 | 4s | May, 1919 | 99½ | .. | 99½ |
| 4½s | June, 1965 | 101⅝ | 102¼ | 102 | 4s | Nov., 1918 | 99½ | .. | 99½ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1963 | 101⅝ | 102¼ | 102 | 3½s | Nov., 1954 | 83½ | 85½ | 84 |
| 4½s | Nov., 1957 | 101⅝ | 102¼ | 102 | 3½s | May, 1954 | 83½ | .. | 84 |
| 4½s | May, 1957 | 101⅝ | 102¼ | 102 | The following are quoted on a percentage basis: | | | | |
| 4½s | Nov., 1917 | 99⅞ | .. | 99⅞ | 4½s | 1924-1930 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| 4¼s | April, 1966 | 97½ | 98¼ | 97⅝ | 4½s | 1918-1923 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| 4¼s | Mar., 1960-30 | 97½ | 98 | 97 | 4½s | 1924-1931 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| 4¼s | Mar., 1964 | 97½ | 98 | 97½ | 4¼s | 1921-1923 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| 4¼s | Mar., 1962 | 97⅝ | 98 | 97¼ | 4½s | April, 1920 | 4.50 | .. | 4.50 |
| 4¼s | Sept., 1960 | 97⅝ | 98 | 97¼ | 4½s | 1918-1919 | 4.50 | .. | 4.50 |
| 4s | May, 1959 | 94 | 95 | 94¼ | 3½s | 1930-1939 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.55 |
| 4s | Nov., 1958 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 3½s | 1940-1953 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.55 |
| 4s | May, 1957 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 3½s | 1922-1929 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| 4s | Nov., 1955 | 93 | 94½ | 94 | 3s | 1926-1930 | 4.50 | 4.20 | 4.50 |
| 4s | Nov., 1956 | 95 | 98 | 95 | | | | | |

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125 | Cities Service | 277 | 275½ | 276 | 277 |
| 885 | Cities Service pf. | 85½ | 84⅝ | 84¾ | 85¼ |
| 600 | Cities Service new | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29½ | 29⅝ |
| 20 | Interstate Electric | 41 | 41 | 35 | 42 |

Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Power | 20 | 22 | New Eng. Co. 1st pf. | 65 | 90 |
| Adiron. Elec. Power pf. | 71 | 75 | New Eng. Co. 2d pf. | 63 | 69 |
| Am. Gas & Electric | 112 | 115 | Northern Ohio Electric | 30 | 35 |
| Am. Gas & Elec. pf. | 48½ | 50 | Northern Ohio Elec. pf. | 73 | 77 |
| Am. Light & Traction | 310 | 314 | North. Ont. Lt. & Pow. | 11 | 15 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf. | 110 | 111 | North. Ont. L. & P. pf. | 56 | 59 |
| Am. Power & Light | 65 | 67 | Northern States Power | 90 | 92 |
| Am. Power & Light pf. | 88 | 89½ | Northern States P. pf. | 96 | 98 |
| Am. Public Utilities | 30 | 35 | Northern Texas Elec. | 53 | 56 |
| Am. Pub. Utilities pf. | 66 | 68 | Northern Texas El. pf. | 78 | 83 |
| Am. W. W. & Elec. | 8 | 9 | Ozark Power & Water | 35 | 45 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 80 | 82 | Pacific Gas & Electric | 54½ | 55½ |
| Am. W. W. & E. partic. | 22 | 25 | Pacific Gas & Elec. pf. | 90 | 91 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 36½ | 37½ | Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Carolina P. & L. pf. | 99 | 101 | Puget Sound Traction | 20 | 24 |
| Colorado Power | 28 | 29 | Puget Sound Trac. pf. | 69 | 72 |
| Colorado Power pf. | 98 | 101 | Republic Ry. & Light | 32 | 33 |
| Commonwealth P. & L. | 48 | 51 | Republic Ry. & Lt. pf. | 65 | 67 |
| Com'wealth P. & L. pf. | 76 | 78 | Southern Cal. Edison | 86 | 88 |
| Consumers' P. pf. | 94 | 97 | South. Cal. Edison pf. | 103 | 104 |
| Dayton Power & L. pf. | 87 | 89 | Southwest. P. & L. pf. | 97½ | 100 |
| Duluth Edison | 75 | 80 | Stand. Gas & Electric | 10 | 12 |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 57 | 60 | Stand. Gas & Elec. pf. | 34½ | 36 |
| Eastern Texas El. pf. | 83 | 85 | Tri-City R. L. pf. | 92 | 94 |
| Electric B. & S. pf. | 99½ | 100 | Tampa Electric | 122 | 127 |
| Electric Properties | 62 | 65 | Tenn. Ry., L. & Power | 6 | 6½ |
| El Paso Electric | 104 | 108 | Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf. | 30 | 32 |
| El Paso Electric pf. | 95 | 98 | Texas Power & Lt. pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Empire Dist. Elec. pf. | 86 | 91 | Tri-City R. L. pf. | 92½ | 94½ |
| Empire Gas & Fuel | 99 | 100 | Un. Gas & El. 1st pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | 12 | 13 | United Gas Improve. | 89 | 89¼ |
| Fed. Light & Trac. pf. | 46 | 48 | United Light & Rys. | 38 | 41 |
| Gas & Elec. Securities | 290 | 310 | Un. Light & Rys. pf. | 68 | 70 |
| Gas & Elec. Sec. pf. | 94 | 100 | West. P. Tr. & W. P. | 14 | 18 |
| Interstate Elec. pf. | 91 | 95 | W. P. Tt. & W. P. pf. | 65 | 70 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 | Western Power | 14½ | 15 |
| Miss. River Power | 11 | 12 | Western Power pf. | 54 | 56 |
| Miss. River Power pf. | 32 | 35 | West. Penn. P. pf. | 98 | 105 |
| New Eng. Power pf. | 100 | 105 | Wisconsin Ed | 46 | 50 |
| New England Co. | 50 | 53 | Yadkin River P. 7% pf. | 99 | 100 |

Bonds.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s | 70 | 73 | Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s | 89½ | 92 |
| Appa. Power 6s, 1932 | 78 | 82 | Nat. Secur. deb. | 48 | 53 |
| Central P. & L. 1st 6s | 95 | 98 | Nat. Secur. incomes | 10 | 13 |
| Central Ill. Light 5s | 96½ | 98 | New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51 | 94 | 96 |
| Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 | 96 | 101 | N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31 | 80 | 86 |
| Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27 | 85 | 89 | Nor. States P. 6s, 1926 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27 | 80 | 83 | Nor. States P. 5s, 1941 | 93 | 93½ |
| Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944 | 97 | 100 | Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s | 88 | 92 |
| Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63 | 93 | 97 | Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939 | 100½ | 102 |
| Conn. River P. 5s, 1937 | 95 | 99 | Omaha & C. B. 5s | 90 | 95 |
| Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942 | 94 | 98 | P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31 | 95 | 100 |
| Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s | 100½ | 101½ | Portland Gen. Elec. 5s | 99 | 10.. |
| Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42 | 89 | 92 | Puget Sd. Trac. notes | 98 | 10.. |
| Denver G. & E. gen. 5s | 94 | 96 | Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935 | 90 | 94 |
| Eastern Ohio 1st 5s | 97 | 101 | Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46 | 94 | 96 |
| E. Texas Elec. col. 5s | 88 | 92½ | So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939 | 93 | 95 |
| Fed. Light & Tr. 5s | 87½ | 90 | Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953 | 88 | 92 |
| Fed. Light & Tr. 6s | 90 | 93 | U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26 | 111 | 118 |
| Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s | 85 | 89 | Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932 | 85 | 90 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46 | 81 | 84 | Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926 | 97 | 99 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25 | 94 | 98 | United Util. cv. 6s, '43 | 95 | 98½ |
| Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41 | 93 | 96 | Utah Sec. 6s | 90 | 91 |
| Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36 | 88 | 93 | W. W. Light 6s, 1925 | 96 | 98 |
| L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41 | 90 | 95 | Western Power 1st 5s | 96 | 98 |
| Mich. Light 5s, 1946 | 97½ | 99 | West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s | 91½ | 93½ |
| Middle West U. 6s, '25 | 95 | 99 | West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46 | 95 | 98 |
| Man. & S. R. & L. 5s | 99¼ | 100 | Wis. Edison 6s, 1924 | 91 | 96 |
| Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s | 69⅝ | 70¾ | Yadkin River Pow. ctfs. | 83 | 87 |
| Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22 | 85 | 90 | | | |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Germany's political upheaval influenced the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the opening of business. On the theory that it might forecast early peace developments traders attacked prices and there was a sharp initial decline. Subsequently the market rallied well, but in the later dealings it reflected a renewed degree of nervousness with net changes for the day showing irregularity. The railroad stocks displayed exceptional firmness.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Allis-Chal. | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 20 | N. Y. Cent. | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| 100 | Am. Can | 48⅞ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 10 | North. Pac. | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 40 | Am. Loco. | 71½ | 71 | 71½ | 10 | Ohio C. Gas | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 50 | Am. S. & R. | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 20 | Ray Copper | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 500 | Am. Sugar | 122⅝ | 121 | 122 | 1,210 | Reading | 97¼ | 95⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 560 | Ana. Copper | 78⅝ | 78¼ | 78⅝ | 150 | Rep. I. & S. | 90⅝ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| 10 | A., T. & S. F. | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 260 | Sinclair Oil | 43⅞ | 43¼ | 43⅝ |
| 40 | A., G. & W. I. | 107 | 107 | 107 | 120 | South. Pac. | 94⅝ | 92⅝ | 94⅛ |
| 100 | Baldwin Loc. | 70¼ | 69⅝ | 70¼ | 200 | Southern Ry. | 27⅝ | 27⅜ | 27⅝ |
| 50 | Balt. & Ohio | 72⅝ | 72½ | 72⅝ | 700 | Studebaker | 58⅝ | 57⅝ | 58⅝ |
| 1,850 | Beth. S'l B. | 128 | 126 | 126⅝ | 10 | Tobacco Prod | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 400 | Cent. Leath'r | 87½ | 86⅝ | 87⅛ | 400 | Union Pac. | 136¼ | 134⅝ | 136¼ |
| 140 | Ches. & Ohio | 61⅝ | 59⅝ | 61 | 350 | U. S. Ind. A. | 162½ | 159½ | 160⅛ |
| 100 | C., M. & St. P. | 73 | 72⅝ | 73 | 100 | U. S. Rubber | 62⅝ | 62⅛ | 62⅝ |
| 180 | Col. F. & I. | 50¼ | 49½ | 49½ | 35,990 | U. S. Steel | 123⅞ | 122¼ | 122⅞ |
| 350 | Corn. Prod. | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 400 | Utah Copper | 106½ | 105⅛ | 106 |
| 690 | Crucible S'l | 83⅝ | 81⅝ | 82 | 50 | West. Elec. | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ |
| 50 | Cuba C. S. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 50 | W. & L. E. | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 30 | Dist. Sec. | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 10 | Willys-Over. | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 |
| 170 | Erie | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | | BOND. | | | |
| 100 | Gen. Motors | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | $1,450 | Liberty 3½s | 99.25 | 99.25 | 99.25 |
| 80 | Insp. Copper | 57⅛ | 57 | 57⅛ | | MINING STOCKS. | | | |
| 50 | Int. Mer. M. | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 500 | Atlanta | .10 | .10 | .10 |
| 1,850 | Int. M. M. pf | 89⅝ | 88 | 88⅝ | 650 | Gold. Con. | .52 | .52 | .52 |
| 70 | Ken. Copper | 43 | 43 | 43 | 800 | Gt. Bend | .07 | .07 | .07 |
| 60 | Max. Motors | 46 | 44 | 44¼ | 200 | Iron B'm | .95 | .95 | .95 |
| 180 | Mexican Pet. | 97 | 96½ | 97 | 400 | Jim Butler | .73 | .73 | .73 |
| 100 | Miami Cop. | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 1,000 | Mizpah | .13½ | .13½ | .13½ |
| 120 | Midvale Steel | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ | 400 | Ton. Bel't | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| 500 | Mo. Pacific | 33 | 31½ | 32½ | 400 | West End | .68 | .68 | .68 |

## CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,000 | ‡Aetna Exp. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 200 | S. & T. T. pf | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 100 | ‡Air Red'n | 85 | 85 | 85 | 200 | ‡St. J. Lead | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 600 | ‡Car L. & P. | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | 600 | ‡S. A. Corp. | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 200 | Carwen S'l | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 2,500 | Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs. | 31⅝ | 31 | 31½ |
| 500 | Curtiss Aero. | 41 | 40⅛ | 41 | 1,300 | Trian. F. v. t. ctfs. | 1¾ | 1 11-16 | 1¾ |
| 265 | Emerson P. | *6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 700 | ‡Un. E. Aero | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 1,000 | ‡Maxim Mun | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 3,200 | ‡Un. Motors | 27 | 26 | 26⅝ |
| 200 | N. A. P. & P | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4,000 | ‡W.-M. A. Cp | 9⅛ | 8¾ | 9 |
| 450 | ‡Ohio C. Gas, w. i. | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | | | | | |
| 800 | Smith M. T. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | | | | | |

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,600 | †‡Allen Oil | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | 190 | Key'e Con. | 8¼ | *8 | 8 |
| 900 | †‡Am. V. Oil | 16 | 12 | 14 | 100 | ‡K.-Wyo. Oil | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1,500 | ‡Bar. O. & G | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 800 | ‡Do pf. | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ |
| 600 | ‡B. O. & G., (a pros) | ½ | 7-16 | ½ | 1,800 | ‡Lost C. Oil | ⅞ | ¾ | 13-16 |
| 3,000 | †‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros) | 19 | 16 | 18 | 6,000 | ‡Mer. O. Cp. | 31⅝ | 30½ | 31⅝ |
| 400 | †Con. M. Oil, (a pros) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 400 | Met. Pet'm. | 1 1-16 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 1,500 | ‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs | 13 | 13 | 13 | 500 | †‡Midwest O. | 78 | 77 | 77 |
| 100 | ‡C. & Co. (oil ref.) ctfs. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 600 | ‡Midwest R. | 149 | 148½ | 148½ |
| 965 | †‡Crosby P., (a pros) | 55 | 53 | 55 | 1,000 | ‡N. Y.-Ok. O | 11-16 | ⅝ | 11-16 |
| 6,500 | Cum. P. & R | 13-16 | ⅞ | ⅞ | 4,000 | †‡Okla. Oil | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1,500 | ‡Elk B. Pet. | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 2,500 | †‡Do pf. | 56 | 52 | 56 |
| 4,500 | ‡E. O. & G., (a pros) | ¾ | ⅝ | 11-16 | 1,800 | Ok. P. & R. | 9½ | 9 | 9 |
| 1,000 | ‡Esm. O. Cp. | 1 3-16 | 1⅛ | 1 3-16 | 4,500 | ‡Do rights | ¾ | 9-16 | 11-16 |
| 600 | ‡Federal Oil | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 2,000 | †O'r O. & G. | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 100 | ‡Int. Pet'm. | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 1,900 | Osage-H. Oil | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| 1,000 | Ken. Oil, (a pros) | ¼ | 3-16 | ¼ | 4,700 | ‡Penn.-Ky. O | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| | | | | | 500 | ‡Sap. O. & R. | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| | | | | | 3,900 | Seq. O. & R. | 1 5-16 | 1¼ | 1 5-16 |
| | | | | | 1,000 | ‡Un. W. Oil | 9-16 | ½ | ½ |
| | | | | | 500 | ‡Victoria Oil, new stock | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| | | | | | 800 | ‡West. S. P. | 1 | 1 | 1 |

MINING STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,100 | Acme C. H. | 2¼ | 2 | 2 3-16 | 700 | †‡Mag'c Cop. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 500 | Al.-Brit. Col. Metals | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 1,950 | †Mag'e Cop. | 13-16 | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1,700 | Alaska M. C. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 3,000 | †‡Marsh M'g. | 15 | 14 | 14½ |
| 2,700 | †‡Al. Std. C. | 35 | 31 | 34 | —— | Mason Val. | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 2,200 | †‡Atlanta | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | 300 | †McKinley-D. | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1,025 | Big L. Cop. | *2⅛ | 2 | 2 | 3,000 | ‡Milford Cop | 1 3-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 |
| 3,400 | ‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.) | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | 2,900 | †‡Moh. C. Co | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 3,200 | †Bos. & Mon. | 58 | 56 | 58 | 2,700 | ‡Mojave T'n. | 13-16 | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1,500 | †‡Mother L. | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1,000 | Butte Det. | 7-16 | 7-16 | 7-16 | 1,300 | †‡N. H. M. | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1 1-16 |
| 4,700 | †‡Caledonia | 63 | 61 | 62 | 3,000 | †‡N. Z. & L. | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| 3,100 | ‡Cal. & Jer. | 1½ | 1 7-16 | 1½ | 400 | ‡N. Y. Zinc, (a pros) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 500 | Canada Cop. | 2 3-16 | 2 1-16 | 2 3-16 | 250 | Nicklas M'g. | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 |
| 5,000 | †Cashboy | 8 | 7½ | 8 | 1,000 | Nip. M. Co. | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 4,300 | ‡Coco R. M. | 1 1-16 | 1⅜ | 1 1-16 | 4,000 | ‡O. C., new, w. i. | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1 7-16 |
| 700 | Con. Ar. Sm. | 2¼ | 2 3-16 | 2¼ | 7,800 | †‡Fort. C. C. | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| 50 | Con. Cop. M. | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 300 | ‡Red W. M. | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | ‡Con. H'stead | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 3,500 | †Rex C. M'g. | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1,000 | Cres. Con. G. | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 1,100 | †‡Rich. Cop. | 56 | 54 | 54 |
| 1,000 | Crystal C. M. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 4,600 | †Rochester M | 51 | 50 | 50 |
| 5,000 | ‡Emma Con. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 300 | ‡Santa R. D. | 5-16 | 5-16 | 5-16 |
| 600 | †Gold. Con. | 53 | 52 | 52 | 1,000 | S. K. of A. | 7-16 | 7-16 | 7-16 |
| 2,000 | †‡Gold. Mer. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 200 | Stand. S.-L. | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 |
| 1,500 | ‡Greenm. M. | 13-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 | 500 | Stewart | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 25,000 | †Harg. Min. | 15 | 13 | 14 | 2,000 | †‡Success M. | 31 | 29 | 30 |
| 1,400 | Hecla Min. | 8 1-16 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 300 | Sup. Cop., (a pros) | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 400 | Hud. B. Z. M. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 400 | Tonopah Ext | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 900 | ‡Iron Blos. | 13-16 | ⅞ | 13-16 | 800 | Tri-Bullion | ¼ | 3-16 | 3-16 |
| 2,500 | ‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.) | 1½ | 1 7-16 | 1½ | 8,220 | ‡Trinity Cop. | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 2,500 | †‡Jim Butler | 75 | 74 | 75 | 4,000 | †‡Troy-A | 27 | 25 | 29 |
| 800 | Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.) | 5-16 | 5-16 | 5-16 | 1,900 | Un. Cop. M. | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 3,000 | †Jumbo Ext. | 32 | 31 | 32 | 1,000 | Un. M. of A. | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 |
| 2,200 | ‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.) | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 400 | †‡U. S. T'n. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 500 | Louis. Cons. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | U. G. M. Co. | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1,000 | †‡Lucky Girl | 15 | 15 | 15 | 1,040 | †‡Utah N. M. | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 100 | Magma Cop. | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 6,200 | †‡Utica M. | 25 | 23 | 24 |
| | | | | | 800 | †‡Verde Insp | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| | | | | | 1,500 | †West End C | 70 | 68 | 68 |
| | | | | | 3,000 | †Yer. M. Cop | 27 | 26 | 26 |

BONDS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | ‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i. | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | $5,000 | ‡Russ. Govt. new. 5½s | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 40,000 | ‡R. G. 6½s. | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | | | | | |

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Friday Standard Motors sold at 12.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

| INDUSTRIALS. | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. | Ask. | INDUSTRIALS. Continued. | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna c. of d. | 5¼ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | Man. Transit. | ⅝ | ¾ | ⅝ | ¾ |
| Am.-B. Mfg. | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | Mar. of Am. | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| Do pf. | 30 | 35 | 30 | 35 | Marlin Arms. | 94 | 100 | 94 | 100 |
| Am. Drug S. | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 | Mitchell Mot. | 41 | 50 | 41 | 50 |
| Am. Tin & T. | ½ | ¾ | ½ | ¾ | Motor Prod. | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Am. Stores | 34 | 36½ | 34 | 36½ | Nat. Auto Cp. | 15 | 25 | 15 | 25 |
| Do 1st pf. | 96 | 98 | 96 | 98 | N. Y. Trans. | 16½ | 17 | 16½ | 17 |
| Atlantic Steel | 135 | 150 | 135 | 150 | N. Y. Shipbg. | 44 | 46 | 44 | 46 |
| Am. Writ. P. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | Peerless T. M. | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| Boyd Motors | 3⅛ | 4 | 3⅛ | 4 | Poole Engine. | 75 | 90 | 75 | 90 |
| Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | Redden M. T. | 17½ | 20 | 17½ | 20 |
| Brit.-Am. T., Ord | 17½ | 18 | 17½ | 18 | Rep. Truck | 70 | 72 | 72 | 74 |
| Butter, Jud. | 63 | 65 | 63 | 65 | Do pf. | 93 | 95 | 93 | 95 |
| Can. Nat. Gas | ⅛ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | Smith, (A. O.) | 34 | 35½ | 34 | 35½ |
| Carbon Steel | 100 | 104 | 100 | 104 | Do pf. | 92 | 98 | 92 | 98 |
| Cen. Fdry. pf. | 51 | 54 | 51 | 54 | St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific | 82 | 84 | 32 | 34 |
| Chal. Motors | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | Stand. Motors | 11½ | 12 | 11½ | 12 |
| Charcoal Iron. | 8¾ | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | U. S. Aircraft | 6¾ | 7 | 6¾ | 7 |
| Charc'l I. pf. | 6 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | U. S. St'ship. | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| Chev. Motor | 91 | 94 | 91 | 94 | Todd Sh'yards | 82 | 84 | 82 | 84 |
| Cit. Ser. w. i. | 29¼ | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ | United Sugar. | 38 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ |
| Curtiss Aero. rights | 1¾ | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | Un. Zinc Sm. | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| Cramp Ship | 80 | 90 | 80 | 90 | West I. Syn. | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 |
| Curtiss A. pf. | 70 | 80 | 70 | 77 | Wright-M. pf. | 50 | 60 | 50 | 60 |
| Eastern Steel | 116 | 118 | 116 | 118 | Zinc Concent. | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Electric Gun | ¾ | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | OIL STOCKS. | | | | |
| Elite Plan S. | 1-16 | ⅛ | 1-16 | ⅛ | Am. Oil. N. B. | 43 | 44 | 43 | 44 |
| Free. T., new | 42½ | 44 | 43 | 45 | Houston Oil | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 |
| Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf. | .. | 103 | .. | 103 | Midw. Oil pf. | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| Grant M. Car. | 4½ | 5½ | 4½ | 5½ | N. Y.-Tex. Oil | 1¾ | 2 | 1¾ | 2 |
| Holly Sugar | 51 | 56 | 51 | 56 | Penn.-Wyo. | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Holly Sug. pf. | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 | Pierce Oil | 11½ | 12 | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| Hendee Mfg. | 27 | 31 | 27 | 31 | Sincl. Gulf C. | 25½ | 27 | 25½ | 27 |
| Int. A. & F. | 27½ | .. | 27½ | .. | Utah Petrol. | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Int. Trading | ¼ | ⅝ | ¼ | ⅝ | Vac. Gas-Oil | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| Int. Trad. pf. | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | MINING STOCKS. | | | | |
| Interc. Rubber | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | Big Jim | 11-16 | ¾ | 11-16 | ¾ |
| Kath. Bze. pf. | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 2½ | Booth | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Key. T. & R. | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | Butte-N. Y. | 1¼ | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ |
| Do pf. | 17¼ | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ | Carlisle Min. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Kresge | 97 | 102 | 97 | 102 | Great Bend | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Lake T. Boat 1st pf. | 8½ | 9½ | 8½ | 9½ | Magma Chief | ⅜ | ½ | ⅜ | ½ |
| L. Val. C. B. | 75 | 80 | 75 | 80 | Monitor Silv. | ½ | ¾ | ½ | ¾ |
| Lima Loco. | 54 | 57 | 54 | 57 | Silver Pick | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Lukens Steel | 42 | 47 | 42 | 47 | St. Nich. Zinc | 17 | 19 | 17 | 19 |
| Do 1st pf. | 102½ | 103½ | 102½ | 103½ | Wilbert Min. | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | BONDS. | | | | |
| | | | | | Beth. Steel 5s | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| | | | | | Cosden Oil 6s | 99 | 101 | 99 | 101 |
| | | | | | Pierce Oil 6s | 82 | 84 | 82 | 84 |

## OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145 | Atlantic Pet. | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 150 | M. & M. 1st Nat. Bank | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 24 | Con. Power | 112 | 111½ | 112 | 15 | Sapulpa | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 85 | Cos. Co. ctf. | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 60 | United Ry. | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 24 | Cos. O. & G. ctf. | 13½ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 25 | W., B. & Ann. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 6 | Do pf. ctf. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 25 | Wayland | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 50 | Davis, Ch. | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | | | | | |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | At. Char. 5s. | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | $3,000 | Ga. Carolina Northern 5s. | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 3,000 | Con. C. ref. 5s. '93 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 2,000 | Un. Rys. 4s. | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 2,000 | Elk. Cor. 6s. | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | |

BOSTON.

Mining.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | Allouez | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | 45 | North Butte | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 80 | Am. Zinc | 29½ | 29 | 29 | 70 | Old Dom'n | 57 | 56½ | 56¾ |
| 105 | Ariz. Com'l | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 5 | Osceola | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 50 | Cal. & Ariz. | 78 | 77½ | 77½ | 210 | Pond Creek | 25½ | 25 | 25 |
| 8 | Cal. & H. | 535 | 535 | 535 | 65 | Quincy | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 157 | Cop. Range | 60 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 490 | Shannon | 8¼ | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Davis-Daly | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 130 | St. M. Land | 78 | 77½ | 78 |
| 10 | East Butte | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 100 | Sup. & Bos. | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 290 | Island C'k | 70¾ | 70 | 70½ | 1,670 | Trinity | 8 | 6⅞ | 8 |
| 25 | Isle Royale | 31 | 31 | 31 | 50 | U. S. Smelt. | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 10 | May.-O. C. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 15 | Do pf. | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 36 | Mohawk | 81 | 80½ | 81 | 100 | Utah Metal | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 25 | Nipissing | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 75 | Wolverine | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |

Railroads.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Boston & A. | 155 | 155 | 155 | 1 | Boston & M. | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 12 | Boston & L. | 107 | 106 | 106 | 5 | West End | 49 | 49 | 49 |

Miscellaneous.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | A. A. Ch. pf. | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 5 | Nipe Bay S. | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| 100 | Am. P. Svc. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 810 | Reece B'hole | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 40 | Am. Sugar | 122½ | 122 | 122 | 213 | Swift | 154½ | 153¾ | 153¾ |
| 11 | Am. Wool. pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | 10 | Torrington | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ |
| 440 | A., G. & W. I. | 109 | 108 | 108 | 34 | United Fruit | 134½ | 134½ | 134½ |
| 10 | Edison | 181 | 181 | 181 | 1,162 | Un. Shoe M. | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 170 | Mass. Gas | 95 | 95 | 95 | 20 | Do pf. | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 25 | Do pf. | 76 | 76 | 76 | 100 | Ventura Oil | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Am. T. & T. 5s | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. E. Tel. 5s | 98 | 98 | 98 |

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | Am. Ship | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 15 | Mid. Util. pf. | 72 | 70½ | 70½ |
| 10 | Do pf. | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 10 | M. Ward pf. | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 20 | Booth F. new | 24 | 24 | 24 | 12 | Prest-O-Lite | 140 | 138 | 138 |
| 5 | Do pf. | 87 | 87 | 87 | 4 | Quaker O. pf. | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 5 | Do old | 115 | 115 | 115 | 251 | Do rights | 1-64 | 1-64 | 1-64 |
| 137 | Canal & Dk. | 55 | 55 | 55 | 239 | Sears-Roeb. | 170 | 168½ | 170 |
| 50 | Cudahy | 120 | 120 | 120 | 100 | Stew. Warn. | 66 | 65 | 65 |
| 99 | Com. Edison | 125 | 124 | 124 | 812 | Swift & Co. | 154 | 153 | 153 |
| 3 | Deere pf. | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 390 | Un. Carbide | 187¼ | 186 | 187 |
| 10 | Linde Air | 258 | 258 | 258 | 1,332 | Do rights | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 70 | Lindsay Lt. | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 50 | Un. Paperbd | 28 | 28 | 28 |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Wilson 1st 6s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Am. Gas | 107 | 106 | 107 | 520 | Phil. R. T. t. c. | 30¼ | 30⅛ | 30¼ |
| 40 | Lehigh Nav. | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 205 | Ton. Belm't | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝ |
| 12 | Lehigh Val. | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 248 | Ton. Mining | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 25 | L. V. Tr. pf. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 146 | Un. Gas Imp. | 78⅛ | 78 | 78 |
| 81 | Pennsylvania | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52⅝ | 376 | Union Trac. | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 30 | Phila. Elec. | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 1 | U. Co. N. J. | 216 | 216 | 216 |
| 60 | Phil. Co. pf. | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | | | | | |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | E. & Peo. 4s | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | $3,000 | Mar. St. El. 4s, reg. | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2,000 | Key. Tel. 1st 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 2,000 | Ph. El. 1st 5s. | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 5,000 | L. V. gen. 4½s. | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 1,000 | Stand. G. & E. 5s. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2,000 | Liberty Loan w. i. | 99 40-50 | 99 40-50 | 99 40-50 | | | | | |

## MUNITIONS STOCKS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. | | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna pf. | 50 | 58 | 54 | Colt's Arms | 106 | 115 | 106 |
| American Brass | 324 | 328 | 326 | Du Pont | 257 | 260 | 255 |
| Atlas Powder | 159 | 162 | 158 | Do old com. | 104 | 105 | 104 |
| Do pf. | 99 | 101 | 99 | Do deb. pf. | 99 | 101 | 100 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 124 | 127 | 124½ | Hercules Powder | 247 | 251 | 246 |
| Bliss | 500 | 550 | 500 | Do pf. | 116 | 120 | 116 |
| Do pf. | 73 | 78 | 73 | Niles-Bem't-Pond | 154 | 158 | 155 |
| Can. Explosives | 350 | 450 | 350 | Scovill Mfg. | .. | 630 | 630 |
| Do pf. | 104 | 110 | 104 | Winchester Arms | 1000 | 1200 | 1000 |

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. | | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Oil | 19 | 19¼ | 19 | Penn.-Mex. Fuel | 47 | 53 | 47 |
| Atlantic Refining | 930 | 950 | 930 | Prairie Oil & Gas | 500 | 510 | 500 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 410 | 440 | 410 | Prairie Pipe Line | 270 | 275 | 270 |
| Buckeye Pipe L. | 99 | 102 | 99 | Solar Refining | 330 | 340 | 350 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 390 | 410 | 390 | Southern Pipe Line | 195 | 200 | 195 |
| Colonial Oil | 50 | 70 | 50 | South. Penn. Oil | 290 | 295 | 290 |
| Continental Oil | 480 | 500 | 490 | So. W. Penn | 110 | 115 | 110 |
| Crescent Pipe L. | 38 | 40 | 38 | Stand. Oil of Cal. | 257 | 260 | 257 |
| Cumberland P. L. | 155 | 165 | 155 | Stand. Oil of Ind. | 750 | 760 | 750 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 205 | 210 | *205 | Stand. Oil of Kan. | 470 | 450 | 470 |
| Galena S. Oil | 147 | 150 | 147 | Stand. Oil of Ky. | 345 | 355 | 345 |
| Galena S. Oil pf. | 139 | 142 | 139 | Stand. Oil of Neb. | 500 | 520 | 500 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 209 | 213 | 209 | Stand. Oil of N. J. | 580 | 585 | 580 |
| Indiana Pipe L. | 96 | 99 | 96 | Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 280 | 285 | 280 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 13 | 13½ | 13 | Stand. Oil of Ohio | 430 | 440 | 430 |
| Nat. Transit | 14 | 16 | 14 | Swan & Finch | 100 | 115 | 100 |
| N. Y. Transit | 185 | 190 | 185 | Union Tank | 95 | 97 | 94 |
| Northern Pipe L. | 98 | 101 | 98 | Vacuum Oil | 355 | 365 | 355 |
| Ohio Oil | 343 | 347 | 340 | Washington Oil | 30 | 34 | 30 |

*Ex dividend.

## TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. | | Yesterday. Bid. | Ask. | Friday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cigar | 108 | 112 | 108 | MacAndrews & F. | 205 | 215 | 210 |
| Do pf. | 95 | 99 | 95 | Do pf. | 99 | 102 | 100 |
| Conley Foil | 250 | 325 | 250 | P. R.-Am. Tob. | 215 | 230 | 215 |
| J. S. Young | 160 | 170 | 160 | R. J. Reynolds | 520 | 560 | 530 |
| Do pf. | 105 | 110 | 106 | Do pf. | 112 | 113 | 112½ |

## BUSINESS RECORDS.

### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

**In Town.**

WIENER & SHORE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wiener & Shore, Inc., dealer in feathers, flowers, and novelties, 21 West Third Street, by the following creditors: Regenbogen & Gross, $135; M. & H. Orgel, $136; Birnbaum Brothers, $159; Kivowitz & Pedover, $51 and Simon Wasserman, $28.

ABRAHAM J. GOLDSTEIN, a builder, 632 West 152d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $62,503, and no assets. Among the largest creditors, whose claims are all for guarantee of indebtedness of the Gingold Realty Company, of which the petitioner owned 70 shares, are V. F. Bernesser, $14,854; Bartolicius Star Iron Works Company, $5,000; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, $5,555, and William H. Dewey, $4,410.

MAY BLANCHE REINOLD, in business under the style of "Blanche," gowns and millinery, 20 East Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,843 and assets of $20,350, the principal item of which is stock, $18,000.

HARRY ARONSON, a real estate broker, 200 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,628 and no assets.

SARAH GANS, housewife, residing at 234 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,352 and no assets.

NATHAN THUMAN, a fire insurance broker, 820 Dawson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,321 and assets of $12,923, consisting of accounts receivable.

JAMES J. FERO, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Arthur B. Gotthold receiver for James J. Fero, Inc., dealer in automobile tires, &c., 792 Seventh Avenue, in $20,000 bond.

ABE LEVIN, doing business as the Imperial Silk Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $173,963 and assets of $90,707. Among the largest creditors are Samuel Eiseman & Co., $5,004; Rusch & Co., $9,000, and Fry & Friedsam, $2,000.

JOHN E. SWENSON, 98 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $6,943.36; assets, $2,594.79.

### JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

**In New York County.**

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Allen, Charles W.—P. C. Anderson...$1,055.41
Bostwick, Catherine M.—R. Bernstein et al. ... 1,014.51
Benedetto, Clark & Nugent, Inc.—V. Lanza et al. ... 217.41
Cottone, Carlo—Weber McLaughlin Co. ... 176.98
Craigie & Co., Ltd.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, Inc. .. 563.77
Coyle, Peter J., and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c. .... 500.00
Cohen, Samuel—Peoples' Bank and Trust Co. ... 1,989.56
Dempsey, James H.—Naylor & Newton ... 207.35
Ewing, John K. M.—R. T. Martinsen, ... 134.56
Emerson, Casper, Jr.—M. Brayer..... 112.40
Ferguson, George—New York Sample Furniture Co. ... 261.22
Glenmore Milford Co.—I. Grossman.. 5,296.91
Gibbons, James F. and Matthew—Aetna Life Insurance Co. ... 132.46
Gere, Harry G.—H. A. Demarest...... 232.62
Gans, Sarah—A. A. Alexander...... 1,743.27
Greulich, L. John—M. J. Kraus & Co. ... 1,589.73
Hopewell Building Co., Inc.—Sargent & Co. ... 112.89
Isman, Celia—F. Davin et al.......... 3,951.70
Janney, Samuel—W. Sturdevant......... 190.81
Kaiser, Wolf S.—R. Reis............ 161.71
Korn, Paul—Indian Refining Co......... 104.56
Lowenstein, Lillie, or Lillie Loewenstein, and Louis Lowenstein, or Loewenstein—J. P. Smith et al. ... 912.09
Optigraph Film Corp.—M. F. McGunnigle ... 208.40
Porkowski, Julius—C. P. Leggett...... 287.92
Reed, Charles M.—Blue Valley Butter Co. ... 100.32
Rosenstein, Arthur B.—M. Baer et al.. 209.24
Rosenblum, Anna, and Lee Brode—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. ... 112.41
Richardson, A. Frank—F. J. Fleck..... 176.26
Rochester, Richmond—J. Milton Hagy Waste Works ... 1,061.15
Schultz, George—Northern Grain Co.... 174.06
Saltzman, Isaac—W. T. Harding...... 758.24
Schlossman, Sam—M. Lindenbaum..... 169.10
Schoolfield, Chas. B.—Major Taylor & Co. ... 103.91
Sommers, Edw. H.—Butler Bros....... 459.83
Schlessel, Saml.—Feldrick-Masur-Brooks Co., Inc. ... 146.62
Tagufilm Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc.—Johnston Export Pub. Co. ... 200.10
Unity Sales Corp.—P. C. Anderson..... 534.06
Willis, Chas. G.—M. Stabinsky........ 156.68
Ward, Chas. M.—Park & Tilford........ 127.56
Weiner, Samuel—J. Hanauer.......... 235.81

**In Bronx County.**

Cleverdon, Robert N.—J. B. Roberts & Co. ... $1,009.43
Dubrin, Alexander E.—G. C. Hillman, Jr. 18.32
Freeman, Samuel—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co. ... 310.66
Gerken, Bernet C.—S. Altman......... 272.46
Heller, Morris—Ayer Bldg. Corp....... 57.72
Kelly, Timothy J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.. 16.03
Lacoff, Sophie—Same................ 38.26
Lynch, Mary E.—E. Lifshitz........... 82.62
Morris, Celia—Art Waist Co., Inc...... 423.91

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

**In New York County.**

Balabanoglon, Theodore P., and Julius Nahoum—S. C. Christides, June 12, 1917 ... $273.13
Bement, William P., Arthur E. Weil, and Penn Co. for Ins. on Lives and Granting Annuities—H. Comins, June 29, 1916 ... 102.42
Dunn, Joseph A.—C. S. Hunter, Nov. 16, 1916 ... 348.72
Hanan, Alfred P., Jr.—L. C. Phipps, Nov. 20, 1916 ... 443.16
Kessler, David—J. Adelman, Oct. 8, 1914 ... 534.67
Martyn, Theresa—Bamburger-Stern Co., May 11, 1917 ... 2,913.12
Nahoum, Julius—E. Soter, April 5, 1916 162.21
O'Connell, Nellie—J. M. Scoble, May 11, 1915 ... 150.00
Strassbourger, Lionel—A. Cooper, July 13, 1917 ... 980.88
Wall Bond and Mortgage Co.—A. Socolof, Aug. 14, 1913 ... 182.36

**In Bronx County.**

Squtociarini, Nicola and Rosa—A. J. Rasma, Jan. 17, 1917 ... $139.13
Same—L. Tomasino, Jan. 17, 1917 ... 139.13


# BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$10,000 PER ANNUM for BROAD MINDED EXECUTIVE. $10,000 TO $20,000 INVESTMENT.

WE HAVE AN ACTIVE POSITION ON OUR DIRECTORATE FOR A SOUND AND LIBERAL-MINDED BUSINESS MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND WIDE EXPERIENCE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE POSITION, IT IS ESSENTIAL WE APPOINT A MAN OF WELL BALANCED AND MATURE JUDGMENT, AND THEREFORE PREFER TO CONSIDER APPLICANT WHOSE AGE IS BETWEEN 40 AND 50 YEARS.

THE SALARY IS $5,000 PER ANNUM, AND SPECIAL MINIMUM ANNUAL PARTICIPATION OF $5,000.

ABSOLUTELY NO INTERVIEW GRANTED UNLESS SATISFACTORY BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CREDENTIALS CAN BE SUBMITTED.

THE SUCCESSFUL APPLICANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAKE A SECURED INVESTMENT OF FROM $10,000 TO $20,000. B 28 TIMES.

BUSINESS MAN OF ABILITY, INTELLIGENCE, WITH $25,000, TO BUY OUT THE INTEREST OF RETIRING PARTNER IN A WELL RATED PROMINENT WHOLESALE JOBBING BUSINESS ON BROADWAY, WHO WISHES TO RETIRE ON ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL LARGE INTERESTS REQUIRING HIS ATTENTION IN CANADA; BUSINESS DOUBLED ITS CAPITAL OF $25,000 IN 1½ YEARS; EXCELLENT FUTURE FOR A PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH A GOOD DRAWING ACCOUNT ASSURED; FULL PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST; NO BROKERS. Y 350 TIMES ANNEX.

PLANT OUT OF TOWN.

UP-TO-DATE WAIST PLANT, 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 42 MACHINES, INCLUDING A COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, PLENTY OF HELP, LABOR CHEAP, FACTORY 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION, GOOD SHIPPING FACILITIES, GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR COTTON WAIST MANUFACTURER. ADDRESS J 102 TIMES.

WANTED—A DEPARTMENT STORE. A Cheyenne, Wyoming, man now in this city says Cheyenne is growing fast and needs a first-class department store, having none at all; he says it is a first-class opening; H. P. Hynds is going to build a five-story block, 66x132, on the site of the old Inter-Ocean Hotel on Capital Av.; he might be induced, this man says, to construct it for department store purposes. If interested write Mr. Hynds, Cheyenne, Wyo., at once.

A RARE CHANCE. Complete firebrick manufacturing plant, within twenty miles of New York City, consisting of about thirty acres of good clay lands, with an unlimited supply of clay, machinery, complete with inclosed dryer, with 45,000 daily capacity, steam shovel, steam pumps, buildings and equipments; now in operation; will be sold outright at a great sacrifice; inspection by appointment only; no agents. H. O., 215 Times Downtown.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Am desirous of negotiating with party or parties to manufacture and market one of the biggest money-making articles ever invented; an automatic lacing device, cheaply made, to take the place of hooks and eyes, buttons and lacings on all kinds of garments, gloves, shoes, leggings, corsets, curtains, &c.; strong patents recently granted. For demonstration and particulars address E 483 Times Annex.

SALES AGENT AND MANAGER, 35, hustler, successful; have own selling force and offices; well equipped to properly represent manufacturer or other business requiring representation in New Jersey; present manufacturer may discontinue producing. Y 379 Times Annex.

Stock salesman for New York and vicinity to place securities of large corporation; fast-selling proposition; high commissions; entirely new plan, offers speculative profits with investment secured by deeds to land. Gulf Sulphur Company, M. A. Mansbach, General Agent, 66 Broadway, New York.

Silk M'f'g, Converting, and Jobbing.—Thoroughly experienced, practical textile man, conversant with all departments, including selling, seeks connection with private party or concern who will make substantial investment in silk piece goods business. A 158 Times.

Successful New York manufacturer with an open record of 25 years of steady progress seeks an equal partner who will invest $25,000 for a purpose of expansion and development; business incorporated and bearing strictest investigation. A. G. W., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Lawyer, 40, thorough business experience, financially responsible, seeks commercial enterprise or responsible partnership, brokerage, export, city representative, agency, or enterprise where responsibility, ability is required; bank, commercial reference. B 227 Times Downtown.

CATCHY NAME AND SLOGAN. Brief, simple, appropriate; staple food product, with big field; started on shoe string; fair distribution already; few thousands will lead to large success eventually; money under your own control. J 547 Times Downtown.

Hotel on Long Island for sale at great sacrifice, owing to ill health; old established transient and commercial; open all year; near new military camp, bringing large additional business; last year's profits over $6,000; parties with $7,000 cash can have particulars. Y 368 Times Annex.

Bank teller, 28 years of age, will invest in stock of a bank in a growing town, where services can be utilized as officer or teller; ten years' experience; excellent recommendations. V 95 Times.

AEROPLANE corporation, constructing according Government requirements, requires additional capital to enlarge; exceptional opportunity for small investors. J 311 Times Downtown.

Have device for protection of vessels against the torpedoes and mines; require partner with ample funds for the manufacture and sale of same. Parties interested kindly address A. T., 3,525 Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Capable manufacturer to take place of a retiring partner; some investment, but may consider the right man who is able and willing to earn his interest. Y 346 Times Annex.

Two highly successful salesmen, over ten years with one firm and large clientele in real estate business, wants partner with $10,000; investment secured; success certain. A 134 Times.

Multigraph business, fully equipped, well known, long established, profitable; large list customers and prospects; unusual opportunity; $1,100 cash, $1,300 easy terms. A 90 Times Downtown.

Commercial Employment Agency, high-class clientele, profit $250 monthly proven; bargain, account other interests; opportunity for hustler; strictest investigation invited. Kraemer, 1,476 Broadway.

Theatre owner, operator, and film exporter would like partner with $10,000 to enlarge business; exceptional opportunity; bank, business references, required and given. E 457 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTOR.—A big man for a big job wanted; unusual opportunity for one who knows "big game." Communications held strictly confidential. E 471 Times Annex.

Machinery and fixtures, comprising complete plant of dress manufacturers, for sale. Write for appointment or particulars, Mahler & Wolfe, 340 Hudson Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

A responsible party can secure a guaranteed yearly income of $2,500 on investment of $4,000; old-established business. "Established," 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

With travel abroad curtailed, have proposition for developing Florida land; understand development thoroughly; need financial assistance. E 484 Times Annex.

Man with $5,000 offered exceptional opportunity to acquire half interest in paying business about to start. B 216 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer desires $25,000 additional capital to increase business; established 10 years, with best references; can use a good, active man with capital. V 35 Times.

Manufacturing business requires honest partner with capital; old established; mercantile rated; am carrying whole responsibility; exceptional. Y 333 Times Annex.

Interest in an aeroplane now under construction for $3,500; money to be used to complete machine. B 1 Times.

Hair dressing establishment offers window and store space, high-class ladies' business, Broadway, beginning Sept. 1. V 47 Times.

$2,500 will purchase one-half interest in going mail-order business. Y 335 Times Annex.

Musical comedy, booked solid, circuit reputation attraction; requires capital. V 157 Times.

Stock salesman having large clientele wishes to connect with party or concern having good stock proposition. A 139 Times.

Big Opportunity—Trucking business, 3 horses, rigging, $1,660; good-will, $1,500; sacrifice, $1,250. Conklin, 128 Bank St.

Toilet articles, established, best shops, high class, mail order, cheap. E 386 Times Downtown.

Companies Organized and Financed.—Bank reference. Address, giving particulars, B., care of Wall Street Review, 44 Broad St.

SECURITY SALESMAN, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Y 329 Times Annex.

TRACTOR PROBLEM SOLVED. Patent just issued.

Read article in June 27th Outlook by Theodore H. Price on tractor needs. I have his seven good reasons, augmented by several more better reasons. One of which is that the power question is solved because it used the Ford chassis complete resting on my attachment. Will sell half interest at a reasonable price, provided additional capital is provided for manufacturing. Excellent opportunity for any town wanting a large factory. Sample tractor for demonstration. Operated by one man. Simple and effective, it can be marketed quickly and should have the co-operation of the Government for getting materials.

J. W. FREEMAN, 79 East Chestnut St., Columbus Ohio. Room 18.

An exceptional opportunity is open to a man with a clean record, a business head, and moderate capital to become associated as Secretary with an oil producing and refining company that is destined to be one of the largest and most prosperous oil-producing companies in America. Please do not reply unless you have the business capacity to learn the oil business and the disposition and ability to become a real factor in a successful operating company. Address E. C., 80 Times.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED. $25,000 TO INVEST.

Active business man, age 38, unusually wide experience as owner for 10 years of own business, recently sold, will invest $25,000 (more or less as proposition warrants) in growing business, showing progress and possibilities. Call McAlpin Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 to 5. A. B. Roe.

KNITTING MILL FOR SALE. An eight-set underwear mill for sale; property consists of 100 H. P. water and 150 H. P. steam; entire outfit for making fleece and flat goods; help conditions good, as in the vicinity are a dozen mills running night and day; property could not be replaced for $300,000; for sale for $100,000, half of which can remain on bond and mortgage. TROY KNITTING CO., 432 River St., Troy, N. Y.

FINANCIAL MAN WANTED.—One who, with all assistance on hand, can secure additional capital to $15,000 I have already spent to complete my proposition (now a commercial enterprise) of merit that can stand any investigation. Details on personal interview to such party only who can create confidence in me and whom I judge to be of calibre large enough to want as an associate in a gigantic enterprise. E 470 Times Annex.

ASSOCIATE WITH $5,000 TO $15,000 Wanted for attractive business proposition, acting as Treasurer of close corporation. Money invested goes into treasury for expansion and development purposes under investor's control. Large profits and success assured. Experience unnecessary. Highest references furnished and full investigation courted. Advertisers have invested like amount, and are reputable, experienced business men. Triflers save postage. V 96 Times.

An exceptional opportunity for big investor to join others in underwriting syndicate in building of wooden ships for commercial purposes; property now being expanded to meet the extraordinary conditions now existing in this industry. Particulars from Principal, V 139 Times.

$6,400 investment will buy established staple light manufacturing business, located downtown, New York, free of incumbrances, together with equity in my private residence, located Montclair, N. J., 40 minutes from New York, finest residential section; compelled to sacrifice; fullest investigation courted. J 354 Times Downtown.

Fifth Avenue dressmaker, with A1 clientele, retiring from business, offers for sale her stock, fixtures, and good-will, and would aid purchaser in getting started. For appointment telephone 6235 Plaza, between 11 and 3. None but responsible principals need respond.

Strong and active sales organization with big New York City headquarters wants an exclusive line in Greater New York; ready to aid in carrying out comprehensive sales campaign on any article or copyright of merit. R. A. Messer, Y. M. C. A., Yonkers, N. Y.

"MOLYBDENITE." I want to buy a well-developed Molybdenite mine, purchase to be made outright or handled on royalty basis. In replying give full details as to location, development, and terms of purchase. Address V 125 Times.

Established manufacturing business, toy and novelty line, with steady customers, plenty orders for immediate and future deliveries, needs additional capital; active young man or lady with $10,000 capital can buy interest in concern; $200,000 business yearly. Write, Wharton, 550 West 144th St. N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.—LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, PATENTED AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY; GREAT DEMAND; EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. B 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Millinery man wanted by 5th Av. wholesale and retail ladies' hat manufacturer, established 15 years; selling best trade everywhere; free of debts; $5,000, with services, buys half interest; desire increase output; investigate opportunity. A 136 Times.

$50,000 additional working capital wanted by a successful corporation; holds a monopoly on special machinery patents; consolidations with good financial concerns or organizer considered; references exchanged. Address Opportunity, 1917 Times.

CAPITAL enlisted for manufacturing, industrial, mining and other legitimate propositions through sales of stocks and bonds on commission; established 1894. R. M. WIERS & CO., 115 Broadway, New York.

Wanted, gentleman with $10,000 to become Treasurer of an aeroplane corporation already established, but in need of funds to take advantage of present conditions. Y 323 Times Annex.

For Rent.—Good-will to be bought; commercial garage; one of the largest and best paying propositions in New York City. For particulars, write only, C. S., 2,711 Broadway.

Must be sold to settle estate, established country store, business $50,000 yearly, Central New York, big bargain. Reed Company, Room E, Empire Hotel, New York City.

For sale, a high-class ladies' wearing apparel French shop in select location; stock, fixtures, and long lease; unusual opportunity. Phone 2382 Plaza, or write J 68 Times.

Department store, (New York,) establishing branches, needs additional capital and experienced managers; long established; very successful. F 207 Times Downtown.

Immediate financing wanted; take over out of town department store doing $300,000 annually; about $50,000 needed. V 146 Times.

Man of sound business experience desires partnership in established business; will invest $10,000 and services for half interest; state nature of business. A 154 Times.

ATTENTION!—For latest very valuable electric invention, enormous profit assured, wanted, partner with $6,000 and up. A 180 Times.

Faithful, reliable partner required in my well-known business; moneymaker, substantial, attractive; investment required; references. Y 332 Times Annex.

Successful poultryman, owns large farm, 900 layers, seeks capital to enlarge, or will sell half interest; pay 20 per cent. or more. Shady Knoll Farm, Nassau, N. Y.

READY TO MARKET NEW NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE; U. S. REGISTERED; WANT MONEY INTEREST TO LAUNCH; BIG PROPOSITION. WRITE B 54 TIMES.

Woodworking factory, executing interior and furniture, desires connection with reliable house for mutual benefit. L. L., 837 Washington Av.

PHILADELPHIA man of wide experience is looking to represent an established manufacturer. Address Box 148, Philadelphia.

For Sale.—High-class Jewish boarding house in west nineties; fully equipped; all rooms rented. B 40 Times.

Salesman wanted with $1,000 to join me in paying business; big profits; address, with reference, B 47 Times.

For Sale—First-class mineral water plant and route in Brooklyn. John J. O'Brien, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Wanted to buy small wholesale bakery outside New York City. V 173 Times.

Accountant, systematizer, and general office manager wishes to invest, with services; state particulars. B 226 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted by large phonograph shop; full particulars on application; must have capital. E 378 Times Downtown.

Capital raised quickly for legitimate propositions by experienced stock salesman. A 177 Times.

Patent, just granted on universal household article of good commercial value. B. Richard, 693 Broadway.

We will buy any kind salable merchandise in any quantity anywhere in United States for cash. B 51 Times.

Wanted, $4,000 capital; established business; salary $25 weekly and profits. B 41 Times.

Drug store for sale; oldest established west side; cause illness. V 103 Times.

CAPITAL. STRAUSS & CO., INC., 50 Broad St., New York City. Phone Broad 7156-7-8-9. We are prepared to finance and develop a sound industrial proposition or handle a stock or bond issue of merit. Send for particulars.

WOODWORKING PLANT, SPECIALIZING TALKING MACHINES. Exceptional opportunity for practical woodworker or corporation to purchase going concern; completely equipped, finest machinery, valuable orders. Unlimited prospects. Fifteen thousand dollars. Owner might remain, keeping half share if affiliated with proven successful production manager or party willing finance big development. Enormous sales assured if scientifically advertised. A 9 Times.

A young man with export and general merchandise knowledge, well able to finance himself, speaking French, German and English, desires to communicate with firms looking for European fields after the war; references given and demanded. V 163 Times.

Business man, with first-class connections in Italy, would like to hear from industrial concerns desiring to establish export trade to that country and agencies of agricultural implements, tractors, gasoline motors, marine motors, automobiles, bathroom supplies, electrical appliances, raw materials; send catalogues, prices, conditions, for appointment personal interview to A. C., care York Printing Co., 108 Park Row, New York City.

MANAGER WANTED. One with experience in either the typewriter or phonograph business; must invest at least $5,000; this money will be fully secured and will draw 10 per cent. on the investment; this amount can be withdrawn at the option of the investor; this is a lifetime opportunity for an industrious, energetic and capable man to realize profitable returns; principals only. B 52 Times Downtown.

Advertising man, very successful, exceptional training and experience, now advertising manager for large Southern department store, desires Northern connections immediately, and will be in New York this week for interview. Address J 119 Times.

We are about to open an office in Havana, Cuba, for the sale of machinery; we are desirous of making connections for this territory with representative American machinery manufacturers; the manager of the Havana office will be a member of the firm and has had a selling experience of 25 years in Cuba and South America, representing at various times some of the largest manufacturers in this country. F 223 Times Downtown.

Principal with $60,000; join me and control manufacturing business now operating at rate of $500,000 annual sales; large orders; splendid profits; factories perfectly equipped; returns begin at once; money secured and under control of investor; desire investigation by man of sterling integrity and business experience; positively no brokers. V 134 Times.

If you have $2,500 to $5,000 to invest, you are offered an opportunity to get in on the ground floor of a motor truck distributing proposition covering the States of New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Connecticut; will stand rigid investigation. Address F. S. Corlew, 42 West 62d St. Telephone Columbus 1028.

Hardware business, expanding and enlarging at new location, offers safe and excellent opportunity for $25,000 investment, with or without services; large, paying business of highest standing, established for many years; business records and statements open for thorough investigation. Hardware, A 135 Times.

A TRULY SPLENDID OFFER. Inventor and patentee, extremely needful device, desires to meet honorable capitalists to form a standard corporation; investment will bring large profits; demand will be enormous; details and demonstration at personal interview; only principals need communicate. V 92 Times.

Exceptional opportunity is offered to man with business experience in an old established mercantile business; $6,000, with active services, required; satisfactory drawing account; investment fully secured; reference required. Experience, 77 Times.

Have funds to invest in good going enterprise where additional capital is required, either in handling existing business or to promote growth; only existing projects will be entertained; state full particulars. Address Investor, Box 94 Times.

Opportunity unparalleled, investment long-established custom dress, waist, suit shop, 5th Av. district; high-class trade; would combine with practical ladies' tailor; sub leases pay rent; $5,000 to $10,000 required. J 28 Times.

OPPORTUNITY! $2,000 will bring into my control balance of stock of $75,000 corporation; valuable assets; established business. Are you willing to supply the money on a fifty-fifty basis? Big profits. D 495 Times Annex.

$5,000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST. Real live, successful business man, A1 salesman, age 37, is looking for opportunity to invest, with services; bona fide proposition only considered; highest references. V 50 Times.

Opportunity for investment in proposition now being investigated by War Department; machine is working and promises to revolutionize underground excavation; protected by U. S. and foreign patents. Address Y 371 Times Annex.

A manufacturer can employ me to further develop new propelling device for airplanes, submarines, &c.; the device automatically stabilizes the craft, uses no planes or blades, but harnesses a common direct force. Chas. R. Zickler, Yonkers.

Additional capital required by manufacturer of standard boiler equipment; 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock with bonus of common stock; will stand rigid investigation. H. E. Pfeffer, Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Exceptional retail selling space in the upper 5th Av. district is offered to a concern handling the highest class ready-to-wear ladies' garments. Address A. C., Box 17 Times.

For Sale—A well-established camera store in a high-class neighborhood; Eastman, Ansco agencies; excellent opportunity for party wishing to do commercial work. Universal, 154 East 188th St.

Active salesman as partner, with about $5,000, in established jobbing business, toilet articles and novelties; retiring partner will leave some capital in the business. J 355 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Controlling interest in the leading spring water company in city of over 100,000 in New England. For particulars address Y 374 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Well-established dry goods trade paper, yielding good profit; can be secured at a sacrifice figure. Address Box J 121 Times.

Established firm, with downtown offices and sales force, desires to handle account of manufacturer; will devote entire time to right proposition. B 232 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers having capacity contracts in another line will sell established, profitable business in high-grade patented office devices below its value. V 170 Times.

Wanted, accounts chemical allied lines, established trade; New York office. V 106 Times.

An energetic woman to invest $300 in underwear shop and work there on salary; good chance. D 445 Times Annex.

Established brokerage business wanted; give details first letter. A 168 Times.

Growing business requires partner; must have brains and ability. A 165 Times.

Stock salesman open for real proposition. V 143 Times.

Will invest $5,000-$10,000 in well-established business only. B 53 Times.

Business Notices.

PATENTS. Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinions as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C. NEW YORK OFFICES, Dept. 89, WOOLWORTH BLDG. Phone Barclay 6171.

Patents, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

CENTREBOARD SAILBOAT WANTED. Sloop or yawl about 30 feet long; give full description and photograph, state where boat can be seen, and quote price delivered West End, Long Island Sound. S. H. J., V 148 Times.

Second-hand water wagon, without sprinkler, wanted for use with concrete mixer, steam shovel, &c. Charles A. Mann Realty Corporation, 505 5th Av., New York.

SHORT TERM SECURITIES

A list of attractive issues will be sent on request.

Yields are about 4.40% to 6.00%.

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Through sale of new Common Stock $2,000,000 additional cash equity has just been placed behind the Preferred.

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Earnings on current business reported sufficient to cover preferred dividends ten times over.

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BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.
A SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Dept. A, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

LIBERTY BONDS accepted at 103, for limited amount Steel bonds bearing 6 per cent. V 24 Times.

# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

### Rails Advance—Bank Statement in New Form Shows Big Decrease in Reserves.

The outstanding movement on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was the strength in the rails, which advanced strongly on rather moderate buying induced by the uncertainties which confront practically all of the industrial companies. Traders took a more favorable view of the rails than they have held in recent months on the theory that rates cannot be lowered any by executive acts, while the return of peace would undoubtedly mean a continuance of present heavy traffic with a possible decrease in many important items of operating expense. On the rise yesterday Atchison profited 5¾, Baltimore & Ohio 1¾, Canadian Pacific 3, Chesapeake & Ohio 1¾, Rock Island 1¾, Lehigh Valley 1¼, New York Central and New Haven 1½, Norfolk & Western 1¾ and Reading 1⅝. The industrials were irregular, with most issues showing some recovery from the lower levels established on Friday. Steel common opened at 122, with an overnight loss of ⅞, and closed at 123. Crucible sold off 1¼ and Maxwell 2¼, but most of the other stocks which were weak in the previous session made up part of their losses under the more favorable influences at work yesterday.

There are so many puzzling factors confronting a trader who tries to forecast probable developments that he has to be prepared to shift sides frequently to avoid being ruined by his own calculations, upset as they are by kaleidoscopic changes both at home and abroad. Peace talk had not been much of a factor in the market since the entrance of this country into the war until the vague reports at the close of the week indicated a growing sentiment against the von Bethmann Hollweg policy in Germany. The report that the Kaiser had abdicated received more attention on the Cotton Exchange than on the Stock Exchange. There was a movement discernible yesterday toward the stocks of companies which would be benefited by the ending of the war. If the coming of peace were to mean the instant abandonment of the excess profits tax and governmental price fixing it might mean larger earnings for many companies which have benefited largely from war business. The steel and copper industries, for example, have enough business in sight with the world at peace to offset advantages that would pass with the cessation of war needs.

The bank statement was again a victim of bookkeeping changes which distorted its showing. The excess reserves reported in the actual statement declined $2,398,000, bringing the item down to $26,000,000 as against $278,000,000 last week, and the previous low for the year of $41,827,000. Under the new ruling the banks reserves in their own vaults are not included. These amounted on Saturday to $110,000,000, which, added to the excess reported, would have made the reduction from the previous week $132,000,000. The Federal Government withdrew approximately $100,000,000 last week from the member banks.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 3¼Last |
| Low | 3Renewals |

**Time Loans.**

MIXED COLLAT'L ALL INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty days | 3¾@4 | Sixty days | 4¼@4½ |
| Ninety days | 4 @4¼ | Ninety days | 4½@4¾ |
| Four months | 4¼@4½ | Four months | 4¾@5 |
| Five months | 4¼@4½ | Five months | 4¾@5 |
| Six months | 4¼@4½ | Six months | 4¾@5 |

**Bank Acceptances.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days | 3⅝@3¾ |
| Not eligible, 60 to 90 days | 3¾@4¼ |

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | 4½ |
| 4 to 6 months | 4¼@4½ |

Other Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 to 6 months | 5@5¾ |

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Range of Rates.**

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.7560 | $4.7500 | $4.7560 | ... |
| Cables | 4.76⅛ | 4.76⅛ | 4.76⅛ | ... |
| France— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.75⅞ | 5.75⅝ | 5.75⅝ | —00⅛ |
| Cables | 5.74⅞ | 5.74⅝ | 5.74⅝ | —00⅛ |
| Rubles— | | | | |
| Demand | 23.40 | 23.40 | 23.40 | ... |
| Cables | 23.50 | 23.40 | 23.50 | —.05 |

**Closing Rates.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | 4.7560 | 4.76⅛ |
| 5.1823 Paris | 5.75⅝ | 5.74⅝ |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 63.25 | 63.35 |
| Peking | 98.25 | 98.35 |
| Shanghai | 92.875 | 93.00 |
| 19.295 Greece | 19.80 | 19.90 |
| 40.10 Holland | 41.15¾ | 41.21¼ |
| 32.44 India— | | |
| Bombay | 32.75 | 33.00 |
| Calcutta | 32.75 | 33.00 |
| 5.1826 Italy | 7.25 | 7.21¾ |
| 49.84 Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 51.00 | 51.12½ |
| Yokohama | 51.00 | 51.12½ |
| 50.00 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| 51.85 Russia | 23.45 | 23.55 |
| 26.79 Scandinavia— | | |
| Copenhagen | 29.00 | 29.20 |
| Stockholm | 31.00 | 31.25 |
| Christiania | 29.40 | 29.60 |
| 19.295 Spain | 22.95 | 23.10 |
| South America— | | |
| Buenos Ayres | 26.87½ | 27.00 |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 43.875 | 44.00 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 4.67 | 4.63 |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers— 60 Days. | 90 Days. | Commercial— 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.71¼ | $4.69½ | $4.71¼ | $4.69¼ |

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House Exchanges, $892,206,092; balance, $58,166,003; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,278,713; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,147,054.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.0875@$5 premium.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 40¼d, off ⅛d; in New York, 79⅝c, off 1⅝c; Mexican dollars, 62⅝c.

## WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

| | In New York. | Total U. S. |
|---|---|---|
| 1917. | | |
| July 14 | $3,728,627,049 | $5,978,914,173 |
| July 7 | 3,515,063,635 | 5,686,019,492 |
| June 30 | 3,507,556,003 | 5,856,589,670 |
| June 23 | 3,569,540,959 | 5,961,158,231 |
| 1916. | | |
| July 15 | $2,952,474,164 | $4,889,953,810 |
| July 8 | 2,625,363,692 | 4,404,014,691 |
| July 1 | 2,993,869,228 | 4,772,691,776 |
| June 24 | 2,628,507,264 | 4,444,180,980 |

## EARNINGS.

**Public Utilities.**

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. reports for the six months ended June 30: Surplus after charges, amounting to $19,565,905, an increase of $424,822 over the corresponding period of 1916; dividends paid during this period amounted to $15,000,000, against $15,425,098 in 1916.

THE BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM, comprising the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and associated companies in the United States, not including connected independent or sub-license companies, reports for the five months ended May 31, surplus, after charges, amounting to $23,975,594, an increase of $440,085 over the corresponding period of 1916.

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for March:

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total tr. rev. | $2,419,666 | $1,924,228 | $495,438 |
| Total op. revs. | 2,536,400 | 2,021,401 | 515,148 |
| Net op. revs. | 287,695 | 386,521 | *98,825 |
| Oper. income | 244,930 | 353,876 | *108,946 |
| Jan. 1 to March: | | | |
| Total tr. rev. | 6,351,229 | 4,958,628 | 1,382,601 |
| Total op. revs. | 6,649,767 | 5,214,949 | 1,434,818 |
| Net op. revs. | 297,981 | 518,448 | *220,466 |

*Decrease.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 379,310 | 145,507 | 424,952 |
| Year to date | 107,716,980 | 90,139,217 | 67,968,273 |

| Bid. | Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29¼ | 29½ | 700 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 29¼ | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | +¼ |
| 90¼ | 91¼ | 400 | Am. Beet Sugar | 90 | 90¼ | 90 | 90¼ | ... |
| 48½ | 48¾ | 800 | Am. Can | 48½ | 48¾ | 48½ | 48¾ | ... |
| 106 | 107 | 100 | Am. Can pf | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | ... |
| 75¼ | 76½ | 1,200 | Am. Car & Fdry | 75 | 76 | 75 | 76 | +⅞ |
| 13¼ | 13¾ | 700 | Am. H. & Leather | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | —⅛ |
| 60 | 60½ | 6,000 | Am. International | 58¾ | 61 | 58¾ | 60 | +2¼ |
| 24½ | 24¾ | 100 | Am. Linseed | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | +½ |
| 71 | 72 | 1,100 | Am. Locomotive | 71 | 72 | 71 | 71 | +½ |
| 102 | 103 | 200 | Am. Locomotive pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | +½ |
| 14⅛ | 14⅞ | 600 | Am. Malting | 14¼ | 14¾ | 14 | 14¾ | +½ |
| 69½ | 70 | 1,000 | Am. Malting 1st pf | 68¾ | 70 | 68¾ | 70 | +1¾ |
| 104⅛ | 104½ | 2,400 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 103⅛ | 104⅝ | 103⅛ | 104⅝ | +⅝ |
| 68 | 68½ | 100 | Am. Steel Fdries | 68¼ | 68½ | 68¼ | 68½ | +⅜ |
| 121 | 122 | 9,400 | Am. Sugar Ref. | 120¾ | 122½ | 120 | 122 | +1¼ |
| | | 2,100 | Am. Sumatra Tob. | 53 | 53½ | 52¾ | 52¾ | —¾ |
| 120⅞ | 121¾ | 100 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ | —¼ |
| 100 | 101 | 100 | Am. Tob. pf. new | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | ... |
| 52 | 52¼ | 500 | Am. Woolen | 52½ | 52½ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | —⅛ |
| | 28 | 200 | Am. Zinc L. & S. | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | —1¼ |
| 78⅛ | 78⅞ | 4,500 | Anaconda Copper | 78 | 79 | 78 | 78⅞ | —⅛ |
| 101¼ | 101½ | 2,500 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 100¾ | 101 | 100¾ | 100⅞ | +⅝ |
| 97⅞ | 99 | 100 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +½ |
| 107 | 108 | 1,000 | At., Gulf & West I. | 107¾ | 109 | 107 | 107 | —⅝ |
| 69 | 69½ | 5,000 | Baldwin Loco. | 69⅛ | 70⅞ | 69⅛ | 69⅞ | +⅝ |
| 72¾ | 72¾ | 800 | Baltimore & Ohio | 72 | 72⅞ | 72 | 72⅞ | +1⅛ |
| | 1½ | 100 | Batopilas Mining | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | —⅛ |
| 126¼ | 126½ | 18,700 | Beth. S. class B t. ctfs. | 126⅛ | 128 | 126⅛ | 126½ | —¾ |
| 60 | 62 | 200 | Bklyn Rapid Tran. | 60 | 60½ | 60 | 60½ | +1½ |
| 10¾ | 12 | 100 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S. | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | +¼ |
| 98 | 100 | 100 | Burns Brothers | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | +¼ |
| 37½ | 37¾ | 200 | Butte & Superior | 37⅛ | 37⅞ | 37⅛ | 37⅞ | —⅛ |
| 12 | 13 | 100 | Butterick Co. | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | +⅛ |
| 37¾ | 38½ | 100 | California Packing | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | —¼ |
| 19¼ | 20 | 200 | California Petrol. | 19 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 163¾ | 164 | 8,400 | Canadian Pacific | 161 | 165¼ | 161 | 164 | +3 |
| 86½ | 87 | 3,500 | Central Leather Co. | 87 | 87⅛ | 86⅞ | 87 | +¼ |
| 88½ | 89½ | 600 | Chandler Motor | 89 | 89 | 88¾ | 89 | +1½ |
| 60¾ | 61¾ | 4,000 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 59½ | 61⅞ | 59½ | 61 | +1¼ |
| 34 | 34¼ | 900 | Chi. Great West. pf. | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 | +1 |
| 72½ | 72¾ | 4,600 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 72⅛ | 73⅞ | 72¼ | 72⅞ | +⅝ |
| 106¾ | 110¼ | 200 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 109½ | 110¼ | 109½ | 110¼ | +⅝ |
| 100¼ | 100¾ | 300 | Chi. & Northwest | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | +¼ |
| 65 | 69¾ | 1,200 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. i. p. | 66¾ | 67⅞ | 66¾ | 67¾ | +¼ |
| 37¾ | 37¾ | 4,700 | Chi., R. I. & P. w.i. | 36½ | 37¾ | 36 | 37⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 78 | 78½ | 700 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i. | 78 | 78¼ | 78 | 78 | +¾ |
| 67⅞ | 68 | 1,600 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i. | 67½ | 68 | 67½ | 67⅞ | +⅝ |
| 20⅛ | 20¾ | 400 | Chile Copper | 20½ | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | —⅛ |
| 53 | 53¼ | 1,000 | Chino Copper | 53¼ | 53½ | 53 | 53½ | +¼ |
| 49½ | 49¾ | 800 | Colo. Fuel & Iron | 50 | 50⅛ | 49½ | 49½ | —¾ |
| 40¼ | 41 | 500 | Columbia Gas & El. | 40¼ | 41 | 40⅛ | 40⅞ | +¾ |
| 38 | 41 | 100 | Comput. Tab. Rec. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... |
| 108¼ | 108⅞ | 300 | Consolidated Gas | 108⅞ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | —¼ |
| 34½ | 34¾ | 3,800 | Corn Products Ref. | 34¼ | 35 | 34¼ | 34⅞ | ... |
| 81⅛ | 82¼ | 13,100 | Crucible Steel | 82¼ | 83⅞ | 81½ | 81⅞ | —1¼ |
| 42¼ | 42¾ | 1,100 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 41⅞ | 42½ | 41⅞ | 42¼ | +¼ |
| 102 | 102 | 200 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | +1 |
| 113¼ | 114 | 100 | Delaware & Hud. | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | +¾ |
| 12½ | 12½ | 100 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | +½ |
| 22¼ | 22½ | 600 | Distillers' Secur. | 22⅛ | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | ... |
| 25⅞ | 25½ | 2,200 | Erie | 25 | 25⅞ | 25 | 25⅞ | +¼ |
| 38⅛ | 38 | 500 | Erie 1st pf | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38⅞ | +⅝ |
| 29½ | 30 | 500 | Erie 2d pf | 29½ | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ | +⅝ |
| 117½ | 118 | 4,000 | Gen. Mot. temp. cfs. | 117 | 118⅞ | 117 | 117⅞ | +½ |
| 50½ | 51 | 100 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | +½ |
| 102½ | 103¾ | 1,300 | Great Northern pf. | 103¼ | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ | +⅞ |
| 32 | 33¼ | 3,400 | Gulf States Steel | 32¾ | 33¼ | 32½ | 33 | +⅞ |
| 123 | 124 | 600 | Gulf States Steel pf. | 121½ | 123 | 119 | 123 | ... |
| 28½ | 29 | 200 | Haskell & Barber | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | +¼ |
| 56⅞ | 57 | 500 | Inspiration Copper | 56¾ | 57 | 56⅞ | 56¾ | +⅛ |
| 56 | 56½ | 500 | Interboro Con. pf. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | +⅜ |
| 55 | 56 | 200 | Int. Agricultural pf. | 55⅛ | 55½ | 55⅛ | 55½ | +⅜ |
| 29⅛ | 29⅜ | 3,800 | Int. Mer. Marine | 29 | 30½ | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | —⅛ |
| 88½ | 88¾ | 13,350 | Int. Mer. Marine pf. | 89 | 89½ | 88 | 88½ | —⅛ |
| 38⅞ | 39 | 900 | Int. Nickel | 38⅞ | 39¼ | 38⅞ | 39 | —⅛ |
| 35 | 35¼ | 600 | Int. Paper | 34¼ | 35 | 34¼ | 35 | ... |
| 43 | 43¼ | 2,900 | Kennecott Copper | 43 | 43¼ | 43 | 43¼ | —⅛ |
| 90½ | 91 | 2,500 | Lackawanna Steel | 90⅛ | 91¼ | 90⅛ | 90½ | —⅜ |
| 21⅞ | 22½ | 200 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | —⅛ |
| 63 | 63½ | 100 | Lehigh Valley | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | +1¼ |
| 80¼ | 81½ | 100 | Mackey Cos. | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | +⅜ |
| 44¼ | 45 | 3,500 | Maxwell Motors | 46 | 46 | 41¼ | 44¾ | —2¼ |
| 62 | 63 | 200 | Mex. Pet. pf. | 64 | 64 | 63 | 63 | —2 |
| 28 | 29 | 100 | Max. Mot. 2d pf. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ... |
| 97 | 97¼ | 1,500 | Mexican Petroleum | 96½ | 97¼ | 96¼ | 97 | —1 |
| 40¼ | 40⅝ | 700 | Miami Copper | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | —⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 59 | 2,300 | Midvale Steel | 58⅞ | 59¼ | 58½ | 58¾ | —⅛ |
| 16¾ | 17 | 300 | Minn. & St. L. new | 15⅞ | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | +1 |
| 103½ | 105 | 200 | M., S. P. & S. S. M. | 103 | 104 | 103 | 104 | +2 |
| 115 | 119 | 100 | M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | —1 |
| 6⅛ | 6¾ | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 32½ | 32¾ | 9,000 | Mo. Pac. tr. cfs. | 31⅞ | 33¼ | 31⅞ | 32½ | +1 |
| 58 | 59 | 10 | Mo. Pac. pf tr. cfs. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | ... |
| 110 | 112 | 100 | Mont. Power | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | —1⅞ |
| 34 | 35 | 200 | National Acme | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | —½ |
| 37⅞ | 37½ | 5,300 | Nat. Cond. & Cable | 38¼ | 38⅞ | 37⅞ | 37½ | —1 |
| 40½ | 41 | 100 | Nat. Enam. & S. | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | —⅞ |
| 22¼ | 22¾ | 800 | Nevada Con Copper | 22¼ | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | —⅛ |
| 85¾ | 90¼ | 3,200 | New York Central | 85¾ | 90¼ | 85¾ | 90½ | +1½ |
| 36⅞ | 37¾ | 1,200 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 36⅞ | 37¾ | 36¾ | 37¾ | +1½ |
| 122½ | 124 | 700 | Norfolk & Western | 122½ | 124 | 123½ | 123¾ | +1¾ |
| 101 | 101⅛ | 1,700 | Northern Pacific | 101 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ | +½ |
| 119¾ | 120 | 1,300 | Ohio Cities Gas | 119¾ | 120 | 118¾ | 119¾ | +⅝ |
| 5⅝ | 5¾ | 100 | Ontario Mining | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | ... |
| 26½ | 27 | 300 | Pacific Mail | 26½ | 27¼ | 26½ | 27¼ | +¼ |
| 53 | 53 | 200 | Penn. Railroad | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | +⅝ |
| 77 | 78 | 200 | Peo. Gas, Chicago | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +½ |
| 20½ | 21½ | 500 | Père Marquette | 20 | 21⅜ | 20 | 21⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 38¼ | 38½ | 600 | Philadelphia Co. | 38 | 38⅜ | 38 | 38⅜ | ... |
| 55 | 55½ | 1,900 | P. Coal cfs of dep. | 55⅛ | 55⅝ | 55 | 55⅛ | +½ |
| 121⅞ | 122 | 100 | P. Coal pf cfs of dep. | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | +1½ |
| 33¼ | 33¾ | 600 | Pitts. & West Va. | 32½ | 33¾ | 32½ | 33¾ | +1 |
| 73 | 74 | 100 | Pressed Steel Car | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | —1 |
| 142 | 143 | 300 | Pullman Company | 142 | 142¼ | 142 | 142¼ | +¼ |
| 1¼ | 1½ | 100 | Quicksilver | 1¼ | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 50 | 53 | 200 | Ry. St. Spring | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | —⅝ |
| 27⅛ | 27¼ | 2,300 | Ray Con. Copper | 27⅛ | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | —¼ |
| 96⅞ | 97 | 15,300 | Reading | 95½ | 97⅞ | 95½ | 96⅞ | +1½ |
| 88¼ | 89⅜ | 6,200 | Repub. Iron & Steel | 89¼ | 90½ | 89¼ | 89½ | —½ |
| 62½ | 65¾ | 1,800 | Royal Dutch cfs | 65½ | 65¾ | 62½ | 63½ | +½ |
| 18 | 18¼ | 200 | Saint L. & San Fran. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... |
| 169 | 170 | 200 | Sears, Roe. & Co. | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | +4 |
| 25¼ | 25⅝ | 600 | Shattuck-Arizona | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | —⅛ |
| 42½ | 43½ | 200 | Sinclair Oil & Ref. | 42½ | 43½ | 42½ | 43¼ | +¾ |
| 56 | 56 | 100 | Sloss.-Shef. S. & I. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | —2 |
| 93 | 94¼ | 300 | Southern Pacific | 93 | 94¼ | 93 | 94¼ | +⅝ |
| 27⅞ | 28 | 8,500 | Southern Railway | 27⅞ | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | +⅜ |
| 57 | 57 | 400 | Southern Ry. pf. | 57 | 57 | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | —⅛ |
| 58 | 58¾ | 4,300 | Studebaker Co. | 58 | 59 | 57⅞ | 58½ | +⅛ |
| 45 | 46 | 200 | Superior Steel | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | +½ |
| 17 | 17⅛ | 200 | Tenn. Cop. & Che. | 17 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 192 | 193 | 600 | Texas Co. | 191¼ | 192¾ | 191¼ | 192¾ | +1⅛ |
| | | 700 | Texas Co. rights | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ... |
| 17 | 17¼ | 600 | Texas & Pacific | 17 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | +¼ |
| 21 | 21¾ | 100 | Third Avenue | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | +⅞ |
| 61⅞ | 61½ | 1,000 | Tobacco Products | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 61½ | +⅝ |
| 103 | 103½ | 500 | Tob. Products pf. | 102½ | 103 | 102½ | 103 | +2 |
| 100 | .. | 500 | Under. Typewriter | 100 | 101 | 100 | 101 | +2½ |
| 81 | 85 | 100 | Union B. & P. new | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | —2 |
| 135¾ | 136 | 8,400 | Union Pacific | 134½ | 136⅞ | 134¾ | 135¾ | +½ |
| 42¾ | 44 | 600 | United Alloy Steel | 43½ | 43½ | 42½ | 42½ | —1½ |
| 112¼ | 112¾ | 2,250 | United Cigar Stores | 111⅞ | 112½ | 111⅞ | 112½ | +½ |
| 68 | 69 | 100 | United Dyewood | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | +½ |
| 9⅞ | 10 | 100 | United Rys. Invest. | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +¼ |
| 21½ | 22 | 200 | Uni. Rys. Invest. pf. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | ... |
| 21¼ | 23 | 100 | U. S. C. I. P. | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 159½ | 160 | 4,900 | U. S. Indus. Alcohol | 160¾ | 162¼ | 159½ | 160 | —¼ |
| 62½ | 62⅞ | 1,200 | U. S. Rubber | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | —⅝ |
| 122¾ | 123 | 102,300 | United States Steel | 122 | 123¾ | 122 | 123 | +⅜ |
| | 100 | | U. S. Steel pf. | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | ... |
| 106 | 106½ | 5,400 | Utah Copper | 105½ | 107 | 105½ | 106 | —½ |
| 41 | 42 | 600 | Va.-Car. Chem. | 40¾ | 42 | 40¾ | 41 | +¼ |
| 66 | 69 | 100 | Va. Iron, C. & C. | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | —2 |
| 12 | 12½ | 100 | Wabash | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | —⅜ |
| 50 | 50 | 100 | Wabash pf A | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +½ |
| 26⅛ | 27 | 800 | Wabash pf B | 26⅛ | 27 | 26⅛ | 27 | +½ |
| 20½ | 21⅛ | 200 | Western Maryland | 20½ | 21⅛ | 20 | 21 | ... |
| 94 | 94 | 200 | West Union Tel. | 94 | 94 | 93½ | 93½ | +¼ |
| 50 | 50 | 400 | Westing. E. & M. | 50 | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | +⅛ |
| 16 | 17 | 1,800 | Wheeling & L. E. | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16⅞ | +½ |
| 34 | 34 | 100 | Wheel. & L. E. pf. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | +¼ |
| 70 | 70 | 200 | Wilson & Co. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | +½ |
| 31½ | 32 | 1,100 | Wills-Overland | 31½ | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | ... |
| 95 | 95 | 400 | Willys-Overland pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | —½ |
| 50 | 50¼ | 1,200 | Wisconsin Central | 49 | 50¼ | 48½ | 50¼ | +2¼ |

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROAD.

| Company. | Rate. | Period. | Payable. | Books Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N., C. & St. L. | 3½ | S | Aug. 1 | *July 21 |

STREET RAILWAYS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor R. & E. | ½ | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 20 |
| Caro. P. & L. | ½ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 24 |
| E. St. L. & S. pf. | ¾ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 14 |
| Mil. El. Ry. & L. pf. | 1½ | Q | July 31 | July 20 |
| New. Hamp. El. Ry. pf. | 1 | — | July 31 | July 21 |
| Pub. S. Inv. pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 14 |
| BANK STOCK. | | | | |
| N. Y. Prod. Ex. | 3 | Q | July 16 | July 10 |

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. B. Sugar | 2 | Q | July 31 | July 14 |
| Am. Graph. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Aug. 15 | Aug. 1 |
| Am. Navig. | 30c | Q | July 20 | July 10 |
| Atlas Powd. pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Burns Bros. | 1½ | Q | Aug. 15 | Aug. 1 |
| Burns Bros. | 1 | Stk. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 1 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Canadian Conv. | 1 | Q | Aug. 15 | July 31 |
| Can. Expl. pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 15 | June 30 |
| Com. Gas & E. pf. | $1.50 | Q | July 16 | *July 2 |
| Cosden O. & G. | 10c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 16 |
| Cosden O. & G. | 15c | Ex. | Aug. 1 | July 16 |
| Cudahy Pack'g. | 1¾ | Q | Sep. 15 | Sep. 5 |
| Do pf. | 3½ | S | Nov. 1 | Oct. 20 |
| Dom. Coal pf. | 3½ | S | Aug. 1 | July 14 |
| Dom. Steel pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 15 |
| Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brockton | 2 | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 16 |
| El. Bd. & Sh. | 2 | Q | July 16 | July 13 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 18 |
| Fail R. Gas W. | 3 | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 17 |
| First Nat. Cop. | 40c | — | Aug. 15 | July 21 |
| Fisher Body pf. | 1¾ | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 20 |
| Ft. Worth Pwr. & L. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 20 |
| General Cigar | 1 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 24 |
| Homestake M. | 65c | M | July 25 | *July 20 |
| Ill. N. Util. pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Kerr Lake Min. | 25c | Q | Sep. 1 | *Sep. 1 |
| Keyst. T. pf. | $1.25 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Loft, Inc. | 1¾ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 16 |
| Lowell El. Lt. | 2½ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 18 |
| Mich. Limestone & C. pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 16 | ..... |
| Midvale Steel | $1.50 | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 20 |
| Midwest Refin. | $1 | — | Aug. 1 | *July 14 |
| Nash. Mot. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| N. Nid. Sugar com. & pf. | 10 | Ex. | July 31 | July 25 |
| Pacific Coast | 1 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 21 |
| Do 1st pf. | 1¼ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 21 |
| Do 2d pf. | 1 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 21 |
| Pacific Devel. | 1¾ | — | Aug. 15 | July 9 |
| Penn. Traffic | 7½c | — | Aug. 1 | *July 14 |
| People's G. L. & C. | 1 | Q | Aug. 25 | Aug. 1 |
| Plant (T.G.) Co. | 1¾ | Q | July 31 | July 17 |
| Prest-o-Lite | $2 | Q | July 31 | July 20 |
| Royal Dutch | $0.15 | — | July 20 | ..... |
| Sapulpa Refin. | 30c | — | Aug. 1 | July 14 |
| Shannon Cop. | 25c | Q | Aug. 15 | July 31 |
| Shannon Cop. | 25c | Ex. | Aug. 15 | July 31 |
| Sierra Pac. El. pf. | 1¼ | Q | Aug. 1 | *July 16 |
| Sinc. O. & R. | $1.25 | Q | Aug. 23 | July 31 |
| U. S. Bob. & S. | 1 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 11 |
| U. S. Bob. & S. | 1 | Ex. | Aug. 1 | July 11 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Aug. 1 | July 11 |
| U. S. Rub. 1st pf. | 2 | Q | July 31 | *July 20 |

*Holders of record; books do not close.

BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked.

# BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

## RESERVES OF BANKS DROP TO $538,000,000

### Total at Lowest Point Since Establishment of Federal Reserve System.

### SURPLUS LOSES $242,000,000

#### Heavy Decline Partly Due to Adoption of New Form of Accounting by Clearing House.

The weekly bank statement issued by the Clearing House yesterday showed excess reserves of $36,000,000 and total reserves of $538,000,000, the lowest since the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. The decrease in "excess" or "surplus" reserves for the week was $242,000,000, the unusually heavy falling off being due in part to the fact that the Clearing House adopted a new form of accounting in compiling the statement, the change consisting of the elimination of reserve money held by members of the Federal Reserve Bank in their own vaults. This difference amounted to about $110,000,000, and if the statement had been compiled in form used the previous week, the decrease in surplus reserves would have been only $132,000,000. The other reason for the decline in surplus reserves was the withdrawal of about $103,000,000 in Government deposits, against which, however, the banks are not required to maintain a reserve.

The decrease in aggregate reserves for the week was $239,000,000, and Saturday's total of $538,000,000 is smaller by $274,500,000 than the figures for the week ending April 7, the day after war was declared against Germany. The expansion in loans since that date amounts to $224,500,000.

The Clearing House made the change in the calculation of legal reserves because under the provisions of the amendments to the Federal Reserve act the only "legal" reserve of member banks is the reserve held with the Federal Reserve Bank, and cash in vault is no longer counted as "legal" reserve. The previous Saturday the Clearing House, for the first time since the amendments went into effect, on June 21, figured the reserve requirements of Federal Reserve members as 13 per cent. against demand deposits and 3 per cent. against time deposits, instead of 18 and 5 per cent. respectively, the percentages heretofore prevailing. In taking into consideration this change, but omitting to eliminate the vault cash figures, the final Clearing House totals of Saturday a week ago made it appear that surplus reserves had increased $173,600,000, while as a matter of fact, if the computation had been made along the old lines, the statement would have shown an increase of only about $52,000,000 for the week.

Even if yesterday's bank statement had been computed in accordance with the method followed a fortnight ago, that is, before any changes were introduced, the "excess" reserves would not have been substantially different from the figure, $36,000,000, given in the report yesterday. The reason for this is that if the vault cash of approximately $110,000,000 were added to the legal reserves held with the Federal Reserve Bank, the total would have been about $146,000,000, but inasmuch as the reduction in the reserve requirements (from 18 and 5 to 13 and 3 per cent., respectively, in case of member banks) accounts for about $120,000,000, the "required" reserves would have been larger by that amount and consequently the "excess" would have been correspondingly lower, making the total excess reserves about $26,000,000 instead of $36,000,000. In other words, it appears that the cash in the individual vaults of Federal Reserve members, which is now not counted as legal reserves, practically offsets the decrease in required reserves.

Yesterday's report showed an increase of $41,600,000 in loans, and an increase of $16,400,000 in deposits for the week.

## STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

### For Week Ended Saturday, July 14, 1917

### AVERAGE FIGURES

| CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. | *Capital. | *Net Profits. | Loans, Dis's, Inv'm't's, &c. | Gold. | Legal Tenders. | Silver. | Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes. | Res. with Legal Depositaries. | Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries. | Net Demand Deposits. | Net Time Deposits. | Nat. Bank Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of N.Y., N.B.A. | $2,000,000 | $5,220,000 | $47,125,000 | $575,000 | $759,000 | $118,000 | $42,000 | $8,840,000 | ...... | $41,978,000 | $2,450,000 | $769,000 |
| Merchants' National | 2,000,000 | 2,509,500 | 21,476,000 | 116,000 | 115,000 | 565,000 | 25,000 | 2,209,000 | ...... | 16,898,000 | 63,000 | 1,854,000 |
| Mech. & Metals Nat. | 6,000,000 | 9,979,400 | 133,056,000 | 5,486,000 | 1,650,000 | 4,083,000 | 274,000 | 20,702,000 | ...... | 139,782,000 | 5,389,000 | 3,772,000 |
| National City | 25,000,000 | †45,955,600 | 486,663,000 | 7,458,000 | 3,243,000 | 1,665,000 | 1,244,000 | 94,984,000 | ...... | 504,694,000 | 7,405,000 | 1,782,000 |
| Chemical National | 3,000,000 | 8,676,100 | 56,292,000 | 770,000 | 367,000 | 934,000 | 102,000 | 12,165,000 | ...... | 53,773,000 | 1,151,000 | 442,000 |
| Atlantic National | 1,000,000 | 871,800 | 14,807,000 | 318,000 | 190,000 | 328,000 | 35,000 | 1,657,000 | ...... | 13,770,000 | 1,088,000 | 150,000 |
| Nat. Butch. & Drov. | 300,000 | 84,200 | 2,352,000 | 36,000 | 41,000 | 38,000 | 11,000 | 207,000 | ...... | 1,967,000 | ...... | 49,000 |
| Am. Exch. National | 5,000,000 | 5,315,100 | 98,347,000 | 2,766,000 | 1,065,000 | 738,000 | 254,000 | 14,927,000 | ...... | 83,665,000 | 9,062,000 | 4,841,000 |
| Nat. Bank of Com. | 25,000,000 | 20,236,000 | 299,608,000 | 3,347,000 | 1,823,000 | 874,000 | 330,000 | 48,339,000 | ...... | 284,492,000 | 9,985,000 | ...... |
| Chat. & Phenix Nat. | 3,500,000 | 2,294,200 | 67,469,000 | 1,569,000 | 788,000 | 972,000 | 649,000 | 8,841,000 | ...... | 64,349,000 | 6,834,000 | 1,775,000 |
| Hanover National | 3,000,000 | 16,601,300 | 141,272,000 | 10,390,000 | 1,446,000 | 1,358,000 | 271,000 | 29,569,000 | ...... | 156,783,000 | ...... | 190,000 |
| Citizens' National | 2,550,000 | 2,594,800 | 30,242,000 | 207,000 | 60,000 | 985,000 | 57,000 | 3,740,000 | ...... | 28,006,000 | 510,000 | 1,017,000 |
| Market & Fulton Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2,107,800 | 10,915,000 | 458,000 | 23,000 | 338,000 | 272,000 | 2,260,000 | ...... | 11,047,000 | ...... | 129,000 |
| Corn Exchange | 3,500,000 | 6,875,900 | 103,262,000 | 2,625,000 | 494,000 | 2,371,000 | 2,382,000 | 12,446,000 | ...... | 104,071,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Import. & Trad. Nat. | 1,500,000 | 7,868,000 | 33,853,000 | 660,000 | 1,257,000 | 168,000 | ...... | 4,091,000 | ...... | 30,161,000 | 100,000 | 51,000 |
| National Park | 5,000,000 | 16,807,900 | 168,039,000 | 1,546,000 | 656,000 | 1,021,000 | 418,000 | 20,319,000 | ...... | 152,992,000 | 3,246,000 | 3,539,000 |
| East River National | 250,000 | 85,100 | 2,650,000 | 47,000 | 31,000 | 125,000 | 9,000 | 441,000 | ...... | 2,741,000 | ...... | 50,000 |
| Second National | 1,000,000 | 3,627,000 | 19,754,000 | 202,000 | 91,000 | 401,000 | 138,000 | 2,249,000 | ...... | 15,618,000 | ...... | 756,000 |
| First National | 10,000,000 | 26,399,300 | 197,860,000 | 2,338,000 | 577,000 | 1,225,000 | 17,000 | 21,595,000 | ...... | 163,664,000 | 1,089,000 | 4,101,000 |
| Irving National | 4,000,000 | 4,558,900 | 85,473,000 | 2,257,000 | 770,000 | 2,722,000 | 61,000 | 14,061,000 | ...... | 91,310,000 | 199,000 | 640,000 |
| N.Y. County Nat. | 500,000 | 1,299,800 | 9,620,000 | 379,000 | 79,000 | 186,000 | 159,000 | 1,576,000 | ...... | 10,140,000 | ...... | 199,000 |
| Chase National | 10,000,000 | 12,603,100 | 266,211,000 | 4,845,000 | 4,524,000 | 2,193,000 | 360,000 | 38,596,000 | ...... | 147,248,000 | 19,050,000 | 650,000 |
| Lincoln National | 1,000,000 | 1,990,500 | 18,436,000 | 681,000 | 381,000 | 123,000 | 495,000 | 2,515,000 | ...... | 18,323,000 | 34,000 | 888,000 |
| Garfield National | 1,000,000 | 1,362,700 | 10,110,000 | 311,000 | 194,000 | 334,000 | 189,000 | 1,385,000 | ...... | 9,708,000 | 200,000 | 398,000 |
| Fifth National | 250,000 | 432,000 | 6,711,000 | 84,000 | 113,000 | 258,000 | 32,000 | 542,000 | ...... | 5,315,000 | 372,000 | 248,000 |
| Seaboard National | 1,000,000 | 3,168,300 | 43,572,000 | 1,197,000 | 607,000 | 963,000 | 113,000 | 8,416,000 | ...... | 48,524,000 | ...... | 70,000 |
| Liberty National | 1,000,000 | 4,001,900 | 72,453,000 | 1,068,000 | 298,000 | 136,000 | 154,000 | 16,757,000 | ...... | 72,803,000 | 2,419,000 | 489,000 |
| Coal & Iron National | 1,000,000 | 848,800 | 11,211,000 | 281,000 | 186,000 | 180,000 | 19,000 | 1,348,000 | ...... | 10,180,000 | 14,000 | 414,000 |
| Union Exch. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 1,170,900 | 11,818,000 | 145,000 | 127,000 | 241,000 | 78,000 | 1,464,000 | ...... | 10,785,000 | 30,000 | 400,000 |
| Nassau Nat., B'klyn | 1,000,000 | 1,142,900 | 12,187,000 | 98,000 | 137,000 | 291,000 | 60,000 | 1,274,000 | ...... | 10,060,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 |
| Broadway Trust | 1,500,000 | 1,123,000 | 24,298,000 | 497,000 | 256,000 | 725,000 | 203,000 | 3,156,000 | ...... | 23,842,000 | 494,000 | ...... |
| STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of the Man. Co. | 2,050,000 | 5,283,800 | 46,755,000 | 3,510,000 | 677,000 | 503,000 | 315,000 | 8,978,000 | $695,000 | 48,953,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Bank of America | 1,500,000 | 6,854,500 | 35,520,000 | 5,406,000 | 1,405,000 | 496,000 | 42,000 | ...... | ...... | 34,674,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Greenwich | 500,000 | 1,337,600 | 12,021,000 | 1,008,000 | 273,000 | 451,000 | 305,000 | 788,000 | 15,000 | 13,131,000 | 26,000 | ...... |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 994,200 | 9,412,000 | 448,000 | 353,000 | 310,000 | 186,000 | 753,000 | 216,000 | 9,230,000 | 160,000 | ...... |
| People's | 500,000 | 488,000 | 3,339,000 | 165,000 | 100,000 | 142,000 | 34,000 | 189,000 | 126,000 | 3,152,000 | 17,000 | ...... |
| Metropolitan | 2,000,000 | 2,106,400 | 17,418,000 | 1,809,000 | 934,000 | 777,000 | 120,000 | ...... | ...... | 16,826,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Bowery | 250,000 | 806,200 | 4,284,000 | 337,000 | 36,000 | 76,000 | 43,000 | 231,000 | 2,000 | 3,846,000 | ...... | ...... |
| German-American | 750,000 | 848,000 | 6,464,000 | 636,000 | 150,000 | 22,000 | 5,000 | 216,000 | ...... | 6,007,000 | 180,000 | ...... |
| Fifth Avenue | 100,000 | 2,431,000 | 17,521,000 | 1,374,000 | 1,082,000 | 1,199,000 | 27,000 | ...... | ...... | 18,573,000 | ...... | ...... |
| German Exchange | 200,000 | 831,900 | 5,434,000 | 372,000 | 59,000 | 122,000 | 112,000 | 240,000 | ...... | 4,864,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Germania | 400,000 | 778,100 | 6,519,000 | 702,000 | 63,000 | 226,000 | 100,000 | 409,000 | 65,000 | 6,810,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Bank of the Met. | 1,000,000 | 2,244,300 | 15,996,000 | 895,000 | 352,000 | 386,000 | 271,000 | 884,000 | 890,000 | 14,739,000 | ...... | ...... |
| West Side | 200,000 | 110,000 | 4,090,000 | 283,000 | 142,000 | 97,000 | 37,000 | 217,000 | ...... | 4,069,000 | ...... | ...... |
| N.Y. Prod. Exch. | 1,000,000 | 977,600 | 15,910,000 | 1,105,000 | 311,000 | 481,000 | 140,000 | 1,096,000 | 2,207,000 | 15,977,000 | ...... | ...... |
| State | 1,500,000 | 587,100 | 22,297,000 | 2,328,000 | 581,000 | 580,000 | 387,000 | 925,000 | ...... | 25,070,000 | 35,000 | ...... |
| TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brooklyn Trust | 1,500,000 | 3,194,900 | 35,693,000 | 1,909,000 | 413,000 | 251,000 | 316,000 | 1,468,000 | 4,436,000 | 28,179,000 | 4,631,000 | ...... |
| Bankers Trust | 11,250,000 | 16,268,100 | 208,961,000 | 21,766,000 | 990,000 | 327,000 | 491,000 | 11,825,000 | 8,345,000 | 236,505,000 | 29,680,000 | ...... |
| U.S. Mtg. & Trust | 2,000,000 | 4,619,300 | 69,159,000 | 4,838,000 | 148,000 | 168,000 | 184,000 | 2,659,000 | 3,225,000 | 58,181,000 | 13,755,000 | ...... |
| Title Guar. & Trust | 5,000,000 | 12,454,900 | 44,609,000 | 2,216,000 | 178,000 | 170,000 | 243,000 | 1,381,000 | 1,072,000 | 27,610,000 | 1,660,000 | ...... |
| Guaranty Trust | 20,000,000 | 30,944,000 | 407,584,000 | 37,886,000 | 714,000 | 887,000 | 758,000 | 18,350,000 | 3,009,000 | 367,001,000 | 37,058,000 | ...... |
| Fidelity Trust | 1,000,000 | 1,224,100 | 10,876,000 | 654,000 | 73,000 | 80,000 | 35,000 | 416,000 | 1,102,000 | 8,347,000 | 724,000 | ...... |
| Lawyers Title & T. | 4,000,000 | 5,378,600 | 25,765,000 | 1,410,000 | 262,000 | 33,000 | 83,000 | 875,000 | 440,000 | 17,500,000 | 962,000 | ...... |
| Columbia Trust | 5,000,000 | 6,547,700 | 88,578,000 | 5,278,000 | 230,000 | 956,000 | 315,000 | 3,363,000 | 3,671,000 | 67,263,000 | 19,369,000 | ...... |
| People's Trust | 1,000,000 | 1,537,900 | 24,471,000 | 1,202,000 | 88,000 | 327,000 | 206,000 | 1,106,000 | 1,116,000 | 22,120,000 | 1,112,000 | ...... |
| New York Trust | 3,000,000 | 11,664,500 | 73,811,000 | 5,294,000 | 388,000 | 71,000 | 120,000 | 2,864,000 | 234,000 | 56,558,000 | 7,737,000 | ...... |
| Franklin Trust | 1,000,000 | 1,282,100 | 19,667,000 | 1,235,000 | 361,000 | 174,000 | 138,000 | 860,000 | 1,023,000 | 17,199,000 | 1,421,000 | ...... |
| Lincoln Trust | 1,000,000 | 526,000 | 14,538,000 | 894,000 | 134,000 | 260,000 | 41,000 | 656,000 | 500,000 | 15,113,000 | 2,054,000 | ...... |
| Metropolitan Trust | 2,000,000 | 5,067,500 | 59,478,000 | 4,554,000 | 791,000 | 57,000 | 491,000 | 2,724,000 | 1,764,000 | 54,477,000 | 4,326,000 | ...... |
| Mem. Fed. Res. Bank | $123,850,000 | $217,811,900 | $2,502,142,000 | a$52,827,000 | b$22,258,000 | c$26,678,000 | d$8,444,000 | $410,841,000 | ...... | $2,429,218,000 | $70,344,000 | $29,723,000 |
| State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank | 12,150,000 | 26,681,700 | 223,002,000 | 20,396,000 | 6,538,000 | 5,868,000 | 2,124,000 | 14,926,000 | $4,316,000 | 225,921,000 | 418,000 | ...... |
| Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank | 57,750,000 | 100,709,600 | 1,143,250,000 | 89,136,000 | 4,770,000 | 3,759,000 | 3,421,000 | 48,488,000 | 29,937,000 | 969,355,000 | 124,489,000 | ...... |
| Agg., 59 members | $193,750,000 | $345,203,200 | $3,868,394,000 | $162,361,000 | $33,566,000 | $36,305,000 | $13,989,000 | $474,255,000 | $34,253,000 | k$3,624,494,000 | $195,251,000 | $29,723,000 |
| Change | ........ | ........ | +15,379,000 | −4,301,000 | −6,791,000 | −1,625,000 | +1,426,000 | −2,107,000 | −825,000 | +139,849,000 | +3,569,000 | +51,000 |

### ACTUAL CONDITION

| | Loans, Dis's, Inv'm't's, &c. | Gold. | Legal Tenders. | Silver. | Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes. | Res. with Legal Depositaries. | Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries. | Net Demand Deposits. | Net Time Deposits. | Nat. Bank Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Members Federal Reserve Bank | $2,511,941,000 | e$53,262,000 | f$22,270,000 | g$26,408,000 | h$8,689,000 | $339,018,000 | ...... | $2,379,612,000 | $70,659,000 | $29,754,000 |
| State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank | 223,961,000 | 21,275,000 | 6,043,000 | 5,936,000 | 2,044,000 | 10,890,000 | $9,162,000 | 230,816,000 | 418,000 | ...... |
| Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank | 1,150,918,000 | 92,302,000 | 4,224,000 | 3,361,000 | 3,292,000 | 49,630,000 | 28,937,000 | 992,319,000 | 123,311,000 | ...... |
| Aggregate, 59 members | $3,886,820,000 | $166,839,000 | $32,537,000 | $35,705,000 | $14,025,000 | $399,538,000 | $31,099,000 | n$3,602,747,000 | $194,388,000 | $29,754,000 |
| Change | +41,612,000 | +431,000 | −4,156,000 | −363,000 | +840,000 | −135,100,000 | −2,694,000 | +14,419,000 | +1,946,000 | +85,000 |

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, June 20, 1917; 14 trust companies, June 20, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
a, b, c, d—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $110,207,000.
e, f, g, h—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $110,629,000.
k—United States deposits deducted, $190,181,000.
n—United States deposits deducted, $156,609,000.

### RESERVE POSITION

#### Average Figures

| | Cash Res. in Vault. | Res. in Depositaries. |
|---|---|---|
| Members Federal Reserve Bank | ...... | $410,841,000 |
| State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank | $34,928,000 | 14,926,000 |
| Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank | 101,086,000 | 48,488,000 |
| Total | $136,014,000 | $474,255,000 |

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits......$315,795,340
Net time deposits......2,110,320

| | | Excess. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net demand and time dep. | $317,905,660 | $92,932,340 | −$125,592,100 |
| Net demand deposits | 40,665,780 | 9,188,220 | − 2,091,560 |
| Net demand deposits | 145,403,250 | 4,170,750 | − 7,335,600 |
| Total net deposits | $503,977,690 | $106,291,310 | −$135,019,260 |

#### Actual Figures

| | Cash Res. in Vault. | Res. in Depositaries. |
|---|---|---|
| Members Federal Reserve Bank | ...... | $339,018,000 |
| State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank | $35,298,000 | 10,890,000 |
| Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank | 103,179,000 | 49,630,000 |
| Total | $138,477,000 | $399,538,000 |

Net demand deposits......$309,349,560
Net time deposits......2,123,770

| | | Excess. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net demand and time dep. | $311,473,330 | $27,542,670 | −$230,815,680 |
| Net demand deposits | 41,546,880 | 4,641,120 | − 2,620,520 |
| Net demand deposits | 148,847,850 | 3,961,150 | − 9,361,850 |
| Total net deposits | $501,870,060 | $36,144,940 | −$242,308,050 |

## SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

### For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 14, 1917.

### Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

#### NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

| Banks. | Loans. | Gold. | Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes. | Res. Dep. N.Y. & Elsewhere | With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos. | Gross Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANHATTAN BOROUGH. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Bat. Pk. Nat | 5,221,500 | 158,400 | 190,800 | 986,200 | 1,093,800 | 8,312,100 |
| Colonial | 8,519,600 | 676,600 | 578,500 | 1,050,600 | 77,600 | 10,208,800 |
| Columbia | 9,459,000 | 753,000 | 412,000 | 799,000 | 4,600 | 10,069,000 |
| Inter. Bank | 4,831,600 | 366,700 | 72,700 | 331,800 | 284,300 | 4,741,300 |
| Mutual | 7,215,000 | 668,000 | 311,000 | 766,000 | ...... | 9,112,000 |
| New Neth. | 4,570,000 | 264,000 | 283,000 | 806,000 | 102,000 | 5,621,000 |
| Wash. Hgts. | 2,155,000 | 139,000 | 84,000 | 203,000 | ...... | 2,111,000 |
| Yorkville | 6,341,600 | 571,800 | 398,700 | 1,007,200 | 39,100 | 8,111,400 |
| BROOKLYN BOROUGH. | | | | | | |
| First Nat. | 5,811,000 | 103,000 | 169,000 | 1,414,000 | 73,000 | 6,792,000 |
| Mechanics' | 18,226,000 | 1,247,100 | 1,225,800 | 4,172,800 | 135,400 | 26,498,200 |
| Nat. City | 5,946,000 | 107,000 | 172,000 | 848,000 | 541,000 | 7,846,000 |
| North Side | 4,557,617 | 433,639 | 160,221 | 645,460 | 8,635 | 5,817,458 |
| JERSEY CITY, N.J. | | | | | | |
| First Nat. | 5,891,000 | 285,000 | 497,000 | 4,015,000 | 391,000 | 10,727,000 |
| Hudson Co. | 5,247,244 | 178,110 | 231,980 | 1,175,783 | 86,980 | 5,384,727 |
| HOBOKEN, N.J. | | | | | | |
| First Nat. | 6,277,500 | 105,600 | 133,500 | 1,202,000 | 32,000 | 6,861,800 |
| Second Nat. | 5,895,960 | 45,839 | 158,549 | 671,022 | 55,631 | 6,049,396 |

#### TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

| Trust Cos. | Loans. | Cash. | Reserve Dep. N.Y. and Elsewhere. | Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos. | Gross Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BROOKLYN BOROUGH. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Hamilton | 10,032,000 | 728,000 | 1,482,000 | ...... | 10,630,000 |
| BAYONNE, N.J. | | | | | |
| Mechanics' | 7,169,746 | 843,705 | 811,254 | 415,388 | 8,568,016 |

### Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

#### NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

| Banks. | Loans. | Gold. | Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes. | Res. Dep. N.Y. & Elsewhere | With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos. | Gross Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANHATTAN BOROUGH. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Bk. of Cuba | 714,732 | 85,000 | 10,803 | 48,246 | ...... | 696,469 |
| Bk. of Euro. | 2,422,800 | 261,400 | 87,100 | 170,500 | ...... | 2,900,800 |
| B'way Cent. | 1,209,500 | 110,000 | 68,900 | 119,880 | 53,820 | 1,435,500 |
| Bronx Boro. | 1,919,195 | 51,327 | 118,541 | 148,122 | 59,969 | 2,242,831 |
| Bryant Park | 1,575,200 | 62,600 | 108,500 | 274,900 | ...... | 1,812,300 |
| Chel. Exch. | 3,316,000 | 160,000 | 289,000 | 372,000 | 178,000 | 3,916,000 |
| Gotham Nat. | 4,392,900 | 209,000 | 289,000 | 651,700 | 537,500 | 6,197,100 |
| Harriman N. | 21,398,300 | 1,321,300 | 147,200 | ...... | 1,574,000 | 27,820,700 |
| Public Nat. | 12,579,500 | 1,037,100 | 743,400 | 1,453,300 | 231,900 | 15,040,000 |
| Sherman | 3,454,234 | 163,744 | 178,586 | ...... | 997,297 | 4,581,809 |
| 23d Ward | 2,631,200 | 133,900 | 195,800 | 514,600 | 31,900 | 3,352,600 |
| W'chester Av | 1,284,800 | 45,000 | 46,800 | 61,300 | 7,400 | 1,314,800 |
| BROOKLYN BOROUGH. | | | | | | |
| Bk. of C. I. | 1,086,900 | 80,000 | 123,300 | 180,100 | ...... | 1,279,900 |
| Bk. Flatbush | 1,426,000 | 80,000 | 96,000 | 112,000 | ...... | 1,563,000 |
| Homestead | 967,500 | 78,000 | 50,700 | 119,300 | ...... | 992,500 |
| Montauk | 821,100 | 60,000 | 40,100 | 65,600 | ...... | 950,400 |
| Peoples Nat. | 2,895,000 | 44,000 | 182,806 | 242,500 | 75,000 | 2,787,700 |

#### TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

| Trust Cos. | Loans. | Cash. | Reserve Dep. N.Y. and Elsewhere. | Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos. | Gross Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANHATTAN BOROUGH. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Central | 149,074,044 | 13,015,111 | 49,894,016 | 9,949,851 | 201,160,510 |
| Empire | 35,602,000 | 1,879,200 | 7,935,100 | 2,523,700 | 45,481,700 |
| Equitable | 141,155,000 | 10,038,000 | 10,871,000 | 31,820,000 | 185,875,000 |
| Farm. Loan | 149,639,800 | 12,882,600 | 15,640,800 | 18,334,700 | 184,548,400 |
| Fulton | 8,827,300 | 775,200 | 1,100,400 | ...... | 9,621,200 |
| Mer. T. & D. | 6,115,600 | 406,400 | 222,800 | ...... | 5,220,500 |
| N.Y. L. Ins. | 33,111,800 | 2,540,000 | 989,000 | ...... | 30,683,700 |
| Transatlantic | 4,334,245 | 212,558 | 330,110 | 2,900,953 | 6,375,878 |
| Union | 77,960,466 | 7,211,039 | 8,465,380 | 332,462 | 88,389,883 |
| United States | 69,527,300 | 5,000,000 | 8,097,200 | ...... | 67,157,300 |
| BROOKLYN BOROUGH. | | | | | |
| Kings County | 28,316,538 | 1,880,330 | 2,415,473 | ...... | 24,579,668 |
| M'facturers' | 11,418,700 | 1,258,600 | 1,990,000 | ...... | 14,063,700 |
| QUEENS BOROUGH. | | | | | |
| Queens Co. | 3,030,000 | 135,000 | 187,000 | 48,400 | 1,795,000 |

### AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

| Trust Co. | Deposits. | Trust Co. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers | $306,770,000 | Metropolitan | $66,056,000 |
| Broadway | 30,614,200 | New York | 71,118,300 |
| Brooklyn | 39,946,000 | Peoples | 27,086,700 |
| Columbia | 100,406,872 | Title Guarantee | 35,262,200 |
| Fidelity | 13,046,000 | United States Mortgage | 83,461,000 |
| Franklin | 22,925,000 | | |
| Guaranty | 501,507,000 | Total | $1,334,822,572 |
| Lawyers Title Insurance | 20,246,400 | Change | −26,947,890 |
| Lincoln | 16,426,900 | | |

## WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

### Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business July 13, 1917.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin and gold certificates: | |
| Gold settlement fund | $106,390,000.00 |
| Gold in vaults | 233,181,615.92 |
| Gold with foreign agencies | 18,187,500.00 |
| Gold with F.R. agent and in redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes | 167,015,565.00 |
| Total gold reserve | $544,774,680.92 |
| Legal-tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin | 34,248,773.15 |
| Total reserves | $579,023,454.07 |
| Bills discounted and bought: Com'cial paper $32,213,741.61; Acceptances 96,668,003.20 | |
| Total | 128,881,744.81 |
| Investments: U.S. bonds $7,365,550.00; Municipal war'ts 365,862.50 | |
| Total | 7,731,412.50 |
| Total resources | $715,636,611.38 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $12,063,300.00 |
| Member bank deposits (net) | 369,225,970.79 |
| Non-member bank deposits (net) | 5,847,390.25 |
| Government deposits | 60,018,011.63 |
| Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net) | 52,785,824.88 |
| Federal Reserve notes (net) | 214,367,605.00 |
| All other liabilities | 328,508.83 |
| Total liabilities | $715,636,611.38 |
| Federal Reserve notes outstanding | $238,265,565.00 |
| Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent: | |
| Gold and lawful money | 161,765,565.00 |
| Commercial paper | 77,036,429.91 |

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

| | | Change. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans, discounts, investments, &c. | $842,567,400 | —$22,276,400 |
| Specie | 61,318,400 | — 717,800 |
| Legal tenders | 10,161,800 | — 514,700 |
| Total deposits | 1,022,026,700 | — 25,614,200 |
| Total deposits, eliminating amts. due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and U.S. deposits | 846,319,500 | — 16,467,000 |

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

| | | P.C. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in vault | $12,274,100 | 10.95 |
| Deposits in banks and trust companies | 16,618,500 | 14.83 |
| Total | $28,892,600 | 25.78 |

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in vault | $59,206,100 | 09.00 |
| Deposits in banks and trust companies | 128,758,000 | 19.57 |
| Total | $187,964,100 | 28.57 |

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $216,856,700; increase, $8,522,600; per cent. of legal reserve, 28.20.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

| | | Change. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans & investments | $423,881,200 | —$17,783,300 |
| Gold | 35,247,100 | — 7,546,300 |
| Currency and bank notes | 19,733,800 | — 1,078,100 |
| Due from Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y. | 18,391,200 | + 2,561,200 |
| Deposits | 539,695,800 | — 42,738,600 |
| Reserve on deposits | 109,185,200 | — 5,557,400 |

Percentage of reserve, 26.8.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans & investm'ts | $1,885,911,900 | —$13,618,300 |
| Gold | 143,051,700 | + 670,600 |
| Currency & bk. bills | 15,828,400 | — 4,712,500 |
| Due from Federal Res. Bk. of N.Y. | 4,183,400 | — 1,985,000 |
| Deposits | 2,227,698,200 | — 35,326,900 |
| Reserve on deposits | 367,041,800 | — 12,262,700 |

Percentage of reserve, 22.

## IRON AND STEEL MEN EXPECT PRICE FIXING

### President's Idea of One Rate for All Consumers Causes Much Uneasiness.

### MARKETS ARE ALL QUIET

#### Report of Gigantic Mill to be Built at Fayette City—Weather Favors Tinplate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—A feeling akin to consternation pervaded the iron and steel trade on Thursday, when the President made his appeal for low prices and at the same time enunciated a one-price doctrine, the same price to be charged ordinary buyers as would be charged the Government. The steel industry had expected to make low prices to the Government, but did not count upon making equally low prices to ordinary domestic buyers. The question was raised, however, as to what was to become of contracts with ordinary consumers at higher prices than contemplated in the case of sales to the Government.

The trade has since been trending toward the conclusion that the one-price idea is not to be construed literally, and that President Wilson merely wished to discourage the idea that the more low-priced steel is sold to the Government the more prices to the ordinary consumer should be raised. That a readjustment in iron and steel prices, by whatever means accomplished, is certain to occur, is now the general belief in the trade, and particularly on the part of consumers who for a few weeks have been buying very sparingly and chiefly for early deliveries.

The pig iron, unfinished steel and finished steel markets can be described as stagnant, due in part to expectation of readjustment in prices, but also in considerable part to the fact that with continued rapid advances prices have become prohibitive to the average consumer. There have been no further advances for a couple of weeks.

Iron and steel exports in May totaled 587,900 gross tons, showing a comfortable increase over the April shipments, and nearly attaining the tonnage of March, which was swelled by the incident that many vessels had stayed in port in February on account of the new submarine menace. The May exports were about equal to the best average that has hitherto been reached. The embargo on exports, without special license, to become effective tomorrow, will probably not affect the iron and steel movement materially. The only iron and steel commodities included are scrap, pig iron, billets, plates, and structural shapes.

**Object of Embargo.**

The object of the embargo is to divert supplies to the Allies, and there has lately been little movement of these materials to neutrals, who cannot use scrap, pig iron, or billets, as they do not have plants in which to work the material into finished product. Licenses to ship pig iron to Sweden will undoubtedly be refused. Normally, that country is an exporter of pig iron, but reports are that she has been importing pig iron from the United States for her own use and exporting her own product to Germany. Hence the assertion that license to ship pig iron to Sweden will be turned down.

In a general way the markets are all quiet. There is little doing in spot coke, the market showing little receding tendency only because of the light offerings, while in pig iron everything is at a standstill. This is not the fault of the furnaces, as they stand ready to sell at the price attained two weeks ago, but the attitude of the consumers has produced the stagnation in the market. Three influences enter into the quietness of the market—the season of the year, the fact that those consumers who were anxious to cover far ahead have already done so, and the expectation in so many quarters that eventually there will be price regulation, with a limit on pig iron much below the present level.

In finished steel products the turnover has been growing lighter and lighter for many weeks, with nearly all the larger producers entirely out of the market, and making sales to regular customers only in a limited manner. There is practically no chance of a recession in prices in the near future, except possibly in unfinished steel, as producers are so well sold up that they have no occasion to force sales. It would require months of heavy shipments before any producer would really be in need of fresh orders.

For some time past the buying of steel has been of small proportions, consumers being unwilling to commit themselves or steel mills being unwilling to add to their obligations when large Government orders, to be given precedence, were in progress. Under these circumstances observers are looking every day for a falling off of the pressure on steel deliveries, without avail, consequently the situation is rather a tense one. Building operations tapered off sharply a few months ago, and it is not believed that there will be any new projects of any consequence. The scarcity of steel cannot be attributed to Government buying, because its requirements have not thus far reached any large percentage of the total steel output. By far the greatest strain will be felt on the plate mills in connection with the merchant shipping program, but the shipyard work has not approached the mark eventually to be reached, and even at best the drain on the steel industry as a whole will be small, for the total rolling capacity in plates suitable for shipbuilding is not much more than 5 per cent. of the total finished steel output of the country. What is remarkable in the situation is that there is no decrease apparent in the pressure for steel deliveries.

**Ferromanganese at $475.**

The market on spot and prompt ferromanganese is rather vague. In the case of actual spot shipment the sellers seem to think that $475 is a good price to shoot, that is, in making quotations. When they have hopes of getting the order they try simply to make a slightly larger cut from $475 than they think other sellers are making. There is prompt material, not absolutely spot, available at $435, though in limited tonnages, and this delivery may vanish at any time. This price can be got for deliveries later in the year. The common quotations for delivery the first half of next year are $375 to $400.

A word or two relative to wages is in order here. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers' bi-monthly wage adjustments show bar iron at $2.65, or four notches increase from previous settlement, and advancing puddling rate $1, making it $13.30 a ton. Sheet settlement is $4.45, or 11 notches increase, making wages 69 per cent above base of scale instead of 52½. Tinplate settlement is $6.85, or 22 notches increase, making wages 67 per cent above base instead of 45. These are very high wages in all departments, and probably tend to reduce output. The men profit by the fact that mills must pay very high prices for the raw materials, the wages being based upon selling prices, not upon mill profits.

The United States Steel Corporation reports a decrease of 503,304 tons in the unfilled obligations during June, which is not to be wondered at, considering the corporation's attitude toward the market. A few months ago its subsidiaries began to withdraw from the open market, and their reserve in selling has been on the increase since that time. A few are taking on new orders simply to take care of their regular trade, and to fill special contracts. On account of the shortage of cars in the Connellsville region the Carnegie Steel Company has made less pig iron and less steel in the first half of this year than in the first half of last, but the Western plants, which use by-product coke chiefly, have been able to increase their output, thus making the two influences balance. According to present events July will show a still larger decrease in unfilled obligations, unless there is a large increase in Government orders.

Word was given out this week that a gigantic mill will be built very soon at Fayette City, on the Monongahela River about fifty miles from this city. Three million dollars is said to be involved in the project, the Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, with Willis F. McCook as President, being behind the movement. Several hundred acres of land were bought, and already a small army of men is at work grading for a belt line to encircle the new plant, which will have a battery of blast furnaces, tube mills and departments for the manufacture of almost everything made from steel. It will have a river frontage of three miles, and a new town will be built for the employes. River transportation is a popular form of business here now, and in some lines is giving more satisfaction than the railroads. It is said the annual tonnage on the less than 200 miles of slackwater on the Monongahela River is nearing the 20,000,000 mark.

**Operations in Tinplate.**

Tinplate operations have suffered very little on account of the season, as on the whole the weather has been better than usual for this time of year. Difficulties in the labor departments of the plants have restricted production, however, many of the men not reporting for work very promptly after the Independence Day layoff. In the case of two independent plants the work of the men is rather unsatisfactory, and this restricts the output by an amount equal to about 4 per cent. of the country's total. The leading interest continues to operate about 85 per cent. of the mills seventeen turns a week instead of sixteen, the extra turn adding about 2½ per cent. to the country's output. Breakages, steel shortage, and various other contingencies keep an average of 3 to 5 per cent. of the mills out of commission, which is unusually low.

In general tinplate operations are satisfactory, the production being heavier than the average of any previous year. Still the shortage in deliveries is very great, except in the case of tinplate intended for the packing of perishable goods. This matter will be out of the way in the course of a month or so, but it will take almost the remainder of the year for the mills to catch up on deliveries to ordinary customers.

The spot coal market is more active this week, although still below the activity of last month. The demand is still better than the supply, says the dealers, who maintain they have more orders than they can fill. There is a great deal of coal being moved on contracts, which seem bulkier than ever. So far as the open market is concerned agreements are being lived up to, as regards prices, which run at $3 for slack and run-of-mine, and $3.50 on screened coal, net to operators, brokers being allowed to charge up to 25 cents additional to be paid by the buyer.

The spot coke market did not decline any further this week, after the first drop following the holiday in the previous week. From $14 to $14.50 is procurable for furnace coke in Pennsylvania Railroad equipment, and about the same in Baltimore and Ohio cars, while coke loaded in Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad cars has commanded $13.50. Spot coke can be quoted at $13 to $14.50 and spot foundry coke at $13.50 to $15. Owing to the fact that most contracts have been continued with an understanding that the price will be adjusted weekly, it is not likely that there will be any new contracting.

A cheerful feeling pervades the operators in the Connellsville region, one reason for this being the fact that the annual slump in coke production after the Fourth of July was much less than usual this year, and secondly, a distinct improvement in car supply. If this is maintained the region will have to speed up to a new operating schedule. The estimated production of coke for the wek ending July 7 was 349,218 tons, of which the furnace ovens made 216,754 tons and the merchant ovens 132,464 tons, a decrease of 21,950 tons from the previous week. Shipments by rail for the week aggregated 10,261 cars, carrying 346,188 tons.

### Meetings Officially Announced.

| | Books Close. | Books Open. | Date of Meeting. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gulf States Steel Co., St. Tr. ctfs. | Aug. 21 | Sep. 1 | Aug. 31 |
| Nashville, Chatt. & St. L. Ry. Co. | Jan. 9 | .. | Apr. 8 |
| Sinclair Oil & Refining Corp. | July 19 | July 25 | July 24 |

### INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

| | Books Close. | Books Open. | Settlement Day. | Privilege Expires. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Con. Can Co. | June 29 | ...... | ...... | July 18 |
| Nova Scotia S. & C. Co., Ltd. | June 30 | July 25 | July 24 | July 30 |
| Ohio C. Gas | July 9 | July 17 | July 17 | July 23 |
| Texas Co. | July 10 | ...... | July 24 | Aug. 15 |

## COMMODITIES MARKETS

### WHEAT.

Operations in the wheat market were of very small proportions and price changes were narrow, closing 1c net higher. The weather was generally favorable, although rains fell in part of the Winter wheat belt where harvesting is in operation. Cash prices in the Northwest were firm for choice varieties, which are scarce, while low-grade wheat was easier. The flour demand in the Northwest was said to be quiet. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.84, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | $2.04 | $2.04 | $2.04 | $2.03 | $1.11⅜ |
| September | 1.95½ | 1.95 | 1.95½ | 1.99½ | 1.13⅛ |

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.83, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

### CORN.

There was a quiet trade in the corn market on Saturday, but prices were comparatively firm, closing ¼c to ½c net higher. The reports of a political crisis abroad and numerous peace rumors kept the market in a state of uncertainty and there was a tendency to limit operations and await further developments. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.05½, c. i. f. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 1.59⅝ | 1.58¼ | 1.59¼ | 1.58⅛ | 75¼ |
| Dec. | 1.13⅝ | 1.11¼ | 1.12½ | 1.12¾ | 65⅛ |
| May | 1.12⅝ | 1.10⅝ | 1.11⅝ | 1.11¼ | ... |

### OATS.

The oats market again showed resistence to pressure, and while price changes were narrow the undertone was steady and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅝c higher. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted 81@81½c; No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3 white, 80@81c; No. 4 white, 79½@80c; fancy clipped white, 81½@84c; ordinary clipped white, 80@81c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 68⅞ | 68 | 68¼ | 68 | 42 |
| September | 55⅞ | 55 | 55⅜ | 55¼ | 41¼ |
| December | 57⅝ | 56⅝ | 57¼ | 57⅛ | 43 |

### PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was quiet, but prices were firmer on covering, and a little new buying, prompted by the peace rumors from Europe, which were considered a bullish possibility. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 8,000; estimated for Monday, 38,000, and for next week, 125,000. Kansas City received 500 and Omaha 8,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July | 20.92 | 20.82 | 20.92 | 20.70 | 13.15 |
| September | 21.17 | 21.02 | 21.17 | 20.92 | 13.22 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | 21.62 | 21.47 | 13.40 |
| September | 21.77 | 21.65 | 21.77 | 21.60 | 13.47 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | 40.65 | 40.70 | .. |
| September | 40.22 | 40.00 | 40.12 | 39.90 | 24.52 |

### COTTONSEED OIL.

The peace rumors from Europe and firmness in the lard market exerted a bullish influence on the market for cottonseed oil. Shorts were good buyers, and there was also a scattered commission house demand, while offers were light outside of profit-taking sales. Prices responded readily to the better feeling and at the close were 18 to 20 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 12,900 barrels. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 15.20 | 15.00 |
| July | .. | .. | 15.20@15.50 | 15.00 |
| August | 15.20 | 15.23 | 15.22@15.24 | 15.02 |
| September | 15.23 | 15.09 | 15.21@15.23 | 15.02 |
| October | 15.18 | 15.05 | 15.15@15.16 | 14.97 |
| November | 14.96 | 14.75 | 14.92@14.94 | 14.73 |
| December | 14.99 | 14.88 | 14.92@14.95 | 14.74 |
| January | 15.00 | 14.90 | 14.95@14.96 | 14.75 |
| February | .. | .. | 14.94@15.00 | 14.75 |

### COFFEE.

There was a renewal of the recent buying movement in the coffee market on Saturday and a further advance in prices. December contracts sold at 8.28, and the close was 4 to 9 points net higher. Sales were reported of 26,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet at 9¼ for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.99@8.01 | 7.95 |
| August | .. | .. | 8.06@8.07 | 8.01 |
| September | 8.15 | 8.12 | 8.13@8.15 | 8.08 |
| October | 8.16 | 8.16 | 8.16@8.18 | 8.12 |
| November | .. | .. | 8.22@8.24 | 8.16 |
| December | 8.28 | 8.24 | 8.27@8.28 | 8.20 |
| January | .. | .. | 8.31@8.32 | 8.24 |
| February | .. | .. | 8.35@8.36 | 8.27 |
| March | 8.40 | 8.34 | 8.39@8.40 | 8.31 |
| April | .. | .. | 8.44@8.45 | 8.36 |
| May | 8.50 | 8.47 | 8.49@8.50 | 8.41 |
| June | .. | .. | 8.55@8.56 | 8.46 |

### BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,523 packages. Some accumulation of stock left in first hands, and, with very limited buying, there was increased pressure to sell and a somewhat weaker feeling on most grades of creamery. Renovated slow. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39¼@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38@38¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35¼@37½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38¼@39c; seconds, 36@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 33@36½c; renovated, extras, 36@37c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32¼c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,181 cases. The market closed with quiet trading. High qualities of fresh stock showing a liberal proportion of full, strong-bodied fresh production are in light supply and firm. Medium and ordinary qualities freely offered and of irregular value. Good dirties and checks steady. Nearby white eggs cleaning up pretty well in most stores, and the tone of the market is firm on strictly fancy qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@31c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29c; undergrades, 25@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@38c.

**To Holders of United Railways Company of St. Louis First General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due 1934.**

In view of the proposed settlement of differences between the City of St. Louis and the United Railways Company of St. Louis, it has been suggested that a protective committee be formed for the first general mortgage four per cent gold bonds, and the undersigned, having no interest in any other securities of that company, have consented upon request of a large number of the holders of these bonds to act as such committee.

In advance of the announcement of the United Railways Company of St. Louis of its attitude towards these bonds we deem it unnecessary at this time to ask that bonds be deposited.

For the protection of holders of these bonds, we strongly urge them to notify the St. Louis Union Trust Company of St. Louis, Missouri, of their address and number of bonds owned or represented by them so that the committee may keep them informed of the situation as it may develop. If necessary in the opinion of this committee to ask for deposit of bonds, due notice will be given.

N. A. McMillan, Pres. St. Louis Union Bank, Chairman, Chairman St. Louis Union Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri.
Edward Mallinckrodt, Pres. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Missouri.
M. Kotany, St. Louis, Missouri.
J. Herndon Smith, Smith, Moore & Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

This committee may be enlarged at a later date. Should it become necessary to call for deposit of bonds, a New York Trust Company will be selected as an additional depository.

## LETTERS MUST BE EXPLICIT.

### Australian Commercial Attache Shows Danger of Vagueness.

Circular letters, or letters phrased in general terms, sent out broadcast to business firms or Government representatives abroad, may produce serious misunderstanding. Such correspondence, the American Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy at Melbourne points out, will never bring satisfactory results unless the writer knows what he wants to say and says it clearly. The type of circular letter that requires criticism is one that expresses an interest in securing trade, but leaves the receiver to draw any conclusion he chooses. These vague letters are breeders of trouble.

Among the objectionable types of letters that the Commercial Attaché draws attention to are those that do not clearly state they were sent out to secure preliminary information, those that infer an agency arrangement is sought when the firm is only ready to receive orders, those that solicit orders in general from both retailers and wholesalers when it would be much better to prefer one class or the other, letters asking for assistance in obtaining business with no note of the fact that a representative is on hand for that purpose, and letters signed by a subordinate official wherein it is not clear that he speaks for the firm with authority.

An American firm that desires assistance in starting or improving its business in Australia should address a letter to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., giving full information about what is wanted. If the bureau is asked to instruct the commercial attaché to interview leading firms and recommend a policy it should be clear that all the facts are submitted as well as the assurance that the company is definitely interested. Letters should, however, bear the stamp of individual attention and should be explicit.

### Parcel Post Imports Into Italy.

The Director of the Customs, cables the American Consul General at Genoa, has confirmed the latest ruling of the Italian Minister permitting parcel post importation of all articles save those of prohibited consumption into Italy from England, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Switzerland, Tunis, and Algeria without license, provided these articles were posted before July 20 from European and Mediterranean countries and before Aug. 15 from the United States.

### FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 14.—Following are today's quotations of cotton stocks:

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sale. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Linen Co. | 87½ | 92½ | .. |
| Arkwright Mills | 105 | .. | 105 |
| Bourne Mills | .. | 117½ | .. |
| Chace Mills | 120 | 123 | .. |
| Charlton Mills | .. | 130 | .. |
| Conanicut Mills | 80 | .. | .. |
| Davol Mills | 105 | .. | 106 |
| Flint Mills | .. | 150 | .. |
| Granite Mills | .. | 100 | 100 |
| Hargraves Mills | 70 | .. | 75 |
| King Philip Mills | 170 | 175 | .. |
| Laurel Lake Mills | .. | 97½ | .. |
| Merchants Mfg. Co. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Mechanics Mills | 98 | 100 | .. |
| Narragansett Mills | .. | 107½ | .. |
| Osborn Mills | 115 | 120 | .. |
| Parker Mills | 70 | 75 | .. |
| Pilgrim Mills | 100 | 101 | 101 |
| Pilgrim Mills pf. | .. | 101 | .. |
| Sagamore Mfg. Co. | 252½ | .. | .. |
| Seaconnet Mills | 65 | .. | 65 |
| Stafford Mills | 106 | 108 | .. |
| Stevens Mfg. Co. | .. | 112 | .. |
| Tecumseh Mills | .. | 142½ | .. |
| Wampanoag Mills | 88 | .. | 90 |
| Weetamoe Mills | 100 | 102 | .. |

### Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, July 14.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

| Sales. | | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 65 | American Felt Co. pf. | 100 |
| 2 | American Glue Co. pf. | 139½ |
| 1 | Border City Mfg. Co. | 19¼ |
| 6 | Draper Corp | 125 |
| 1 | Dwight Mfg. Co. | 1150 |
| 10 | Great Falls Mfg. Co. | 198¼ |
| 5 | Kilburn Mill | 150 |
| 10 | Ludlow Mfg. Associates | 135¾ |
| 40 | Merrimac Mfg. Co. | 63¼ |
| 51 | Plymouth Cordage Co., $2 div. | 215@218½ |
| 5 | Sullivan Machinery Co. | 147½ |
| 10 | York Mfg. Co. | 120 |

## SHIPMENTS TO URUGUAY.

### Stricter Rules in Force for the Marking of Containers.

The failure of exporters properly to mark cases and other packages intended for shipment to Uruguay is stated to have been one of the principal reasons for the issuance of a decree on April 20, 1917, effective six months thereafter, by which stricter rules for the marking of shipments are adopted. It is provided, reports Consul William Dawson at Montevideo, that marks, signs, and numbers shall be made with indelible waterproof ink in such form that they will not give rise to confusion nor be susceptible of easy alteration. The marks should be printed and not written, and the use of a stencil is advised.

Cases, bales, and similar forms of packing should be marked and numbered on the side, leaving the top blank; but barrels should be marked on the ends, as that is the part exposed to view when the goods are piled up. The regulations do not specify the size of letters to be used, but it is desirable that the letters for large packing cases be at least two inches high. It is also important that the packages bear no marks or numbers other than those necessary for identification, and special care should be used when the packages are shipped from interior points. If necessary to avoid confusion, the Customs authorities are authorized to renumber the packages or store them in different warehouses. It is not anticipated that the new regulations will be any obstacle to trade if ordinary care is exercised.

### Have Still to Learn Their Lesson.

Some out-of-town millinery shops have already begun to show velvet hats and claim that there is a demand for them, according to information current in this market. This would indicate that they have not yet learned the lesson set for them in the "Summer hats for Summer wear" movement that has attracted so much attention in trade circles this season, and which has brought such good results where it has been followed. Where, in former years, the New York stores were the first to set the pace with novelties, they are said to have seen the wisdom of continuing a season so long as customers will buy. The result is that a few local stores are featuring velvet hats at this time, but are relying on seasonable hats to keep trade active.

### No Olive Oil in Bulk from Spain.

The Spanish Government, cables the American Consul General at Barcelona, has prohibited by royal order the exportation of olive oil, excepting fine oils, exported in tins or bottles, brands registered before the issuance of the order and accompanied by a certificate as to grade, until Nov. 15.

## WATTERSON LOSES CASE.

### Bruce Haldeman Retains Management of Newspapers by Injunction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—An injunction was granted here today in the Chancery Court to Bruce Haldeman, President of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times companies, restraining W. B. Haldeman, Isabel Haldeman and Bennett H. Young, Directors of the corporation, from taking steps to remove him from his post as business manager of the two papers.

Henry Watterson, who appeared in the case as an intervening petitioner on the side of the defendants, denied acquiscence in an agreement entered into by members of the Haldeman family vesting management of the two papers in Bruce Haldeman as President and business manager, and assigning to W. B. Haldeman the place as Vice President or as Director. Colonel Watterson contended the agreement prejudiced his interests as holder of seventy-five shares in the corporation. The court denied his claim and said doubt existed that he had not asquiesced in the agreement, adding its conviction that Colonel Watterson in the pressure of business had forgotten all about it.

The legality of the agreement was upheld.

The defendants announced that they would ask the Court of Appeals to dissolve the injunction.

## FRANCE SUES SHIP OWNER.

### Chartered the Sorland, Which Was Sunk by a Submarine.

Because a steamer chartered by the French Government was sunk by a submarine on June 1 the republic filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover damages from the owner for breach of contract. The defendant, H. M. Wrangell & Co., Ltd., is a Norwegian corporation, and on that ground the plaintiff got an attachment from Justice Hendrick against money deposited in a local trust company to pay for the charter.

The complaint alleges that G. Schrimpf, acting for the French Government, chartered the steamship Sorland, owned by the defendant, on April last for six months at $48,440 a month, possession to be given on April 30. The rent of the vessel was paid to July 12, and the complaint asks $50,522 as a month's rent paid in advance and the unearned part of the rental for the month the steamer was sunk.

The Annalist, every Monday, gives a survey of the financial markets of value to investors, manufacturers, and business men generally. The Open Security Market, a regular feature, is a means by which the purchase of unlisted securities is facilitated. 10c.—Advt.

### PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

# VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

## THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Perhaps the topic which nowadays commands most attention from the business interests of the country is that of the maintenance of prices. These are admittedly very high, in many instances beyond what has been the case for half a century or more. Quite a number of these prices, furthermore, do not seem to be warranted by the increase in production costs, nor are they based on such a scarcity as would seem to call for the rise. Being in one way or another speculative, or at least so regarded, the opinion is growing among business men that lower levels are inevitable in all cases where basic conditions do not call for the higher ones. Toward the readjustment two matters which came to public notice during the last week may have an important bearing. The first of these was the Government estimate of the growing crops. This showed the promise of large yields of the cereals and vegetables. If nothing unforeseen occurs during the next few weeks, there will be an abundance of foodstuffs for domestic use and a pretty good complement for shipment abroad. Already the effect of this condition has been made apparent in the reductions of price in many articles of food. Then, too, it is an axiom that good crops make good business. The money yield of this year's crops, which will be extremely large even though prices rule comparatively low, will go far toward providing a big volume of trade for many months to come. Those directly interested in farm products form a large army. By the census of 1910 there were shown to be 6,361,502 farms in the country. The number now is much increased. The handling, distribution, and sale of farm products give occupation to another army. Prosperity to the two means a large increase in the purchasing power of the country.

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**Appealing to the Producers.** The second of the influences was called to notice in the appeal by the President as to the principles which should govern in price fixing while the war lasts, and which was so speedily followed by the acquiescence of the steel men in agreeing upon a method for determining what should be charged for their particular products. Under normal conditions the rule of supply and demand regulates prices. But this rule does not apply where there is anything in the nature of a monopoly. Now, such a monopoly may be of the kind created by a patent or of some other form of control of the supply of an article. In such event, and particularly if the article is urgently needed, the increase in price is only regulated by the amount which a purchaser is able to pay. A canteen of water is ordinarily worth very little, but a man dying of thirst in a desert would be apt to give all his earthly possessions for it. But no very favorable opinion would be had of a man owning the canteen who would exact such a price simply because he was in a position to do so. It has been apparent that those who have had the ownership or control of basic materials, foodstuffs or other, have been driving rather a hard bargain and have shown a disposition to get the last cent of profit possible. To such as these the President's statement is in the nature of an appeal to their patriotism to desist, with the alternative that the Government will itself do the price fixing on what may be regarded as a just and equitable basis.

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**A Matter of Altruism.** It is worthy of notice that, in this as in certain other matters, there is a decided difference of method from that resorted to in certain foreign countries to secure compliance with measures believed to be for the public welfare. In them the first thing usually done has been the issuance of orders directing the doing or the not doing of certain things, under penalties for noncompliance. A striking illustration was the set of diet regulations, such as those of Germany. Everything was put on an official basis, with portions of meat and bread and potatoes carefully prescribed. The result has been that many of those affected have resorted to all manner of trickery to evade rules which, if honestly carried out, would have been for the general good. Here, in advance of any suggestion of compulsion, an appeal has been made for conserving food supplies and preventing waste. At once, and voluntarily, people all over the country set in to do their best, either individually or by organized effort, to act in accordance with the suggestions made. Such conduct is ever so much more effective than would be the results of compulsion. Whether, however, the altruistic spirit can be invoked when it means the sacrifice of profit is a thing yet to be determined. Should official price fixing come, however, it will mean a quick readjustment to new and lower levels that will have an immediate effect in all business channels. This is one of the contingencies prudent merchants have to guard against.

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**Changes of Business Methods.** In the stress of war conditions it is being found necessary to make a number of changes in business methods. These changes will inure to the general public benefit, and in many instances are not unwelcome to traders. Among them will be reforms in the distribution of food and other essentials, leading to more direct dealings and resulting in there being fewer middlemen to exact a portion of profit. If, in consequence, the public is better served and at less cost, the changes so made as a temporary expedient are likely to be permanent. So, also, are apt to be the changes in the relations between manufacturers or producers and dealers. These involve such matters as credits, discounts, and cancellation of orders. A typical instance is the effort by the cloak, suit, and skirt and the dress and waist makers to enforce new rules with the department store owners and other retailers of their wares. Discounts and cancellations have been the two evils most complained of by the manufacturers. They are now trying to enforce a rule of a 2 per cent. discount for ten days, 1 per cent. for thirty days, and net at sixty days, instead of the varying rates that have hitherto prevailed. They also insist there shall be no cancellations without sufficient notice, so that they shall not be obliged to make up and deliver goods only to have them thrown back on their hands. If they remain united in this matter, they cannot help but succeed. It will not pay the stores to try and do their own independent manufacturing, though some have threatened to do this. But it is still a question whether the manufacturers will stick together. Perhaps this will appear better after a conference, already arranged for, has been had between representatives of the two sides to the controversy.

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**Problems of the Retailers.** But the retailers themselves have a problem of their own which they are trying to meet. Goods have advanced in price and are still advancing. The cost of doing business has also increased. As a result the consumer will, this Fall and later on, be compelled to pay very much more than he or she has hitherto done. There is always the danger that excessively high prices may tend to restrict buying and curtail largely the expected volume of business. Whatever tends to lessen the cost of doing business ought to help in keeping down prices. Excessive deliveries and the abuse of the return privilege are two of the recognized factors in adding to this cost of doing business. With a view to reform in this matter, a meeting was held in Washington the other day at the instance of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. Over a hundred of the leading retail merchants of the country were present. They admitted the value of the suggestions of the board, some of them stating they had already put them in effect. These suggestions include co-operation in delivery, the cutting out of special deliveries, requiring customers to carry away small parcels, and restricting, if not altogether stopping, return of goods purchased. Here, again, is the problem as to whether the retailers in any given city will act in unison. If they do, the public will be apt to adapt itself to the new order of things, especially if it be shown to be in the interest of patriotism.

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**Cotton and Its Fabrics.** It would seem as though the high price for cotton is in a state of what physicists call unstable equilibrium. At any rate, it does not appear to take much to cause a drop of a hundred points or so. An impression, for instance, that the Government will stabilize the price brought about this result one day during the last week. So a bit of rain here or there in the growing districts causes a quick lowering of the quotations. It is thought that Great Britain and the other allies are urging a control of cotton prices as an aid to winning the war. The exports control measure is expected to have some effect in restricting the shipments of cotton to neutrals. If so, this will leave more for the needs of the spinners of this country and Great Britain. In the goods market there was a little softening of prices of printcloths on the part of second hands, but the week's transactions were not large. Mill prices remain high. There has been more inquiry for fine convertibles. Colored and printed goods are more than holding their own. Ginghams have been in great demand. There will be a kind of formal opening of wash goods this week for the benefit of the wholesalers who are to meet in this city. Knit goods agents express themselves as well pleased with the result of their openings, although buyers have been rather restive at the high prices asked. The hosiery people are in no hurry to have any opening. Some will simply take orders gradually.

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**Wool and Woolen Goods.** Inactivity in the wool market for the last few days has been ascribed to the apprehension that the Government intended controlling the price or sales of the raw material. At one place or another, and Australia in particular, there is a large quantity of wool. It has been suggested that a census be taken of the stocks on hand in this country as well as abroad. In Australia the British Government has purchased this year's clip. The 45,000 bales released for this country are said to be on their way here. By compression similar to that used for cotton it has been found possible to save about 30 per cent. of the cargo space in shipping wool. This will greatly aid the shipments hither which are to come. The domestic clip is coming to market with prices ruling high. A note of caution was recently sounded by an Oregon warehousing company, which suggested to growers it would be well to make some sales instead of shipping the wool to the warehouse to hold against the present high level of prices. The market for woolens is awaiting the openings for both men's and women's wear for next Spring. Buying of serges in advance is said to have been fairly large. Certain cotton warp fabrics have also been taken freely. The wholesale buyers who are to meet this week will have a chance to examine some of the offerings at least. Prices will be on a higher level, and it looks as though goods will be soon withdrawn after the openings. The best indications point to a scaling down of orders. In the garment trade the early Fall coats and suits have been offered.

## THINGS PICKED UP IN THE BIG SHOPS

### Great Variety of Articles That Show Up in Their Lost and Found Bureau.

The Old Curiosity Shop of Dickens fame could not have held a much greater variety of things than can be found in the lost and found bureau of the modern department store. The number of things picked up daily in stores of this kind leads to the belief that the old saw about the man who "would lose his head if it wasn't fastened on" applies very much to women.

Another thing that is brought to mind by a survey of the things found is doubt of the statement recently made, and presumably on good medical authority, that about one woman in three who needs glasses actually wears them. In place of this comes a belief that many women who should wear glasses all the time evidently do not do so in public for fear of spoiling their "looks." The consequence is that they use them only when their need is imperative, such as when closely examining merchandise. The immediate need being over, they lay the glasses on the counters and walk away.

To this action is attributed the fact that glasses make up a large part of the things that are found in department stores, and the further fact that most of them are of the "pince nez" variety is taken to prove that they are worn only when really necessary. The woman who needs glasses for steady wear, and is sensible enough to make use of them, generally goes in for spectacles. The result is that the number of pairs of spectacles found in a big store is small in comparison with the number of pairs of eyeglasses.

While it can definitely be said that glasses do not head the list of lost and found articles, it is not easy to say just what does. There is a well-founded belief, however, that religious medals of one kind or another come pretty close to being the leaders, particularly in the so-called popular price stores. A great many handbags are also found, as are pocketbooks and purses, many of the latter of the kind that can be carried in handbags. In these articles are found all kinds of things, including money, some of which give definite clues as to the owners, but most of which do not. Money, which is often found in the form of loose change and bills—which rarely run higher than a "ten spot"—has been discovered in bags and purses in amounts ranging up to several hundred dollars. For the most part, however, these sums are under $50, and frequently they are as small as 6 or 7 cents. Sometimes gold pieces are picked up.

In addition to the coin of the realm, the recovered handbags, which are of all sizes, shapes, and materials, have been found to contain a wide range of things. Handkerchiefs and gloves are found in quantities. Postcards and letters are numerous, too, many of the latter, however, being without envelopes and containing nothing to give a clue to the bag owner. Keys, powder puffs, mirrors, snapshots, newspaper clippings, shopping lists, and fabric samples are among the other contents of recovered bags. The bags are found on the floors, on the counters, either lying in the open or partly covered by merchandise that has been shifted around in the course of making a sale, and in lounge or waiting rooms. Strangely enough, however, fewer of them are found in the lounges than might be supposed, and this is attributed to the fact that women have less to distract their attention from their belongings in those places than at the counters.

A great many bar and broach pins are found in the stores in the course of a year, and the same is true of rings, in which a surprisingly large number of wedding rings is included. Wedding rings are very often found unmarked, which makes their redemption difficult. Often they are not even inquired about. In general with pins, most of the rings found have no great cash value, though now and then rings set with diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones are turned over to the lost and found bureau. More often, however, the ring findings are on the order of "Woolworth specials." Jewelry of apparent value is usually appraised at once. Bracelets, both women's and children's, are frequently picked up, as are earrings. Card cases are also included in the findings. Checks and checkbooks are picked up every once in a while, the last named usually being returned to the issuing bank. Bankbooks and insurance books and papers are found as well.

Watches that fasten on with a pin arrangement are among the other exhibits, as are watches that swing from chains about women's necks. Sometimes a wrist watch is turned in by an employe or a customer, but this is infrequent in comparison with recoveries of the other kinds of watches named. Watch charms are also on the lost and found shelves. Lavallieres and lorgnettes come in now and then. Necklaces of various kinds of stones and beads also make their appearance, and quite a tidy number of gold and silver pencils are found. Fountain pens are very often recovered.

Rosary beads, baby pins, children's rings and purses, mesh bags, vanity cases, coins and tabs lost by charge account customers—these often being property of other stores—watch crystals, and eyeglass and spectacle cases are among the miscellaneous things turned in. In one case a copper plate for engraved cards was recovered, with some of the cards, but the owner did not respond to the attempts of the store to return them to her.

Theatre tickets are often lost in the stores, and in more than one instance pawn tickets have been found, either single or in small collections. In a handbag found in one well-known local store no less than six of these proofs of former prosperity were discovered. Mileage books and commutation tickets are by no means missing from the exhibits of lost things, nor is the niche for ferry tickets left empty. Automobile goggles are found, too.

In a great many cases the lost property is returned to the losers either through efforts on the part of the stores when definite clues are available, or through the efforts of the losers to find their property themselves. Ownership to many of the lost articles can be proved without a great deal of effort on either side, but when it comes to recovering things like glasses and money, especially when the latter has been found loose, there is a different story to tell.

Glasses found without cases give the owners some anxious moments in the process of recovery, and it is said to be surprising how few women are able to describe the clips, shapes or sizes of lenses, or other distinguishing points of glasses they have lost. In most cases they insist on being allowed to try them on by way of identification, but for obvious reasons there are not many chances given to prove ownership in that way. Even when glasses are found in cases, many of the women who own them cannot give the name or addresses of the optician who made them up. A favorite catch question is the color of the lining of the case. Despite the fact that purple is the staple shade for that purpose, women have been known to name a dozen different hues in an effort to hit the right one. The need of being able to answer that question in order to recover glasses, however, is not vital.

All kinds of things enter into the determination of ownership of a bill lost by itself. The time and place of the loss must fit in with the record of recovery, as must the manner in which the bill was folded, if at all. The claimant must tell whether it was crumpled up, whether it is a silver or gold certificate in case it is $10 or over, whether it is an old or new bill, or whether it is a bank, Treasury, or Federal reserve note, and a hundred and one other things have to be determined before ownership is considered proved. Not one woman in a thousand, apparently, has even the slightest idea of the numbers on the bills she carries, and yet this is the easiest of all means of identification in case of loss. The dates of coins is another aid in recovery that is overlooked, though this is by no means so certain a proof of ownership as naming the numbers on bills.

## RAW SILK MARKETS.

### Heavy Buying One of Causes of Advances in All of Them.

The Japanese raw silk market is advancing again under heavy buying. It is said that prices may go considerably higher, as everything points to one of the strongest markets in the history of the trade. Stocks are small, the estimates giving only 6,500 bales at Yokohama, and the new arrivals are taken up at once.

The bullish situation is accentuated by the smallness of the Italian crop, which is said to be some 20,000 bales below the total of a normal year. Other factors are the steady rise in the silver exchange, the doubling of freight rates, and the extreme scarcity of silks in the local market.

The Canton and Shanghai markets are also advancing steadily, partly due to the good demand for all grades of silk, the rapid advance in exchange, the internal troubles in China, smaller crops, &c. Local stocks of these silks are exceedingly small, and arrivals are so slow that still higher prices are to be looked for. A. P. Villa & Brothers report the Italian market very active for European consumption. The prices for extras are now quoted at 126 to 128 lire at Milan, which would make the laid-down cost in New York about $9 a pound. This price cannot be procured in this market, except for special sizes and silks wanted for particular purposes.

The local market is quite active, with numerous inquiries for spot silk, which in most cases command premiums. Manufacturers, however, are reluctant to place orders for deliveries ahead, owing to the high prices prevailing. Such silks as double extras, extras, and all tram stocks are very scarce here.

## AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

### A Reduction in Demand for Goods, but Prices Staying Firm.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FALL RIVER, July 14.—Trading in the print cloth division of the cloth markets has been of a quiet character all week. Buyers seemed little interested in what was being offered, but this condition may be attributed to the fact that most of them have their requirements taken care of for some time to come and they therefore can afford to assume a passive attitude. Advices from the cloth centres during the week were to the effect that there was more or less purchasing between secondhands, and this naturally brought about quiet conditions in the primary markets.

There still exists a keen demand for certain wide goods, and mills making these styles have practically no accumulations on hand. Converters and printers have bought very liberally of these goods in the past. Aside from Government business, mills have orders on their books which will keep their machinery busy for some time to come. Some of the big mills in Fall River are running during the noon hour, others are running till 10 o'clock at night, and a few run all night. Some cloth concerns are doing a very good yarn business, their output going in some cases to manufacturers of automobile tires. Manufacturers of specialties, sateens and twills report that business during the week has been quiet.

The total sales for the week are conservatively estimated at 110,000 pieces, of which about 35,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand for practically all styles somewhat reduced, but prices being generally well maintained.

## HATS PARIS WILL FAVOR.

### Features of French Headwear for Women for Early Fall.

Most of the hats that Paris will favor for early Fall wear will be of small or medium size, according to information contained in a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America and based on reports received directly from the French style centre. Few large hats will be seen. The bulletin goes on:

"Toques and canotiers are in favor. Crowns are large and high, and are derived from the Reboux. Many soft crowns are seen, while practically all brims are thick or rolled. The Canadian or Boy Scout shape of hat is used. Some have been seen with soft crowns, with rolls dividing the crown like a ball.

"In the materials, velvet seems to be most in favor for colors, with panne velvet seen in black only. Felt is also much in favor, combined with velvet or panne velvet. Combinations of velvet and panne velvet are also to be good. Shades of gray, terra cotta, royal blue, grenat, corbeau, geranium, and crushed strawberry will be much in vogue.

"The trimmings will run largely to feathers, especially ostrich and coque. A good many ostrich bands or pompons are seen. Some very good pompons are shown in the form of glycerined ostrich. Use also is made of quills of coque. Few ornaments are noted, though some galalith or jet front pieces are seen on toques. No flowers have been shown as yet."

### Muskrat Coats the Thing.

With the road business for Fall completed and making an excellent showing as compared with last year, both in the quantity of merchandise booked and in the amount of money involved, and with the Summer fur business over, the local fur trade is now waiting the appearance of the out-of-town buyers in the market with every prospect of continued good business. Judging from the road orders taken, an excellent season in coats is at hand, especially of natural muskrat in the dark shades. Black natural muskrat will be particularly good, it appears, in spite of its high cost. These coats are not only to be worn for motoring this season, but for street as well. Hudson seal, mole, and nutria are among the other furs touted for a good season. Voluminous collars and cuffs of self or contrasting furs mark most of the coats and, while there is not so much banding of fur seen at the bottoms of the coats this season, many of them do incorporate this feature.

### Gray Goods Prices Stiffen.

The upturn in cotton that has marked the last couple of days apparently came just in time to prevent a softening of prices in certain first hands for gray goods to be delivered late in the year. As it is now, however, the courage of these sellers has been bolstered up and much of the easier undertone to the market that has been visible in the last week has disappeared. Even secondhands are reported to be tightening up, with the consequence that bargains in gray cloths are now in the class with hens' teeth. Yesterday there was a fair demand for goods, considering the day and the time of the year. Most of the sales reported were under 2,000 pieces and largely of goods from secondhands.

### The Buyer Was "Wise," Too.

There is a certain store which is said to make a practice of buying goods from the smaller manufacturers and wholesalers at the usual cash discounts, plus a liberal discount "for trade." A fur salesman working for a small house was "put wise" to this fact and fixed his selling prices accordingly. He made his call and sold a pretty fair bill to the buyer, who announced that the order would be subject to the usual discounts, plus 15 per cent. "for trade." To this the salesman inadvertently replied, "I knew that." "Oh, you did, eh," came back the buyer. "Well, then, you can cancel that order."

## ARABIA A SOURCE OF GLOVE LEATHER

### Distinctive American Industry Based on Pelts from the Red Sea District.

By HERMAN W. HELLER.

In the making of gloves only certain kinds of leather are used. The skins out of which the leather is made come from animals such as the sheep, goat, lamb, deer, &c. Few, if any, goatskins are used for glove leather. The smooth, firm, and heavy grain can be used to better advantage in the manufacture of shoes to satisfy the great demand of the women of the United States for fancy colored shoe tops.

Thus we can, for the sake of brevity, eliminate from this discussion the goatskin, narrowing our subject down to skins coming from the sheep, lamb, and the deer. Of these the sheep is by far the most important. Not only is the wool of the sheep valuable for numerous purposes, but its pelt can be used to even better advantage. And in connection with the manufacture of glove leather, it can be dressed in three ways. When its grain is intended to be utilized it produces the well-known Napa or Cape leather, but when its grain is poor, the under or flesh side of the skin is made use of by finishing on an emery wheel for suede leather. The third, or most important method, is that of the degrained or undressed leather, where the grain has been removed to produce a soft, velvet finish so popular with the American people. The most commonly known of these undressed leathers is that of the so-called Mocha. Being the most important of the leathers dressed from sheepskins, it is my intention to give this most consideration.

Germany and Austria have for years produced the finest grain leather from lamb and sheepskins for Napa Cape leather. France has specialized in the best genuine or "real kid" leather, but it was up to America to discover a process of degraining leather to give it that velvet-like finish so widely known to the American public.

And in this connection, let me add that the American manufacturer can justly boast of degrained Mocha glove leather made from Arabian Mocha sheepskins as being strictly an American product, "Made in the U. S. A." for it is in the dressing of these Mochas that the United States excels.

This degrained leather has many advantages over the ordinary grain leather. In the first place, if properly dressed, it possesses more strength, and it retains its fine appearance much longer than most grain leathers, which often crack or scar.

For more than a quarter of a century the antelope of the Rocky Mountains and the chamois or gazelle of the Alps furnished leather dressers of the world with a skin, which, when degrained, possessed these qualities. However, with the disappearance of the antelope, and chamois some thirty years ago, the eyes of the world were turned toward the discovery of a kind of skin that would best take its place. In the far off deserts and hot burning suns of Arabia, near the district made famous in biblical times, a sheep was found to graze which possessed a skin resembling in texture that of the extinct antelope and chamois.

This sheep, which has proved to be most adapted to the manufacture of this so-called "Mocha leather," is found in Somali, northeast Africa, along the west coast of the Red Sea, in the district known as Somaliland, and in the region known as Yemen, on the east side of the Red Sea, under which name the whole of the southwest quarter of the Arabian peninsula is included.

In giving the following information it is my privilege to refer to a friend of mine who has spent eight years in the boiling suns and deserts of Arabia collecting these Arabian Mocha skins. According to his own remarks, three species of these sheep are found to exist, viz.: Blackhead, Whitehead, and Redhead, each getting its name from the color of head it possesses. The Blackhead is probably best known to the public. The Redhead is very scarce, and very few, if any, are ever seen in the manufacture of leather.

Being termed sheep, one gets the impression that these Mochas possess wool, but such is not the case; they are haired sheep. The varieties having black heads are especially beautiful; the animal stands about two feet in height, its body is covered with short, pure white hair, and it possesses a glossy jet black neck and head. The short, thick, bushy tail, which terminates in a string, like a pig's tail, wabbles as the animal moves about. The native Arab prizes these sheep in very much the same manner as he values his horse, and consequently we find some very fine bred sheep.

In connection with the above it is well to mention that there is also found a Mocha goat, which flocks with the Mocha sheep. These are two distinct animals and not a cross breed, as is often the impression. The Mocha goat's skin cannot be used for glove purposes, due to the fact that its grain is very firm and heavy, and cannot be removed to produce the velvet-like appearance. These Mocha goatskins, however, are excellent for shoe leather, due to the strength and firmness of grain.

The world's supply of Mocha sheepskins is obtained by about a dozen buyers, who have their native collectors in caravans collect the skins at various centres, of which Mocha, Berbera, Zeylah and Hodeidah are the main points, from which they are sent to Aden, a British coaling station, which, on account of its excellent location, is the shipping point for skins sent to London, the Continent of Europe and the United States.

The best Blackhead sheep come from Somaliland on the west shore of the Red Sea, whereas the best Whiteheads are found in Turkish Arabia, and collected in Hodeidah.

The skins having been collected at the various points are brought into Aden, where the Arab chief notifies the various representatives that on a certain day a sale of these skins will take place. At the appointed time the half dozen buyers, representing the principal handlers of Mochas of the world, assemble in the chief's quarters, located on the main street of Aden, and each is given about 200 skins, which represent the stock on sale. These samples are mixed and contain skins of all kinds and weights. After carefully examining these skins, each buyer assorts them with reference to quality and weights, grading the select skins into primes, and the poorer grades into seconds, submitting his bid or offer to the Arab chief, based on what in his judgment the skins will bring on the open market.

This bid or offer is transmitted to the chief by a light pressure of the hand in a native code to indicate figures. If other bids have been made, the chief indicates in a similar manner by pressure of the hand whether his offer seems favorable. In this way the skins are sold to the highest bidder.

The buyer, having been successful in obtaining the skins on sale, next has them assorted according to quality and weight, bearing in mind that in normal times Germany takes a large per cent. of the lightest weight skins, France the heaviest weight skins and America the average run of skins in medium weights. The best selection of skins have in the past been sent to France by virtue of the fact that they have offered the highest prices. In these war times, however, America has been taking the better quality of skins and consequently the grade of finished leather is much improved. Germany and France dress many Mochas for suede leather purposes, whereas the tanners of the United States prefer to remove the grain, which produces stronger and better leather.

The Blackhead is the species of Mocha sheepskin most suitable for fine gloves, although the Whitehead is used by a number of manufacturers. The Blackhead possesses a number of advantages. In the first place, the skins of the same weight and quality run larger, or as manufacturers would say, "spreadier," thus giving a larger yield. The animal possesses shorter hair, which makes the fibre of the skins much firmer and stronger and consequently it takes a better and more even finish than is the case with the Whitehead sheep. They are less apt to be flesh-cut, and this aids materially to the fine finish of the leather.

The best quality of Mocha sheepskins are obtained from the killing shortly after the so-called Winter grazing or during the period of the year corresponding to our Spring months of March, April, and May. These skins arrive in America during normal times in July, August, and September. This assertion can be understood best when one is aware of the fact that these skins come from one of the hottest regions inhabited by white men. The lowest temperature during the so-called Winter period is in the neighborhood of 80 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas during the Summer months it is common to find the thermometer as high as 125 degrees in the shade, and, as one buyer states, "very little shade at that." The skins from the Winter grazing are, therefore, best, because it is during this Winter period that the sheep have the best food. The grass that they graze upon is longer and the leaves which they also feed upon are green and, therefore, more nourishing due to the cooler temperature, whereas during the Summer months the animals have little to feed upon and the skins receive little nourishment and suffer in quality as a result.

It might be said for the information of those interested that one of the most important requisites of good Mocha leather is in the selection of raw skins. Mocha skins may easily become sunburned by the hot suns of Arabia while being treated by the natives, resulting in the skins being destroyed after soaking in the limes. A poor "take off" by the Arab, who uses the meat of the sheep for food, results in the flesh, or underhide of the skins, being cut or scarred, which prevents an even finish or color in the finished leather. The animal, if diseased, is left with scars or "pit marks," which become so noticeable after the skins are dressed and colored for the glove factory. Unless proper precaution is taken in storing the stock in warehouses worms will be found in the skins, which eat large holes in them, thereby causing great loss to the leather dresser.

It is due to the above condition that all Mochas are graded into primes or firsts, and rejects or seconds. These seconds are so assorted if they are damaged by being sunburned, flesh-cut, pitted, scarred, or worm eaten.

The average yield of Mocha sheepskins is two pairs of gloves per skin, although occasionally they will yield more than that amount.

Aden is located in the southwest corner of Arabia, and, being a British coaling station, all ships in the vicinity stop there for coal and supplies. In normal times Mocha skins, as well as gums and coffee, the only other products of Arabia of any consequence, are brought to American and European ports in British, French, and Italian steamships. These ships generally ply between Bombay and Calcutta as the starting points, and Genoa, Marseilles, and Liverpool as their destination. Most skins intended for America are shipped to Liverpool and reloaded there for New York. In times of peace space desired on boats plying between Bombay and Calcutta and the Continent of Europe is reserved by cabling to these points before the vessel starts. However, with the lack of boats, due to present shipping conditions on the seas, in most instances all available space for freight is taken long before the ships reach Aden, and, owing to the fact that few if any ships have Aden as their starting point on their journey westward, freight at present in Aden is in a very much congested condition. If one were to visit today the wharves at Aden he would see thousands of bales of skins piled there unable to be shipped, waiting patiently for some unknown power to end that awful conflict which has today paralyzed the shipping interests and progress of the entire civilized world.

## TEXTILE MEN TO MEET.

### Topics to be Discussed by Dress Fabric Jobbing Buyers.

Several well-known textile men will be among the speakers at the midsummer meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday. According to a statement of Colby Davies, Chairman of the Committee on Attendance, an unusually large number of members will be present.

The program calls for the dispatch of a good deal of business, and, in order that all the features of the program be included in the single day's convention, the opening session will begin at 9:30 A. M., this being devoted to an open forum for the discussion of trade problems. H. Clay Miller, Vice President of the association, will call the meeting to order formally at 10:30 and make an address. After this there will be the presentation of reports and the consideration of other business.

Luncheon will be served at one o'clock, after which the following addresses will be made: "The General Situation," by Edwin Farnham Greene, Treasurer of the Pacific Mills, Boston; "The Wool and Cotton Situation," by William Whitman, President of the William Whitman Co., New York, and "The Soil Situation," by George N. Berley, of Jno. Dunlop's Sons, New York. A statement also scheduled to be read at the meeting deals with the progress in dyestuffs and the present status of the color industry in this country.

The status of civilian requirements in the present situation will receive the attention of the members, adjournment being reached late in the afternoon after members have given their views on the business outlook.

## SWISS LABORER'S EXPENSES

### Minimum Cost of Living as Basis for Pension and Relief.

One of the largest ribbon manufacturers in Basle, employing about 1,000 men, women, and children, has worked out a table of minimum cost of living of laborers' families. This table, reports Consul Philip Holland, was made up for the purpose of knowing what pensions would have to be given the laborers if, in case of a shortage of raw materials, the factories were compelled to close.

The basis of cost arrived at has been accepted by the municipal authorities for use in the case of laborers compelled to seek governmental aid under a long suspension of work. It is generally understood that the funds to meet the actual needs of the laborers will be furnished by the employers and the Swiss Government. The total yearly outlay for a female worker is put down at $179.87, for a married couple $320.57, a couple with one child $357.63, a couple with two children of 6 and 8 years, $427.09, with three children 6, 8, and 10 years $469.37, and four children 8, 12, 14, and 16 years $532.10. The largest item is that of food, with five meatless days weekly, $92.25 in the case of a woman, and $301.47 in the case of the family of six.

## NEW CONDITIONING CHARGES

### House at Lyons, France, has Modified Its Tariff Schedule.

In conformity with the decision of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, France, the Silk Conditioning House of that city has modified its tariff. These modifications relate to two classes of operations—first, the accessory operations, and, second, the main operations, conditioning and ungumming. The new tariffs of the accessory operations have been applied since Oct. 1, 1916, Consul J. E. Jones explains, while those for the main operations have been withheld, awaiting the approval of the Minister.

No change has taken place in the cost of conditioning, which, as formerly, remains at 0.10 francs per kilo net. However, the minimum charges have been raised from 2.60 to 5 francs. The price of conditioning empty spools, which was the same as for silk, has been reduced from 0.10 to 0.05 franc per kilo net. Concerning the ungumming operations the tariff has been augmented 1 franc per operation, exception being made for the tussah silks, (raw or thrown,) which continue to enjoy the old rate.

## GARMENT MAKERS' UNIFORM DISCOUNT

### The Suddenness of the Action Recently Taken Is Causing Much Controversy.

The action of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association in adopting a uniform discount rate proved rather sudden to those who have been accustomed to see this and other organizations in the women's wear field merely discuss trade abuses without taking a positive course one way or the other. Chiefly because the decision came suddenly out of a clear sky, many of those affected by the new ruling refuse to believe that the manufacturers will abide by their agreement. When it is considered, however, as an observer pointed out, that the association in question has been tried by the fire of bitter labor disputes and its members not found wanting when it came to sticking by their decisions, little hope should be held out to those who believe their action in the case of a uniform discount is merely a flash in the pan.

The former discount in general usage was 10 per cent. off in ten days. The new terms give the buyer 2 per cent. off in ten days, 1 per cent. off in thirty days or sixty days net. The protests lodged against the association for its action are taken on various grounds. The more representative retailers base their contention against the new discount on the argument that the action taken was arbitrary and without due regard to the confusion that will be caused to the systems now in use. Other houses contend that if the larger discount is not continued they will be forced out of business, because the discount represents their profit.

As matters stand now all kinds of threats have been made in the hope of inducing the manufacturers to rescind their action. Some of the retailers have stated very positively that if the old discount is not restored they will not give a dollar's business to the manufacturers belonging to the association. Meanwhile many stories have been put in circulation to disturb the members of the organization. Reports are made that plenty of merchandise is to be obtained at the old rates, that pledges have been given of dividends at the end of the season to cover the difference between the old and the new discounts, that the stores will take to manufacturing their own merchandise, and numerous other stories calculated to cause weakening in the ranks of the ready-to-wear association.

That the opposition to the discount is of a powerful sort is evident in the character of the retail organizations that are conducting the fight against it. Both the National and local Retail Dry Goods' associations have complained that the decision of the manufacturers has been put into effect in an arbitrary manner, and have asked without success for a postponement of the new rates. A new organization of resident buyers, specialty shops and stores has also been formed for the express purpose of combating the new discount.

But, while the opposition has been growing day by day, the coat and suit manufacturers have obtained comfort in the support of other ready-to-wear organizations. The jobbers' association in the same trade has adopted a similar discount rate, and the dress and waist manufacturers have also fallen in line, although they will hold a conference before carrying it into effect. Word comes from Philadelphia that the garment manufacturers there have also put in the new discount plan.

The manufacturers pledged to the discount reform are not bitter toward their critics. What they have undertaken, it was explained, was the result of a long and careful consideration of the problem of eliminating certain abuses. What the manufacturers hope to accomplish, they say, will be of equal benefit to the retailers and themselves.

A spokesman for them went over the situation thoroughly, and what amounts to a practical summary of his conclusions is given here: The retailers in most cases under the old order were roughly divided into two classes. Those who demanded a certain fixed discount "for the office" and those who were willing to let the manufacturer mark up his goods so that the price would yield a stipulated discount "to the office." In the first case it was up to the buyer to purchase merchandise upon which he would get a discount sufficient to cover the percentage asked by the office. For instance, one of the best-known stores in the country took 7 per cent. from the department on all purchases, whether that discount was received or not. If only 5 per cent. was received, the department was charged with the 2 per cent. additional. If, on the other hand, 10 per cent. was given, then the office took 7 per cent. and gave the department credit for the remaining 3 per cent. The tendency under such circumstances, as the manufacturers pointed out, was for the buyer to be out after discounts first and merchandise secondarily. Unless he was a remarkably efficient buyer he could not afford to purchase much merchandise yielding less than a 7 per cent. discount.

In the case where the buyers were willing to have a price advanced in order to cover a larger discount there was always the chance that the manufacturer would prove the loser. The fear of losing business that was already proffered was often an important factor in determining the manufacturer to take less than he really was entitled to.

In general, however, the one evil that the manufacturers believed should be removed was that, with all sorts of discounts in the market, one line of goods was not having an equal chance with another. One house would have a $16.50 value at a low discount rate, and another would tack on a dollar or two and offer the same value at a larger discount. This led to undesirable and, to the manufacturers' way of thinking, unfair competition, bringing with it price-gouging tactics on the part of many buyers.

What the association, then, has accomplished is to place merchandise on an equal footing as far as the discount goes, so that a fair comparison of values may be made. This, they feel, will be as beneficial to the buyers as to themselves, because it will enable all the retailers to buy at rock bottom prices.

Just how the innovation will affect the stores the manufacturers have no means of determining. That many of the city houses or resident buyers who have made it a practice in the past of giving their services free to customers and getting their income from discounts will be forced out of business unless they change their methods is almost a foregone conclusion. The new plan may, it was pointed out, mean the elimination of profit-taking through the "office." This system, the manufacturers assert, has been far from ideal in many respects, since it seems to be merely a makeshift for a proper departmental mark-up device.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce announces that during the next few days a representative of a Russian company will have an exhibit of peasants' koustar work on view in the Chamber's office, Room 836 in the Woolworth Building. It will be available for inspection by buyers for large wholesale and retail distributors of lacquered ware, linens, embroideries, laces, &c. Appointments may be made by telephone if desired.

The shipping firm of H. A. Lamb & Co., 68 Broad Street, has been dissolved. George C. McLaughlin, a partner of the dissolved firm, has taken over the business and will continue it at the same address under the name of George C. McLaughlin & Co.

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FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Leo. L. Doblin Co.

### Buyers' Wants

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

### Offerings to Buyers

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard's No. 34221-52, in all popular shades. E 388 Times Downtown.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SERGES.—Navy, Gera 787, and Waterhouse 731 for sale. Chelsea 3136.

Help and Situations Wanted.

Wanted—A thoroughly competent buyer and department manager for silks, dress goods, and linings by one of the leading Eastern department stores. Box No. Y 352 Times Annex.

Wanted—A thoroughly competent buyer and department manager for rugs, draperies, and upholsteries. The Palais Royal, Washington, D. C.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; F. A. Beals, men's furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Liederman Bros. & Soboroff Co.; William J. Liederman, cloth hats, caps; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; F. Busse, wholesale white goods, linens; 407 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, piece goods; 395 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham-Fagg Co.; C. A. Fagg, dry goods, general merchandise; Miss V. Stonall, women's garments; 1,150 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; R. C. Masterson, toilet goods, gloves, hdkfs., leather goods, linings; 404 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss G. H. Powers, notions; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; J. Weaver, ornaments, braids, furs; 621 B'way.

MIAMI, Fla.—F. T. Budge Co.; R. D. Maxwell, hardware; Woodward.

MINOT, N. D.—McCoy Dept. Store; Miss M. D. Berry, women's wear; 1,170 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Engler, upholstery; 432 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; J. A. Porter, merchandise manager; 450 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; S. G. Hinckley, shoes; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Stahlberg, draperies, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons, corsets, infants' wear; Sherman Square. Charles D. Sharp, white goods, blankets, linings, towels, linens; 358 Broadway; Endicott.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strauss-Hirschberg Co.; W. J. Breen, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.

## FOR CARRYING PARCELS.

### New Styles of Bags Designed to Hold Small Purchases.

It will not be the fault of novelty handbag makers if the women of the country do not fall in line in the next few months with the plea of certain Government officials to eliminate waste by carrying their small purchases home with them from the stores. With just this thing in view there will be put on the market for Fall a number of large bags that will come pretty close to taking the place of the market baskets of the old days. One leather bag, for instance, measures fourteen inches the long way, and is about twelve inches deep. A silk bag, which is made on very novel lines, is about eighteen inches wide by twenty-four deep.

Practically all of the large bags are made with double compartments, which permit the carrying of a number of small articles without making it too difficult to find quickly anything that may be wanted. They are plain finished for the most part, with fewer tassels and other gew-gaws than have been seen for some time. In many of the leather bags the handles are fastened to the bodies, instead of to the frames, as heretofore. In the silk bags most of the handles are of self-materials, instead of the drawstring or chain types seen this season.

In addition to carrying small parcels from stores, the new bags are also designed to make easy the carrying of knitting material and other supplies for volunteer war work. In this respect they follow the purpose of the cretonne "sweater" bags that are now on the market. They are more "finished" than the latter, however, in that they combine utility with beauty. Velvet, moiré, faille and other fabric bags are seen, almost always in the darker colorings, and the big bags in question are also offered in bright and dull pin seal. French and panther seal, and suède.

The novel eighteen by twenty-four-inch bag mentioned above is frameless. It is made on mortar board lines, and is so constructed that when in use it produces a novel pointed effect. When not in use it lies perfectly flat, or if desired it can be folded up into a surprisingly small bundle. It is to be had in velvet, moiré, and certain fancy silks. A smaller, pointed model is also shown, following the lines of the larger one in every way excepting that the body of the small bag is suspended from a round frame.

### Swiss Sample Fair a Success.

The Swiss Sample Fair held at Basle, Switzerland, in April, was a success from a commercial standpoint. Consul Philip Holland reports that business transactions amounting in round numbers to $3,860,000 were concluded. The attendance for the two weeks totaled 300,000. Many industrial products almost entirely new for Switzerland were exhibited, notably toys, bric-a-brac, electrical fixtures, medical and dental instruments and machinery.

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Section 3 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917. S

# FINAL PUTT BRINGS OUIMET GOLF TITLE

## Kenneth Edwards Carries Boston Leader to Last Green to Win Western Laurels.

## UPHILL BATTLE IS WAGED

### Chicagoan, 2 Down After Morning Round, Squares Match in Afternoon, but Loses by 1 Hole.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Club of Boston, former open and amateur national champion, today added to these and numerous other laurels by winning the nineteenth annual championship of the Western Golf Association, defeating Kenneth P. Edwards of Midlothian, 1 up, in the thirty-six hole final at the Midlothian Country Club.

Figuring in past performances Ouimet was the logical winner. His defeat of the mighty Britishers, Vardon and Ray, in the playoff of their triple tie in the national open at Brookline in 1913, his triumph of the amateur title at Ekwanok the following year, and three victories in the Massachusetts amateur championship attest to his class, and it also may be noted he still is the amateur champion of France.

Although Edwards knows the Midlothian course like a book, there is an added strain when playing before a home crowd. Possibly in the early part of the morning round the Midlothian star showed a trace of nervousness, but his sturdy Scotch ancestry asserted itself, and after being 4 down at the end of the first nine holes, he finally got on even terms at the thirteenth hole in the afternoon, and then, after again squaring at the sixteenth, lost the seventeenth by missing a five-foot putt. Even then he battled on the last green until Ouimet ran a long approach putt dead for a half in 4. Although Edwards received a bronze medal, some of the Midlothian men were willing to give him the clubhouse and grounds.

**Tournament Equals Predecessors.**

The close finish was a fitting end to a wonderfully fine tournament. The presence of the three eastern stars—Ouimet, John Anderson, and Jesse Guilford—made it fully equal in class to any of its predecessors. Ouimet's victory is the second scored in nineteen years by a player outside the Chicago district. Heinrich Schmidt won last year at Del Monte, Cal., when the eastern section of the Western Golf Association was poorly represented.

Although close and hard fought, the title match had few spectacular adornments. In the 36 holes of play Ouimet had only one hole under par, a remarkable feature in itself. He had twenty-two holes in par figures and thirteen over par. Edwards accounted for three birdies, eighteen pars, and fifteen over par. Scores ran on the high side, Ouimet getting 78 and 79, Edwards scoring 79 and 78.

Edwards's defeat can be traced largely to his poor work on the greens. Usually deadly in this department, his cunning deserted him. On the second, fourth, sixth and seventh greens he missed putts varying from four to seven feet, and each mistake cost a hole.

It began to look like a tragedy to the gallery. Ouimet was going along steadily, although he again developed a penchant for finding the rough on his tee shots. His power of recovery, which recalled the palmy days of H. Chandler Egan, for whom the rough had no terror, balanced his mistakes from the tee. Ouimet reached the ninth hole 4 up. From this point on Edwards regained his balance, and it began to look more like a real final.

The first break came at the twelfth hole, where Edwards sank an eight-foot putt after Ouimet had missed from twelve feet. This reduced Ouimet's lead to 3 up and after the next three holes had been halved in four, Edwards won the long sixteenth with a par 4, a nine-foot putt being the deciding factor.

The seventeenth hole left both men with hard mashie pitches, the flag being near a trap on the left of the green. This proved a lodging place for Edwards's ball and his overapproach cost him the hole. He was 3 down and appeared to be destined to carry the burden to lunch with him, but Ouimet obligingly missed a short putt on the home green, and was only 2 up at the recess.

**Big Crowd in Afternoon.**

The fine afternoon brought out a gallery of approximately 1,000 and a dozen marshals armed with American flags coupled with the bright costumes of the women gave the last half of the final a picturesque setting.

Ouimet was wild with his wooden clubs, putting to the rough frequently. Once the Bostonian went into a creek in trying to hook around a clump of trees from a drive. He halved that hole, however, as Edwards refused to take it, preferring three putts. This inclination to a multiplicity of putts caused Edwards to take 22 on the first nine holes, although his long game called for not more than 15. With proper putting the Chicagoan could have served a 34 and been 2 or 3 up instead of 4 down at the end of the first quarter.

Ouimet had more distance than the runner-up, but his wildness caused him to be on the defensive at many holes. Edwards was straight down the course nearly all the time, but he faltered fatally once, hooking his approach so close to a hedge on the thirty-third hole that he had to shoot back toward the gallery to get out, losing the 6 to 5, after Ouimet had tasted the rough himself.

The cards for the championship rounds:

FORENOON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Par out | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 36 | | |
| Ouimet out | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 37 | | |
| Edwards out | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 41 | | |
| Par in | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 36 | | |
| Ouimet in | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 41 | 78 | |
| Edwards in | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 38 | 79 | |

AFTERNOON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ouimet out | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 39 | | |
| Edwards out | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 39 | | |
| Ouimet in | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 79 | 157 |
| Edwards in | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 39 | 78 | 157 |

# STYMIE RULE IS CHANGED.

## Further Ball Played First in Western Golf.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Owing to objections by several players to the new rule abolishing stymies in that it required the playing of the nearer ball first when both balls were on the green, the Board of Directors today changed the rule to allow the playing of the further ball first except when a stymie existed. In that case the nearer ball must be played or lifted.

The amended rule was put into effect for the finals, as both Kenneth Edwards and Francis Ouimet were agreeable.

President C. F. Thompson of the Western Golf Association announced when the rule against stymies was promulgated that it would be changed if not satisfactory, and today he said that the change had been made at the request of the players.

### Manhasset G. C. to Hold Shoot.

The Manhasset (L. I.) Gun Club will hold a 100 clay bird scratch and handicap shoot for the benefit of the American Red Cross on Thursday. The Manhasset Club was organized during the last trap shooting season, and this will be the first big tournament held under its auspices. It has held a number of club events, and included in the membership are a number of well-known trap shooters.

Francis Ouimet, Western Amateur Golf Champion.

# BOYS SAIL RACING YACHTS.

## Youthful Skippers Win Two Events at Bayside Regatta.

Just before a heavy shower descended upon Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon, the yachts in the three classes in the weekly regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club that were in finishing shape, completed the two laps of the triangular course. J. Dailey in his yacht, Bewon, in the "bee" class was so far behind that when the threatening clouds made an appearance, he shot straight for shore, taking the shortest distance and did not finish.

Young skippers, sons of the older veterans of the club, handled the yachts in the Bayside "bird" class. With a flood tide, and a fresh wind from the southwest, conditions were ideal when the boats got off to a good start. Curlew, skilfully managed by an old experienced sailor, Charles L. Willard, her owner, managed to get an advantage at the very start.

Winding the first turn off Great Neck, the yacht had gained a comfortable advantage, and Mr. Willard stepped aside from the helm and thenceforth the yacht was sailed by his fourteen-year-old son, Clifton. William R. Teller's Woof, sailed by his fifteen-year-old son, and John Johns in the Teaser followed, but were not close enough at any stage of the journey to threaten the Willard entry.

Mrs. Herbert F. L. Funke was at the helm in her husband's yacht, Southern Cross, in the "star" class. John Nesbett, a skipper still in his teens, won by a margin of 2 minutes and 15 seconds over W. L. Inslee in the Shadow. The latter had been winning consistently since he took to racing in Little Neck Bay this season, having transferred his operations from the Lower Bay. But in order to assure victory young Nesbett had to handle his craft like a past master. Mrs. Funke kept right up with the others for a while, and at the end beat Jack Robinson to the finish by twelve minutes.

James Gillies won another victory with his Vesta in the "bee" class. He secured an early advantage which he managed to keep until the end, where he led George T. Hopewell's Maybe by 3 minutes and 10 seconds.

The summary follows:

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:46. Course, 9 Miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Vesta, J. Gillies | 5:53:20 | 2:07:20 |
| Maybe, George T. Hopewell | 5:56:30 | 2:10:30 |
| Befirst, J. Clarke | 5:58:20 | 2:12:30 |
| Bewon, J. Dailey, did not finish. | | |

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:51. Course, 9 Miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Starlight, J. Nesbett | 5:35:15 | 1:44:15 |
| Shadow, W. L. Inslee | 5:37:30 | 1:46:30 |
| Aris, George Abbott | 5:39:20 | 1:48:20 |
| Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke | 5:39:45 | 1:48:45 |
| Big Dipper, J. Robinson | 5:51:20 | 2:00:20 |

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:56. Course, 9 Miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Curley, C. L. Willard | 5:39:40 | 1:43:40 |
| Teaser, J. Johns | 5:49:25 | 1:53:25 |
| Woof, W. R. Teller | 5:43:10 | 1:47:10 |

# TRIUMPH GOES UP RIVER.

## Power Boat Will Hereafter Race on the Hudson.

Harry A. Jackson of the New York Athletic Club and an active member of the Long Island Sound Power Boat Association, as well as the American Power Boat Association, has sold his bridge deck cruiser Triumph, forty feet over all, to A. R. Osborn of Monroe, N. Y., who will transfer the activities of this boat to the upper Hudson, where she will figure in the races of the river power boat men. Triumph has been one of the most consistent entrants in power-boat races on the Sound, and was certain to be in the fleet of any of the races promoted by any one of the associations in which its enthusiastic owner was interested. She was generally known as the "old reliable" of the Sound power fleet for that reason.

A Hudson River craft which will be missed this Summer is the Yo-ho of the Columbia Yacht Club fleet, which has been sold by her owner, A. E. Brion, to Dr. George W. Van Benschoten of Providence, R. I. She is a forty-five-foot bridge deck cruiser, and has been taken to the waters of Providence Bay, where she is to be used both for racing and cruising.

Freda H., another well-known Hudson River craft, has been sold by Frederick W. Haberman of this city to A. A. Schwartz. Freda is a sixty-foot cruiser of the raised deck type, and will continue to make the Hudson River her anchorage.

### Two-Day Golf Tourney at Flushing.

The Flushing Country Club will hold a tournament for the benefit of the Flushing Day Nursery today and tomorrow, and the entire receipts will be devoted to that charity. To accentuate interest R. Malcolm Littlejohn has given a trophy for which members will be permitted to play as many times as they desire during the two days, paying an entrance fee each time and turning in their best score for the eighteen holes. The regular handicaps of the members will apply.

# ORIOLE SAILS HOME FIRST.

## R. W. Rummell's Craft Wins Handicap Class at Atlantic Regatta.

It was the turn of the Atlantic Yacht Club to hold the patriotic regatta on Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon. The same two classes that have filled since the no-prize races started again were at the starting line.

The wind was exceptionally light when the course signal was set by S. L. Finlay, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Sea Gate Club. It came from the South, giving the yachts a reach on the port tack from the starting line to the Sea Gate mark, a run up the channel to Fort Hamilton, a beat to Bensonhurst, and another reach home. So light was the breeze that the committee decided to stop the craft at the end of the first round.

On both actual and corrected time the winner in the handicap division was Oriole, the property of R. W. Rummell.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:05; course, 3.65 miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish H.M.S. | Elapsed Time H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Oriole, R. W. Rummell | 4:24:00 | 1:19:00 |
| Katharine, J. Miles | 4:28:35 | 1:23:35 |
| Sea Bird, J. W. Christiansen | 4:32:50 | 1:27:50 |

Corrected time on Oriole, 1:12:17; Sea Bird, 1:16:14; Katharine, 1:18:23.

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15; course, 3.65 miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish H.M.S. | Elapsed Time H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| An-X, R. Fitz Gibbon | 4:31:00 | 1:16:00 |
| Mouse, R. F. Supper | 4:32:00 | 1:17:00 |
| X-tra, S. R. Church | 4:34:30 | 1:19:30 |
| Poke Along, F. Pimm | 4:35:01 | 1:20:01 |
| Chico, J. F. Godfrey | 4:32:00 | 1:27:00 |

# LITTLE BEAR IS VICTOR.

## First in Triangular Yacht Race at Port Washington.

Owing to the death of Edmond Hyde, father of Charles E. Hyde and William M. Hyde, two well known active members of the Port Washington Yacht Club, the championship race of the star class scheduled to be held yesterday, was not sailed. There was instead, an informal triangular race, with Allan Walker's Little Bear a victor by fifteen seconds.

The interclub races in the star class will not be held tomorrow on account of the death of Mr. Hyde, who incidentally, was the very oldest yachtsman on Manhasset Bay.

The annual long distance race of the star class yachts will be sailed on Sunday, July 22. The course will be up the Sound to Captain's Island, a distance of forty-seven miles. Nearly every yacht of this class in the waters on this section of the Sound is expected to compete.

The summary:

STAR CLASS—SPECIAL RACE.

Start, 3 P. M.; course, 6 miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. H.M.S. | Elapsed Time H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Little Bear, Allan Walker | 4:15:00 | 1:15:00 |
| Vete, G. W. Elder | 4:15:30 | 1:15:30 |
| Banshee II., M. Edgerton | 4:16:00 | 1:16:00 |

# YACHTING CONTESTS KEEN.

## Members of Indian Harbor Y. C. Hold Informal Races.

Even though the Indian Harbor Yacht Club abandoned its scheduled races, just as have all the other members of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association, its members are having quite a lot of sport among themselves sailing their one-design Arrow class yachts over the club course. There are only eight of these 22-footers owned in the club, but as they are raced twice a week, Saturdays and Sundays, with occasional races in midweek, they furnish a lot of exciting contests.

Such crackajack sailors as Addison G. Hanan, Abbott Brush, Clifford D. Mallory, Walter H. Rowes, and Commodore W. H. Childs all get out in suitable rig to handle the tillers in all sorts of weather, and they are among the very first flight of amateur sailors on the waters of the Sound. Their handling of the yachts in jockeying for the start or in gaining a few seconds advantage in a sudden shift of wind or when meeting changes in the tides, is a revelation to the average sailor. It is also a bit of instruction in seamanship which attracts great interest among the sailors of other craft who get out for the mere sport of watching these master hands at the tiller manipulate their craft for either an instant or prospective advantage. Naturally the good-natured sporting rivalry among these amateurs, any one of whom is capable of sailing a big yacht in a cup race, is intense, as they must have their sport and can only get it this season in handling the small craft of their club fleet.

### Camerons' Margin Is 100 Runs.

The Camerons scored a victory by a margin of 100 runs, with two wickets to spare, over the Adult School Team at Central Park, the winners notching 127 for eight wickets, against 27 for the school team. C. Lewis, with 54, made top score of the match.

# ANITA FIRST HOME LOSES YACHT RACE

## Time Allowance Enables Wasaka to Triumph in Opening Handicap Brush.

## MILD BREEZE IS OFFERED

### Skippers Forced to Coast Over Finish Line on Tide When Wind Dies Down on Sound.

Fourteen yachts answered the starting signal for the first of a series of races instituted by the Handicap Yacht Racing Class, and sailed on the Sound yesterday. As there are only twenty-one yachts in the class, the appearance of two-thirds of the number, even with the prospect of light winds and rather tame racing, was a most gratifying response to the determination of the club not to let yachting disappear entirely from the face of the waters of Long Island Sound.

George P. Granbery, President of the association, was one of the first at the line with his yacht Anita, which covered herself with glory last Fall by winning the last race of the Manhasset Bay Cup series in unexpected manner. Mr. Granbery has been one of the most persistent advocates of Sound racing, and it would have been gratifying to the yachtsmen to have seen him win this first race of the series.

Anita was the first of those which sailed the longer course to cross the line, but as she allowed a time handicap to everything else on the water, her allowance just beat her out of the honors by a trifle less than three minutes. Wasaka, also a 31-rater, captured the prize, though she was 5 minutes and 21 seconds behind Anita in actual time made over the course of nine and three-quarter miles.

**Slow Breeze Blowing.**

There was but a mild breeze blowing from the southwest when the yachts came to the line, and it held mild all the afternoon except for a short time when the yachts were bunched over in mid-sound and headed for the Long Island shore where the mark designating the end of the second leg of the course was located.

Moving up the Sound on the first leg the yachts got away at fairly good speed with their sheets to port, the fourteen making a broad reach of it to the mark off Scotch Caps, which the whole fleet followed. The larger ones then took up the windward work to the mark between Motts and Prospect Points, while the third and fourth division, racing as one class, took the shorter leg to the black bell buoy off Prospect Point.

It was on this run that the yachts had the best wind of the entire trip and they lay over pretty well to it as they manoeuvred for the shortest and best way to the buoy. The leg gave them three or four tacks each before it died down, just about the time they were making the marks, and shifted to the westward, diminishing in force with the change in direction.

Instead of a run home, the yachts had a bit of a run, a close reach, and at the end an absolute drifting match, with Nadia, Elinore, and Orienta, all of which had run into some soft spots off Prospect Point, having all the worst of it, and literally staggering across the line at the end of the run, when the wind had died out entirely, and there was only the swift running tide to bring them to their anchorage.

Two of the Larchmont Interclub yachts, the Barbara and Sirene, made their first appearances in a handicap class race yesterday and led the yachts of their division, the fourth, in a very pretty run. Barbara won the prize for her division and defeated her club rival by close to five minutes, thanks to the skill of Corny Shields in picking out all the good puffs of wind that helped him mightily on that windward leg.

**Sloops Have Private Race.**

The two Q Class sloops which sailed with the first division boats, Arvia and Virginia, had a little private race between themselves as well as participating in the general fun. They went away together abeam, and had less than a half minute's interval as they rounded the first mark, with Virginia in the van. When it came to the windward leg, Arvia cut the corners a little closer perhaps, and so gained, though they were about even up as they got around the second mark and straightened away for home. Arvia seemed to make the best of the softening winds on this leg, and slid through the water beautifully under the influence of the light puffs that filled her sails at all too infrequent intervals. The run to the finish, with both yachts sailing as if following a chalked line, straight for the finishing buoy, was one that delighted the hearts of all the sailors who witnessed it. Arvia was successful in the pretty brush, getting to the mark just fifty-one seconds ahead of Virginia.

As has been stated, Wasaka won the race for the first division, the other winners in the classes on handicap allowances being Clare in the second and Barbara in the third and fourth divisions, which sailed as one class. Sally IX., the scratch boat in the second division, finished 1 minute and 12 seconds ahead of Clare after the liveliest kind of a brush, in which Clare tried every available trick to get the actual time as well as the corrected time record for her division.

The summaries:

HANDICAP CLASS RACES.

First division. Start 2:40. Course, 9¾ Miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Elapsed Time. H.M.S. | Corr'd. Time. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Wasaka, W. L. Coursen | 2:32:56 | 2:24:49 |
| Anita, G. P. Granberg | 2:27:35 | 2:27:35 |
| Arvia, T. S. Clarke | 2:38:59 | 2:30:52 |
| Virginia, R. B. Budd | 2:39:50 | 2:32:27 |
| Second division. Start 2:45. Course, 9¾ Miles. | | |
| Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer | 2:37:44 | 2:32:15 |
| Ariel, T. Price | 2:42:59 | 2:35:56 |
| Sally IX., A. E. Black | 2:36:32 | 2:36:32 |
| Nadia, W. F. Clarke | 2:50:23 | 2:46:28 |
| Elinore, F. W. Howard | 2:54:37 | 2:46:47 |
| Third and Fourth divisions. Start 2:50. Course, 7¾ Miles. | | |
| Barbara, Cornelius Shields | 2:13:19 | 1:57:19 |
| Sirene, R. W. Fraser | 2:18:42 | 2:02:42 |
| Ogeessiah, A. J. Dealy | 2:23:08 | 2:03:09 |
| Acadian, F. E. Raymond | 2:19:05 | 2:14:25 |
| Orienta, G. W. Lawson | 2:56:48 | 2:28:48 |

# KITTY KAT FINISHES FIRST.

## Detroit Yacht Club Craft Captures Taft Cup for Catboats.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 14.—Kitty Kat, a Detroit Yacht Club catboat, sailed by Dr. Aldrich of Detroit, today won the Taft Cup in the annual Great Lakes catboat race here. The Taft Cup is one of the most famous yachting trophies on the Great Lakes and was offered in competition by William Howard Taft when he was President.

This is the first time since the cup was offered that it has been won by a boat other than one flying the Toledo Yacht Club flag. Detroit Yacht Club boat No. 3 won second place and the Cadillac, another Detroit Yacht Club boat, was third.

### West Indians and Gleaners Tie.

A draw was the result of the cricket match between the West Indians, who scored 165 for seven wickets, and the Gleaners, who scored 56 for five, at Prospect Park yesterday. H. Critchlow, 46, and R. Cook, 40, excelled with the bat for the West Indians, while F. Hazel, 19, had the only double on the team of the Gleaners.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.


These Big Sales for Monday and Tuesday

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

# We Advised You Rightly a Year Ago

Ever since our "Preparedness Sale," held in May, 1916, prices on merchandise have advanced from 25 to 100 per cent.

As a matter of fact, certain lines of merchandise have gone entirely out of the market.

Our thousands of friends, who have taken our advice heretofore, and to date—those who have concentrated their buying at Greenhut's—have profited handsomely.

The Greenhut Store advertising for the last year has been more than merely store news—it has been a public service in the highest degree.

Let us, for sake of comparison, instance some quotations of twelve months ago with those which rule today:

WOMEN'S PUMPS AND OXFORDS, PRICED A YEAR AGO $3 A PAIR, ARE TODAY $4 TO $5.

FULL SIZE BED SHEETS, A YEAR AGO 79c, ARE TODAY $1.49.

100-PIECE AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, PRICED A YEAR AGO AT $12.95, MARKED TODAY AT RETAIL $25.

A PIGSKIN TRAVELLING BAG, PRICED A YEAR AGO AT $6.50, RETAILS TODAY AT $10.

A SILKOLENE BED COMFORTER, A YEAR AGO $1.75 TODAY $2.95.

AN ALL-COTTON MATTRESS, PRICED A YEAR AGO $7,50, TODAY $10.

ALL-WOOL SERGE, A YEAR AGO, YARD, $1.25, TODAY, YARD, $2.

Now, it is a fact that, with the knowledge of commercial conditions and the trained judgment of mercantile affairs which we possess, we have been enabled to protect thousands of our customers in their daily expenditures.

AGAIN WE OFFER YOU TREMENDOUS MONEY-SAVINGS ON MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS.

Staples such as are needed by everybody—things for the home, apparel, food supplies—things for recreation—outdoor needs of all kinds—at the lowest prices in all New York.

We have just finished taking inventory, and enormous quantities of merchandise (especially where assortments are depleted) are offered now at price quotations way below those quoted by any other store.

Remember—we gave the shopping public sound advice a year ago, and we advise them again to buy liberally now.

All goods of woollens, leather and metal, in which skilled labor is necessary, will go even higher. Take the hint and buy now.

No store can, and does, save its customers more money than Greenhut's.

*Sale of Women's and Misses'*

# SUMMER DRESSES at $5.95

Dainty Styles in White and Colors

Here are dresses that are stylish, serviceable and nice enough for town, country or seashore wear.

TWO OF THE PRETTY STYLES PICTURED.

But there are many other styles that you may prefer, therefore, come and see the entire collection of dresses, from which you may choose in this sale at $5.95. The materials include:

Plain and Embroidered White Voile,
Colored Voile, Novelty Figured,
Flowered and Awning Striped Voile,
Pin and Large Checked and Plaid Ginghams,
Also Combination Effects

Also Dresses for Stout Women
*Sizes 43 to 51 Inch Bust Measure,*
at $5.95

Styles so beautiful as to make adequate description impossible. Straight line, coatee and tunic effect, tastefully trimmed with laces, embroideries, fancy pleatings, novelty collars and pockets, silk and velvet girdles, hemstitching, &c.

Sizes for misses and women up to 44-inch bust.

## "Gossard" Front Lace Corsets

*Regularly $3.50 to $8.50*

at $1

A big clearance of discontinued models of this famous make. Made of fancy Broche, Batiste and Coutil. Sizes 19 to 23.

## $5 Fitted Top Petticoats at $3.95

A well-known make of fitted top Petticoat in plain or changeable taffeta; also some in white Tub Silk; at ........ $3.95

White Tub Silk Petticoats, panel front, fitted top; deep flounce, with two 2-inch ruffles; at ........ $2.95

## $14.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 pieces; 3 medallions and gold hairline decoration; complete for 12 persons; set includes 3 platters, bread and butter plates, sugar and creamer........ $10.50

## "Odd" Undermuslins

*Regularly to $1.95,*
*Choice at* $1.

PETTICOATS, NIGHTGOWNS, COMBINATIONS and ENVELOPE CHEMISES. Made of excellent quality Nainsook or Cambric. A variety of pretty styles for choice. Some slightly soiled, otherwise perfect.

## Georgette Crepe

*Usually $1.50 Yd.; In This Sale a Yd.,* $1.15

An excellent quality of Georgette Crepe and an extraordinary value at the price. Black, white, cream and all the wanted shades. (Sold in the Lace Department.)

## Women's 75c Silk Gloves Sale 39c

5,000 pairs of 16 button length silk gloves in good heavy quality, with Paris point embroidery on back. Black and white. Gloves of this quality have never before been sold at this very low price ........ 39c

## Women's $5 and $5.50 Leather Hand Bags at $3.65

Bags of genuine Pinseal, Real Morocco and several new grains, mounted on plain or engraved metal frames. Also leather covered frames to match. Fancy silk lining; some with leather lining; fitted with purse and mirror—others with center compartment and mirror.

## High-Grade Rugs

WHITTALL'S ANGLO-PERSIAN RUGS—and other leading makes; discontinued patterns that have been dropped from the regular lines to make room for new designs.

Size 9x12—regularly $82.50; sale........ $56.50
Size 8.3x10.6—regularly $74.75; sale........ $55.50
AXMINSTER RUGS—clean-up of size 9x12; regularly $36.50; sale........ $26.50

*Velvet and Axminster Carpets*

A clean-up of short ends and discontinued patterns. Regular prices $1.95, $2.10 and $2.25. Sale Price........ $1.39

## A White Enamel Bedstead Outfit Complete for $15.50

The outfit consists of:

2-Inch Post Bedstead with five ⅞ inch filling rods. (All regular sizes.)

Soft Top Mattress—covered in a good grade of fancy cretonne. Romelink Spring with high riser.

N. B.—The bedstead will be sold separately for $8.75.

## Upholsteries—Special

$1.98 NOVELTY NET CURTAINS—2¼ yds. long; white and ecru; pair...... $1.39

JAPANESE PORCH SEATS—regularly 29c; at 19c.

"ODD" LOT OF WINDOW SHADES—"odd" sizes; all colors; sale ........ 25c and 35c

## Groceries

You can effect notable economies if you will come to our Mammoth Grocery tomorrow and stock up liberally for weeks to come.

If it is inconvenient for you to come to the store, send your order by maid or telephone Chelsea 4000.

Note—Free wagon delivery service to all points in Greater New York and to more than 700 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles.

Summer Grocery Catalogue now ready. Call or write for free copy.

**Armour's Bacon**

The celebrated Shield brand; half or whole strips; usually 42c a lb. Special, this sale, lb ........ 37c

**Flour**

Made from the finest old crop hard wheat.
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR, HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, GOLD MEDAL Flour ........ ⅛-bbl. bag. 1.65
Sold with Grocery Orders.

**Laundry Soap**

Hazel Borax Soap, Hazel Best Family Soap ........ Box, $3.35; 10 bars ........ 68c
P. & G. Gold Soap, Babbitt's Best Soap ........ Box, 100 bars, $5.90; 10 bars, 60c

**Our Own Roasting**

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25 lbs., $5.25; 5 lbs. ........ $1.10
SANTOS COFFEE—roasted fresh daily; 5 lbs. ........ $1

**Teas for Icing**

And for serving hot. Green, black or mixed to order; 5 lbs., $3.10; 3 lbs., $1.90; reg. 75c; special, lb ........ 65c

**Rice**

NATURAL Brown RICE—Comet brand; 6 pkgs., 70c; reg. 14c pkg. ........ 12c
WHOLE HEAD RICE—the grade usually sold at 12c lb.; 5 lbs. ........ 49c

**Long Island Ducks**

Fancy fresh-killed; lb ........ 28c
None sent C. O. D.

**Smoked Tongues**

Mild-cured, fresh smoked Tongues; Special, lb ........ 28c

**Fresh Fruits**

CANTALOUPES—ripe and sweet; doz., $1.10; each ........ 10c
PEACHES—ripe Georgia bells; large till 65c; small till ........ 25c
SWEET ORANGES—3 doz., $1; doz. ........ 35c
JUICY LEMONS—3 doz., 70c; doz. ........ 25c

**Sugar**

THE BEST REFINED Granulated—25-lb. carton bag ........ $2.05
Limit—25 lbs. Sold with grocery orders amounting to $2 and upward, sugar and flour excepted.

**Crisco**

For frying, cooking and for shortening; pail, $2.34, $1.56, 78c & ........ 39c

## $3.50 and $5 SILK PARASOLS, $1.95

Plain and fancy designs, in a beautiful assortment of colors. These are suitable for sun and rain.

## Trunks and Bags

$8 Genuine Cowhide Leather Travelling Bags—Oxford style; neatly lined; sewed corners; solid brass lock and catches; 16, 17 and 18 inches; at ........ $6.75

$13.50 Riveted Trunks—Canvas covered; basswood; bound with fibre; two straps; choice of sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40; at ........ $10

## Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $6.25

This is the best Palm Beach Suit Special of the season, for in Monday's sale we include natural color fabrics and smart tan striped suits. Plain or pinch backs. The special price is less than wholesale. Sale Monday only.

## Refrigerators

All high-class, sanitary, durable and economical in the use of ice. The well-known Alaska make.

| Description. | Ice Capacity. | Height. | Lining. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "LEADER" LIFT COVER | 30 lb. | 37 in. | Enamel | $7.40 |
| "LEADER" LIFT COVER | 45 lb. | 41 in. | Enamel | $11.60 |
| "LEADER" LIFT COVER | 55 lb. | 43½ in. | Galvanized | $12.80 |
| "LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE | 65 lb. | 50 in. | Galvanized | $14.10 |
| "LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE | 65 lb. | 50 in. | Enamel | $15.60 |
| "LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE | 90 lb. | 54 in. | Galvanized | $18.60 |
| "LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE | 90 lb. | 54 in. | Enamel | $18.45 |
| "UNIVERSAL" SIDE ICER | 75 lb. | 44 in. | Enamel | $21.35 |

## Ice Cream Freezers

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer—best material and workmanship; quick freezing and economical.

| 2 gal. | 3 gal. | 4 gal. | 6 gal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2.30 | $2.70 | $3.20 | $4.20 |

## Window Screens and Screen Doors

Please bring exact measurements. None exchanged or sent C. O. D.

Screen Doors—walnut finished frames; assorted sizes ........ $1.25

Screen Doors—natural finished frames; assorted sizes ........ $1.98

Sherwood Metal Frame Extension Window Screens—

| Height. | Extends | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 in. | 18 to 33 in. | 45c |
| 24 in. | 20 to 37 in. | 55c |
| 30 in. | 21 to 37 in. | 70c |
| 32 in. | 19 to 33 in. | 75c |

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock; Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

# KAUFF KEEPS FANS ON JUMP IN FIRST

## Benny Provides Homer and Helps Giants to Make Five Runs in 8 to 0 Victory.

## 36,000 FAITHFUL ON HAND

### Second Game Gives Huge Crowd Less Chance to Cheer, as Reds Rebuke Polo Grounders.

Benny Kauff was a kind of master of ceremonies at the festival of noise and heat and baseball at the sweltering Polo Grounds yesterday. When Benny decides to do something which will ring from one end of the town to the other, he always picks out a day when there is some one around to see him. Scattered here and there and everywhere, in, over and about the Brush Stadium yesterday, were some 36,000 folks, every one of whom was filled right up to the neck with noise.

Benny Kauff, the centre fielder of the Giants, kept them yelling throughout the first game with Cincinnati, which was won by the Giants by the ridiculous score of 8 to 0. Kauff set the match to the noise mine in the first inning when he jolted a home run into the furtherest corner of the right field stand, thereby inducing Herzog, who was on first, to score also. In the third Benny's two-bagger sent two more runs across and then he scored himself on an error, so five of the home lads' eight runs were entirely and unquestionably due to Benjamin Michael personally.

There was another section of the double bill later in the afternoon, but the noise was more subdued, the principal cause of which was that Matt's Reds trimmed the Giants by a score of 7 to 4. In doing this little thing, the Reds inflicted the second thumping of the week on Ferdie Schupp, the boy wonder of the Gotham pitching staff.

**Stands a Lively Scene.**

This animated mob of folks at the Polo Grounds yesterday was a glowing picture. The great stand was jammed and spectators were standing up along the lower promenade half a dozen deep. The attic of the stand was jammed to the rafters and there was a bigger crowd in the outfield bleachers than at any time in the last few seasons. All the girls wore their filmiest and gayest frocks and displayed parasols of all the colors of the rainbow. All the men folks you see along Broadway were there, too, with their violent silk shirts and East Side Panamas. It was the first time in many a day that every box in the park was filled.

Incidentally it was so hot that you could fry eggs on the home plate. Yes, that's how hot it was, and it was also so hot that the ice cream cones melted into soft drinks on the way from the hand to the lips.

In the second game the heat melted the New York pitching staff into defeat. Big Fred Toney, the Cincinnati giant, is so accustomed to the heat of Cincinnati that he didn't mind being roasted alive and kept right on pitching. Passing in review were the following Giant pitchers: First, Anderson; next, Schupp, then Middleton and Pol Perritt. When Cincinnati got through pounding them there was nothing left of this large section of the New York pitching staff except a series of shadows.

Slim Sallee dipped the Reds into the whitewash vat in the first game. He wound himself up into all kinds of knots on the hillock, while every few seconds from the mass of motions he propelled a twister at the Red batsmen, which had them swinging like a piece of rope in a breeze.

**Kauff Hits His Homer.**

In the first inning, with one out, Herzog pried a pass from young Eller, who was pitching for the Reds. Then Kauff jammed his homer into the stand and, as he trotted around the bases, the 36,000 people jumped up on their toes and accompanied his procession with a roar which was like Niagara. Benny doffed his cap and gazed over the vast assemblage with a haughty look, which seemed to say, "That's the easiest thing I do."

In the third the Giants knocked Eller out of the box, and Jimmy Ring unsuccessfully tried to stave off the Giants' rush. Burns opened the session with a single and went to third on Herzog's single to right. Eller, remembering Kauff's home run, tried to give Benny a pass, but Benjamin reached out and caught the fourth ball at the end of his club, knocking it to left centre for a double, Burns and Herzog scoring. Zimmerman rolled one to Hal Chase, but as there was no one around to cover first Zim got a hit. Exit, Eller; enter Ring. Fletcher fanned, and when Chase muffed the ball on Clarke's toss Robertson was safe and Kauff scored.

There was an outburst of base stealing on the part of the Giants in the fourth which worked the crowd up to a pitch of hysterical joy. With one gone, Sallee singled and then Burns also singled. After Herzog had hoisted to Griffith, Kauff singled to center, Sallee scoring and Burns going to second. On a double steal Burns took third and Kauff second. In a jiffy these two ripped off another double steal, Burns sneaking home and Kauff to third. Cincinnati was dismayed and shocked at this wholesale burglary.

Fletcher was hit in the floating rib in the fifth, and Robertson filed to Griffith. Fletcher was caught napping off first and was run down before he got to second. Holke singled to center and went to third on Gibson's jolt to right. On another double steal, Holke scored.

**Second Game Different.**

It was quite a different story in the second game. In the second inning while Anderson was pitching, Chase singled and so did Griffith. Neale got an infield hit and crowded the bases. Shean's sacrifice fly scored Chase and then Schupp relieved Anderson. Schupp was far from himself and, although he pulled out of the second inning without permitting any more runs, he was plastered far and wide in the third inning. Groh opened with a single and Kopf flied to Rariden. Roush singled to left and Herzog got Chase's fly. Griffith hammered a single to left scoring Groh, and Neale got a pass. Shean then banged a double to left center which stripped the bases of Roush, Griffith and Neale.

Middleton went to the mound in the fourth, and in the next frame, with one out, Chase doubled and scored on Neale's single. The last Cincinnati run came in the ninth, when Pol Perritt was pitching. With one gone, Chase singled to left, his third hit of the day, and he scored when Neale pounded a triple to the fence in left centre. While Zimmerman and Fletcher were arguing with Umpire Harrison Neale tried to sneak home, but he wasn't quite quick enough and was out for his pains.

The Giants loaded up the bases on Toney in the second, but a double play helped him out of the difficulty. Another double snuffed out the Giants chances in the fifth, but in the sixth they managed to reach the Cincinnati pitcher. Kauff opened with a single and Zim filed to Neale. Fletcher singled to centre and Robertson died at first. Holke shot a three-bagger to right centre, scoring Kauff and Fletcher, and Holke counted on Rariden's double to right. Kreuger, batting for Middleton, fanned for the third out.

The Giants made a suggestion of a rally in the ninth, but nothing much came of it. Rariden was safe on Shean's error, and he went around to third when Lobert delivered a pinch hit to right. Rariden scored while Burns was being exterminated at first.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| NEW YORK, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | CINCINNATI, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns,lf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Groh,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Herzog,2b | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Kopf,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Kelly,2b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Roush,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kauff,cf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Chase,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Zim'man,3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | Griffith,rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Fletcher,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Cueto,rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kilduff,ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Neale,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rob'tson,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Shean,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Holke,1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 0 | Clarke,c | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibson,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Eller,p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sallee,p | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Ring,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | aThorpe | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Mitchell,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 8 | 13 | 27 | 15 | Total | 31 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 16 |

a Batted for Ring in eighth.
Error—Chase.

New York ..........2 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 .–8
Cincinnati ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Two-base hit—Kauff. Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Kauff, Burns (2), Gibson, Holke. Double plays—Kopf, Shean, and Chase; Groh, Shean, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; Eller, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Eller, 6 hits, 4 runs in 2 innings, (none out in third;) Ring, 6 and 3 in 5; Mitchell, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ring, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Ring, 2. Passed ball—Clarke. Time—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

| CINCINNATI, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | NEW YORK, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groh,3b | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Burns,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Kopf,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Herzog,2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Roush,cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Kauff,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Chase,1b | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | Zim'man,3b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Griffith,rf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Fletcher,ss | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Neale,lf | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Rob'tson,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Shean,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | Holke,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Wingo,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | Rariden,c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Toney,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Anderson,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Schupp,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 38 | 7 | 15 | 27 | 15 | Middleton,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | aKrueger | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Perritt,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | bLobert | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 36 | 4 | 10 | 27 | 14 |

a Batted for Middleton in sixth.
b Batted for Perritt in ninth.
Error—Shean.

Cincinnati ..........0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 1–7
New York ..........0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1–4

Two-base hits—Shean, Fletcher, Chase, Rariden. Three-base hits—Holke, Neale. Stolen bases—Neale, (2,) Kauff. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Sacrifice fly—Shean. Double plays—Herzog, Holke, Herzog, and Holke; Kopf, Shean, and Chase; Wingo and Groh. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; Schupp, 1; Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 3 hits, 1 run in 1 1-3 innings; Schupp, 4 and 4 in 1 2-3; Middleton, 6 and 1 in 2; Perritt, 2 and 1 in 3; Toney, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Burns,) Perritt, (Groh.) Struck out—By Anderson, 1; Schupp, 1; Perritt, 1; Toney, 3. Passed ball—Rariden. Wild pitch—Middleton. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

# BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**New York, 8; Cincinnati, 0.**
(First game.)
**Cincinnati, 7; New York, 4.**
(Second game.)
**Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.**
(First game.)
**Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.**
(Second game.)
**Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2**
(First game.)
**Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3.**
(Second game, 9 innings; darkness.)
**Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.**
(First game.)
**Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.**
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Chicago, 4; New York, 1.**
**Boston, 4; Detroit, 1.**
**Cleveland, 7; Washington, 5.**
(First game.)
**Washington, 3; Cleveland, 0.**
(Second game.)
**Philadelphia at St. Louis.**
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New York** | 47 | 26 | .644 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 32 | .549 |
| St. Louis | 43 | 37 | .538 |
| Cincinnati | 46 | 41 | .529 |
| Chicago | 43 | 40 | .518 |
| **Brooklyn** | 36 | 38 | .486 |
| Boston | 30 | 43 | .411 |
| Pittsburgh | 24 | 51 | .320 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 51 | 30 | .630 |
| Boston | 48 | 30 | .615 |
| Cleveland | 45 | 38 | .542 |
| **New York** | 39 | 37 | .513 |
| Detroit | 40 | 39 | .506 |
| Washington | 32 | 45 | .416 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 46 | .387 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 50 | .383 |

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Chicago at New York.**
(Game starts at 3.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**New York at Cleveland.**
**Boston at St. Louis.**
**Philadelphia at Detroit**
**Washington at Chicago.**

# CUBS ALMOST WIN A PAIR.

### Beat Phillies, 3 to 2, While Second Game Ends in 3 to 3 Tie.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Chicago won the first game here today by 3 to 2, and the second was called at the end of the ninth inning, owing to darkness, with the score tied at three runs for each team.

The visitors won the first game by hitting Oeschger's delivery hard in the early innings, while Hendrix pitched well and was given excellent support.

The home team tied the score in the eighth inning of the second game, when Bancroft tripled and Cravath singled. Splendid fielding by Chicago's infield saved Carter in two innings.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| CHICAGO, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | PHILADELPHIA, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flack,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Paskert,cf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Mann,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Bancroft,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Doyle,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | Stock,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Merkle,1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | Cravath,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Williams,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Whitted,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deal,3b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Luderus,1b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Wortman,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Niehoff,2b | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Dillhoefer,c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | Killifer,c | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Hendrix,p | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Oeschger,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Mayer,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Bender,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | aSchulte | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 3 | 12 | 27 | 9 | Total | 29 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 14 |

a Batted for Mayer in seventh.
Error—Williams.

Chicago ..........0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0–3
Philadelphia ..........0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0–2

Stolen bases—Flack, Mann, Wortman, Killifer. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Hendrix, Dillhoefer. Double plays—Wortman, Doyle, and Merkle; Doyle and Merkle; Niehoff and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 4; Oeschger, 3; Bender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Oeschger, 7 and 3 in 3 1-3; Mayer, 3 and 0 in 3 2-3; Bender, 2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; Oeschger, 2; Mayer, 1. Time—2 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

| CHICAGO, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | PHILADELPHIA, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flack,rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Paskert,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Mann,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Bancroft,ss | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Doyle,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Stock,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Merkle,1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | Cravath,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams,cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Whitted,lf,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Deal,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | Niehoff,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Wortman,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Luderus,1b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Wilson,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | Oeschger,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Carter,p | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Killifer,c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Lavender,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Schulte,lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | aFittery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 11 | Total | 32 | 3 | 10 | 27 | 8 |

a Ran for Luderus in seventh.
Error—Lavender.

Chicago ..........0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0–3
Philadelphia ..........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0–3

Three-base hit—Bancroft. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Deal. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Deal, Doyle, and Merkle, (2;) Niehoff and Luderus; Luderus and Bancroft. Left on base—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 2; Lavender, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Carter, 10 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Lavender, 7 and 3 in 7; Oeschger, 1 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Carter, 3; Lavender, 6; Oeschger, 2. Wild pitch—Lavender. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

# YANKS FALL BEFORE WHITE SOX ATTACK

### Donovan's Lads Lax in Fielding and Lose Final Game of Series by Score of 4 to 1.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 14.—Clarence Rowland's pale-hosed pennant chasers made it three out of four against the Yankees when they took the final game of the series at Comiskey Park this afternoon by the score of 4 to 1. As the Red Sox toppled over the Tigers while the Yanks were taking this latest reverse, Donovan's men retain their hold on a first division berth, which they would have surrendered in the event of a Detroit victory today.

Loose fielding by the Yankees played a prominent part in the run-getting of the home team and spectacular defensive work by the Sox was as big a factor in keeping down the New York total. The Yanks had little trouble in connecting with the offerings of Reb Russell and hit many a ball on the nose, only to have some member of Russell's supporting cast bob up with a sensational stop or catch.

Twice Buck Weaver cut in on Yankee rallies and started double plays which turned back the Donovan boys. Gandil made two circus plays far behind first base and each time ferried the ball to Russell at first for a putout. John Collins broke up a prospective rally with a great catch of Miller's drive in the ninth.

Donovan used three pitchers, but the changes were not due to any ineffective work in the box. Love kept the Sox hits well scattered, but two errors, one by Slim himself and the other by Pipp, enabled the home team to run up four runs before Love gave way to a pinch hitter in the Yankees' sixth inning. Then Nick Cullop came on, allowed one hit in two innings and retired via the pinch-hitter route. Ed. Monroe finished the game.

**Yanks Hit Russell Hard.**

The Yankees equaled the Sox in hits and bunched their blows to better effect that did the minions of Comiskey, but the two double plays started by Weaver saved Russell from being taken from the box. Rowland had his reserve pitchers warming up for the emergency, but Weaver kept Russell in the game.

Neither team threatened in the opening inning, but in the second frame the Yanks made a bid for a run. With one out Baker lashed a single into right field, and Miller beat out a bunt along the third base line. With Baumann and Nunamaker due to hit, the outlook appeared promising, but it was quickly erased. Weaver raced toward short, made a fine pickup of Baumann's hard drive and hurried the ball along for a double play, Eddie Collins acting as middle man.

The Sox began their scoring in the third. After Russell had fanned, Leibold drew his second pass and went to second on Weaver's looping single to left. Eddie Collins grounded to Peck and Leibold went to third. Felsch followed with a fly, which dropped about a foot inside the right field line, just out of Miller's reach, for two bases. The hit scored Leibold and E. Collins stopped at third. Love got in front of Miller's throw-in, fumbled the ball and it rolled away from the plate, allowing Collins to score and Felsch to reach third. Love then threw out J. Collins.

**Pipp's Throw Is Wild.**

In the fifth the White Sox added two more runs, a throw by Pipp being mainly responsible for the scoring. Russell beat out a slow roller to Baumann, and Leibold also got an infield hit. Weaver attempted to sacrifice, but rolled directly into Pipp's hands, the latter being set for a play at third base. With an easy play in front of him Pipp hurled the ball far out of Baker's reach, and as it bounded off the stand Russell scored, Leibold went to third and Weaver to second. E. Collins followed with a sacrifice fly to Magee and Leibold counted.

Cullop and Monroe kept the Sox well tamed over the remainder of the route, but the damage had been done. The home team got one single off Nick and one off Monroe.

The Yanks bunched two singles in the sixth, but could not score, and they fell down again in the seventh, when Pipp opened with a single. In the eighth the combination of two hits by the Yanks and three errors by the home team resulted in only one run.

Nunamaker opened the eighth with a fly to John Collins, and the latter muffed the ball. Maisel, batting for Cullop, made an infield hit, and Nunamaker moved along to third when Buck Weaver made a poor throw trying to get Maisel at first. Hendryx lined a single to left, which sent Nunamaker home and Maisel to second, Leibold's quick return turning Fritz back after he started for third.

Peck then connected solidly, but Weaver made a great stop, touched third for a force play on Maisel and then threw Peck out at first. On the next play Weaver fumbled Magee's roller, but the error did no damage, as J. Collins ran into deep right centre and pulled down Pipp's long drive, ending the inning.

Baker opened the ninth with a single to right and Miller followed with a drive to right. J. Collins made a great catch, robbing Miller of a double and checking a possible rally. The next two batsmen went out in order.

The score:

| CHICAGO, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | NEW YORK, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leibold,lf | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Hendryx,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Weaver,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Peck'gh,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| E.Collins,2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Magee,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Felsch,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Pipp,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| J.Collins,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Baker,3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Gandil,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | Miller,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Risberg,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Baum'n,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Schalk,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Nu'maker,c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Russell,p | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Love,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | | | aAragon | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Cullop,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | bMaisel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Monroe,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 28 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 11 | Total | 35 | 1 | 8 | 24 | 16 |

a Batted for Love in sixth.
b Batted for Cullop in eighth.
Errors—Weaver, (2,) J. Collins, Pipp, Love.

Chicago ..........0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 .–4
New York ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0–1

Two-base hits—Felsch. Stolen base—Leibold. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Bauman, and Pipp; Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil; Weaver and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Love, 3; Cullop, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Love, 6 hits, 1 run in 5 innings; Russell, 8 and 0 in 9; Cullop, 1 and 0 in 2; Monroe, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Russell, 3; Love, 2; Monroe, 1. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

# INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

R.H.E.
Newark ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1–3 6 2
Buffalo ..........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0–2 8 0

Second Game.

R.H.E.
Newark ..........0 2 0 0 1 0 4 0 0–7 10 1
Buffalo ..........1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1–3 10 4

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

R.H.E.
Toronto ..........0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 .–3 11 1
Baltimore ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0–1 4 0

Second Game.

R.H.E.
Baltimore..
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2–6 19 2
Toronto..
0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–4 11 4

AT MONTREAL.

R.H.E.
Montreal ..........0 1 2 0 2 0 4 0 .–9 13 0
Providence ..........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0–1 9 1

AT ROCHESTER.

R.H.E.
Rochester ..........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 .–2 6 0
Richmond ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0 2 2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 48 | 29 | .623 |
| Toronto | 47 | 33 | .588 |
| Providence | 45 | 33 | .577 |
| Baltimore | 45 | 34 | .570 |
| Rochester | 40 | 41 | .494 |
| Buffalo | 33 | 49 | .402 |
| Richmond | 31 | 47 | .397 |
| Montreal | 26 | 49 | .347 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
**Providence at Montreal.**

# SENATORS HALT INDIANS.

### Take Second Game, 3 to 0, Breaking Cleveland's Straight String.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—By winning the second game today, 3 to 0, Washington broke Cleveland's winning streak, the locals having won seven in succession. Washington won by bunching hits off Coumbe in the fourth inning. In no other inning could they score. Cleveland found Harper a mystery, seven striking out. Only two real hits were made off his delivery.

Cleveland won the first game, 7 to 5, by batting Gallia freely in the first two innings. Morton was not very effective, but he managed to last until there were two out in the ninth and two runners on the bases. Coumbe took his place and pitched to one batter, retiring him. Speaker's batting featured, as he made three successive doubles.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

| CLEVELAND, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | WASHINGTON, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W'gans,2b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | Judge,1b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Chapman,ss | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | Shanks,ss | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Speaker,cf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Milan,cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Roth,rf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Rice,rf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Guisto,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | Foster,2b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Graney,lf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Leonard,3b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Evans,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Menosky,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| O'Neill,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | Ainsmith,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Morton,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Gallia,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Coumbe,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ayers,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | | aMorgan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 17 | bGharrity | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 36 | 5 | 11 | 24 | 15 |

a Batted for Gallia in seventh.
b Batted for Ayers in ninth.
Errors—Wambsgans, Speaker, Shanks.

Cleveland ..........3 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 .–7
Washington ..........0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1–5

Two-base hits—Milan, Foster, Shanks, Rice, Speaker, (3.) Three-base hit—Roth. Home run—Judge. Stolen base—Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double play—O'Neill and Wambsgans. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 3. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; Morton, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 7 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Morton, 11 and 4 in 8 2-3; Ayers, 2 and 1 in 2; Coumbe, 0 and 0 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Graney.) Struck out—By Gallia, 2; Morton, 3. Wild pitches—Gallia, 2. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires Dineen and McCormick.

SECOND GAME.

| WASHINGTON, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | CLEVELAND, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | Wambs's,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Shanks,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | Chapman,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| C.Milan,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Speaker,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Rice,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Roth,rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Foster,2b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Guisto,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Leonard,3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Graney,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McBride,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Evans,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| H.Milan,lf | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Billings,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Henry,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | O'Neill,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harper,p | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Coumbe,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Klepfer,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 3 | 9 | 27 | 9 | Gould,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | | | aHarris | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | bDeberry | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 28 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 18 |

a Batted for Klepfer in sixth.
b Batted for Gould in ninth.

Washington ..........0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0–3
Cleveland ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Two-base hit—H. Milan. Three-base hit—Judge. Stolen bases—H. Milan, Harper, Foster, Evans, Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Henry. Double plays—Wambsgans, Chapman, and Guisto; Roth and Chapman; Judge, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; Coumbe, 1; Klepfer, 1; Gould, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 3 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Coumbe, 6 and 3 in 3 1-3; Klepfer, 3 and 0 in 2 2-3; Gould, 0 and 0 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Judge.) Struck out—By Harper, 7; Coumbe, 1; Klepfer, 1. Wild pitch—Coumbe. Time—2 hours. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

# MAYS TAMES THE TIGERS.

### Detroit Gets Only Four Hits and Loses to Boston, 1 to 4.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Boston got an even break in the series with Detroit by winning today's game 4 to 1. Mays held Detroit to four hits.

Boston won the game in the fifth inning, when a triple and two singles, a hit batsman, and a wild pitch scored three runs.

Gardner had a perfect day at bat. He drove in three of Boston's runs and scored the other one.

The score:

| BOSTON, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | DETROIT, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper,rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | Bush,ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Barry,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | Vitt,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hoblitzel,1b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 1 | Cobb,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gardner,3b | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | Veach,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shorten,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Heilman,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Walker,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Harper,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Scott,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | Young,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Agnew,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | Stanage,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Mays,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Boland,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Mitchell,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 4 | 9 | 27 | 19 | aCrawford | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 30 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 13 |

a Batted for Boland in eighth.
Errors—Hoblitzel, Heilman.

Boston ..........0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0–4
Detroit ..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–1

Two-base hits—Heilman, Barry. Three-base hit—Gardner. Stolen base—Bush. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Vitt. Double plays—Barry, Scott, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Boland, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 8 hits, 4 runs in 8 innings; Mitchell, 1 and 0 in 1; Mays, 4 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Hoblitzel.) Struck out—By Boland, 2; Mays, 3. Wild pitch—Boland. Passed ball—Agnew. Time 1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

# THIS PREACHER CAN PITCH.

### Theological Student Fanned 77 Batsmen in 34 Innings.

Missouri has a theological student who preaches in a Baptist church pulpit on Sundays and exasperates the baseball fans on the other days of the week because he will not consent to give up theology for professional baseball.

A. C. McKinney is the name of this person who seems so peculiarly constituted in the eyes of baseball enthusiasts. He loves baseball, plays it whenever he has an opportunity, and pitches for the team of the William Jewell College, which is located at Liberty, Mo. Pitching for his team in four games, he struck out seventy-seven batsmen in thirty-four innings, allowed but three hits in the quartet of games, and in two of them pitched no-hit, no-run games. In a game against the Tarkio College team—another Missouri college—he struck out twenty-five of the players in a no-hit game, and against the Maryville (Mo.) State Normal School team, another of his no-hit games, struck out twenty-three of his opponents.

McKinney is a native of Cincinnati, a sophomore in college, and preaches regularly at Bosworth, Mo. He is said to have speed, a variety of curves, a very effective moist ball, a good change of pace, remarkable control, and, best of all, a considerable allotment of brains. This referring to his baseball side.

Naturally he is a centre of interest to baseball scouts, but none of them seems to interest him in the least.

### Bensonhurst Wins at Cricket.

Playing against the cricket team of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club on the grounds of the latter at Livingston yesterday, the eleven representing the Bensonhurst Rovers scored a signal victory by 23 runs, the totals being Rovers, 124, and Staten Island, 101. The exceptional innings of F. A. Midlane, who scored 70 runs, was largely instrumental in the acquisition of Bensonhurst's total.

### New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 7; Reading, 3.
Scranton, 10; Elmira, 5.

### American Association.

Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 9; Toledo, 2.
St. Paul, 4; Louisville, 0.

### Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; Little Rock, 2. (First game.)
Little Rock, 4; Mobile, 1. (Second game.)
Memphis, 11; New Orleans, 5.
Atlanta, 7; Nashville, 3.
Chattanooga, 7; Birmingham, 4.

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# PIRATES DROP TWO GAMES TO DODGERS

### New Manager Talks Way Out of Scene as Brooklyn Wins Double Bill, 5-3 and 1-0.

It was probably as much of a surprise to the Dodgers as it was to the Pirates when Wilbert Robinson's team fell heir to another double-header at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon. Outbatted in the first game, and actually outplayed, the champions nevertheless succeeded in capturing the opening fray by a score of 5 to 3. The second was quite another proposition. In this the Pirates were as tame as rabbits, and ate out of the hand of Rube Marquard without showing a trace of nervousness. A shutout at 1 to 0 was the result.

The Pittsburgh men were unusually noisy in the first game. Hugo Bezdek, who has held the managerial berth for Barney Dreyfus just about a week, established a new world's record which the folks back home in Oregon will be glad to know about. Bezdek, in the fourth inning, picked out Bill Klem as the object of his righteous wrath, and Bezdek hied himself benchward for the remainder of the game. Bezdek came to the aid of Fisher, who started the argument with Klem, and Klem won hands down, Fisher taking a vacation for the remainder of the day.

Leon Cadore opened as pitcher for the Dodgers, and stayed with the contest for seven innings, during which he was kept busy trying to dodge trouble. He made way for Smyth, who took the part of a pinch hitter in the seventh with good results. He shot a high one right up into the eyes of the sun, and of course King, in right field, lost the ball, and it fell safe. This paved the way for two runs that tied the score, Mowrey and Smyth crossing the plate when Olson singled through short.

The Pittsburgh twirler in the early innings was Harold Carlson, and he was not doing badly at all up to the time he was pulled out of the contest. He was miserly with hits, but showed a predilection to passes, and occasionally varied things by heaving a shot that nipped the anatomy of the batsman. After six and two-thirds innings it looked safer to Bezdek to send Al Mamaux to the firing line. The two runs necessary for clinching the game were scored off Mamaux's delivery.

Pittsburgh opened the scoring in the second inning, when Fischer singled to left centre. Ward bunted, and after Pitler had flied out McCarthy rapped a single to left and scored Fischer.

Brooklyn evened the score in the fifth without the aid of a hit. Carlson was profuse with his passes, and these, with a sacrifice fly from Olson's bat, forced Mike Mowrey to score, whether he would or no. The Dodgers gave an erratic exhibition in the sixth which ordinarily should have cost them the game. Bigbee was safe when Cadore fumbled Johnston's throw. He stole second and went to third on King's hit past Cadore. The former was caught trying to steal. A moment later Wagner's single, that bounced out of Johnston's glove when he made a jump to get it scored Bigbee. Schmidt flied out, but Ward singled to left and advanced Wagner. Pitler's hit should have been easy for Olson, but Wagner, coming from second to third with a keen bit strategy, raced just between Olson and the ball and so disconcerted the Dodger shortstop that the sphere eluded him, and Wagner scored on the play.

Brooklyn added two runs in the seventh to tie the score. Mowrey singled to left and Miller walked. Smyth lifted one to right that was lost in the sun and dropped safe. Mowrey scored on this. Smyth stole second and scored on Ward's wild heave to get Olson at first. It was here that Carlson retired.

The Dodgers' runs in the eighth were scored after two were out on infield taps. Wheat singled to right and Cutshaw walked. Then came Mowrey with a triple to right. The ball went over King's head to the fence, and Wheat and Cutshaw scored. Old Jack Coombs gets credit for this victory, as he succeeded Cadore on the mound when the score was tied.

Rube Marquard had one of his really brilliant games in the second contest of the double header. The visitors retired in most of the innings in one, two, three order. When a bit of danger did threaten Rube twice closed an inning with a strikeout. He had a mere trifle of seven of these in the game, and only thirty-three men faced him in the nine innings. Two hits was the quota that Pittsburgh gained.

Brooklyn scored its only run in the second inning. Stengel singled and went to second on a wild heave by Wolfe, who made a brilliant stop of the drive but a poor throw to first that trickled into the Brooklyn dugout. Another error sent Stengel to third, and he scored on Cutshaw's single.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

| BROOKLYN, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | PITTSBURGH, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olson,ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | Carey,cf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Johnston,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | Bigbee,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Myers,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | King,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Stengel,rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Wagner,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Wheat,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Fischer,c | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cutshaw,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | Schmidt,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mowrey,3b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Ward,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Miller,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | Pitler,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cadore,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | M'Cart'y,3b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Coombs,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Carlson,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| aSmyth | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mamaux,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | bWilholt | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 19 | Total | 32 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 12 |

a Batted for Cadore in seventh.
b Batted for Schmidt in ninth.
Errors—Cadore, King, Ward.

Brooklyn ..........0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 .–5
Pittsburgh ..........0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0–3

Two-base hit—Johnston. Three-base hit—Mowrey. Stolen bases—Bigbee, King, Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, King, Ward. Sacrifice fly—Olson. Double play—Pitler and Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 3; Carlson, 4; Mamaux, 1; Coombs, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore 11 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Coombs, 0 and 0 in 2; Carlson, 4 and 2 in 6 2-3; Mamaux, 2 and 2 in 1 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Carlson, (Miller, Stengel.) Struck out—By Cadore, 2; Carlson, 2; Coombs, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

| BROOKLYN, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | PITTSBURGH, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olson,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | Carey,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Johnston,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | Bigbee,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Myers,cf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | King,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Stengel,rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | J.W'gn'r,1b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Wheat,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Schmidt,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Cutshaw,2b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | Debus,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| O'Rourke,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Ward,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Meyers,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Wolfe,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Marquard,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | W. Wagner, c,1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | 28 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 9 | Miller,p | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| | | | | | | Total | 31 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 16 |

Errors—Cutshaw, O'Rourke, Ward, Wolfe.

Brooklyn ..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 .–1
Pittsburgh ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Three-base hits—Wheat. Stolen base—Schmidt. Sacrifice hit—H. Myers. Double plays—Schmidt and Wolfe; Wolfe and W. Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 8 hits and 0 runs in 8 innings; Marquard, 2 and 0 in 9 innings. Struck out—By Miller, 2; Marquard, 8. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

### Auto Race Is Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—The Barney Oldfield-Ralph DePalma automobile race, which was to have been held over the one-mile dirt track at the Indiana State Fair Grounds here this afternoon, was postponed at noon on account of rain. Next Tuesday afternoon was set as the date.

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# BRAVES DOWN CARDS TWICE

### Boston Comes to Life After Dropping Seven Straight Games.

BOSTON, July 14.—After losing seven straight to St. Louis, Boston turned today and won two games from Huggins's men, both by the score of 3 to 2.

Tyler held the visitors to six hits in the first game, while Ames was hammered hard. Rudolph had St. Louis, 3 to 0, until the eighth inning of the second, when Hornsby's double and singles by Paulette, Gonzales, and Pinch Hitter Snyder pushed over two runs.

Brilliant support helped both Tyler and Rudolph, particularly as regards long, hard drives to the outfield. Powell's work was sensational in all departments. He made three hits in each game, including a triple and a home run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| BOSTON, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | ST. LOUIS, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar'ville,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | J.Smith,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Powell,cf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | Betzel,2b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rehg,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Baird,3b cf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Kelly,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Long,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Konetc'y,1b | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | Hornsby,ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| J.C.Smith,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cruise,cf,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Rawlings,2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | Miller,2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tragesser,c | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | Wallace,3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tyler,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Paulette,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 3 | 13 | 27 | 17 | Snyder,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | | | Ames,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | | | | | Total | 29 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 17 |

Boston ..........0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 .–3
St. Louis ..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0–2

Errors—J. C. Smith, Hornsby, Paulette.

Two-base hits—Hornsby, (2,) Paulette, (2,) Betzel. Three-base hit—Powell. Stolen bases—Powell, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Powell, J. C. Smith, Tragesser. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double plays—Powell and Rawlings; Maranville, Rawlings, and Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; Tyler, 5. Earned runs—Off Ames, 3; Tyler, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 3; Tyler, 5. Wild pitches—Ames, (2.) Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

| BOSTON, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A | ST. LOUIS, (N.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar'ville,ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | J.Smith,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Powell,cf | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Baird,3b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Rehg,rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Long,lf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Kelly,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Hornsby,ss | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Konetc'y,1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | Cruise,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| JCSmith,3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Betzel,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Rawlings,2b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Paulette,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Tragesser,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Gonzales,c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rudolph,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | Packard,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | | | | | | Doak,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 14 | aSnyder | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 38 | 2 | 12 | 24 | 17 |

*Batted for Packard in eighth.
Errors—Hornsby, Kelly.

Boston ..........0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 .–3
St. Louis ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0–2

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Rawlings. Three-base hit—Maranville. Home run—Powell. Sacrifice hits—J. C. Smith, Rehg. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 2; Rudolph, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Packard, 6 hits and 3 runs in 7 innings; Doak, 1 and 0 in 1; Rudolph, 12 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Packard, 1; Rudolph, 6. Time—1 hour 59 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

# GIANTS HELP SIXTY-NINTH.

### Musicale at Polo Grounds Today to be Followed by Game.

Lovers of Irish melody and wives, sweethearts, and children of New York's Irish regiment, the Sixty-ninth, will have an opportunity to become satiated with ballads of the Ould Sod and at the same time help the enlisted men at the Polo Grounds today. Under the auspices of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick there is to be a musical concert, followed by a baseball game between the New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs.

The program was arranged as a benefit to the families of the men of the Sixty-ninth who expect to be mustered into Federal service tomorrow, and probably will begin packing for France in a short time. Every detail has been arranged for the entertainment of a capacity crowd.

The musical program will consist of the singing of patriotic songs and Irish selections by the Glee Club of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Three bands are going to try to keep the crowd from becoming morose.

The Sixty-ninth, headed by its own band, will parade over the grounds at 2:30. At the conclusion of the concert the baseball teams will engage in a regular championship battle. This game was to have been played Monday, but was brought forward a day that the Sixty-ninth might be helped on their way to France.

# BASEBALL PLAYERS IN WAR.

### Australia Gives Many Hundreds from Adopted Sport.

SIDNEY, Austrilia, July 14.—As the result of a recent canvass it has been definitely established that the number of Australian baseball players now serving the Allies on the various war fronts runs into the hundreds. The Australian diamond performers have answered the call of their country in great numbers and they rank well up in the matter of enlistments from the various sports, being surpassed only by the cricket players.

Allan Beach, Secretary of the National League of Baseball Clubs of New South Wales, has been responsible for many of the enlistments. He inaugurated a campaign for the Government service early this year which netted more than a hundred recruits. Austin Diamond of Sydney, one of the best first basemen in Australia, also has done great work in obtaining men for the service. Diamond was the Captain of the Australian cricket team which toured Canada in 1913.

### Ebbets Recalls Mack Wheat.

Mack Wheat, brother of Zach Wheat of the Brooklyn National League Club, was recalled today by the Brooklyn team from the Binghamton Club of the New York State League. Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyns, denied a report that he had signed Cunningham, a catcher with the Seattle, Wash., Club. Ebbets announced he would fight for the services of Millus, a Binghamton pitcher who had gone to the Cincinnati team. Ebbets claims he is under an option with the Brooklyns.

# RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

### Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the leagues. They include games played on June 28.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Batting Average.**

| Player & Club. | G. | AB. | R. | H. | SB. | SH. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. Clarke, Cin. | 32 | 69 | 9 | 24 | 3 | 0 | .348 |
| Cruise, St. Louis | 77 | 274 | 38 | 95 | 10 | 10 | .347 |
| Roush, Cincinnati | 72 | 274 | 45 | 95 | 7 | 6 | .347 |
| Steele, Pittsburgh | 17 | 27 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | .333 |
| Prendergast, Chi. | 18 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | .333 |
| J. Wagner, Pitts. | 31 | 119 | 8 | 39 | 3 | 3 | .328 |
| Fischer, Pittsburgh | 49 | 141 | 20 | 46 | 8 | 2 | .326 |
| Paulette, St. Louis | 19 | 57 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 3 | .316 |
| Rariden, New York | 42 | 105 | 11 | 33 | 2 | 2 | .315 |
| Wheat, Brooklyn | 60 | 220 | 27 | 69 | 3 | 2 | .314 |
| Griffith, Cincinnati | 53 | 147 | 20 | 46 | 3 | 5 | .313 |
| Hornsby, St. Louis | 73 | 260 | 49 | 80 | 13 | 7 | .308 |
| Rawlings, Boston | 43 | 107 | 12 | 33 | 3 | 3 | .308 |
| Neale, Cincinnati | 67 | 207 | 21 | 63 | 16 | 4 | .304 |
| Grimes, Pittsburgh | 22 | 43 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 | .302 |
| Cravath, Phila. | 68 | 250 | 45 | 75 | 3 | 6 | .300 |
| Chase, Cincinnati | 81 | 320 | 45 | 95 | 15 | 6 | .297 |
| Groh, Cincinnati | 83 | 313 | 52 | 93 | 10 | 5 | .297 |
| Zimmerman, N. Y. | 69 | 266 | 34 | 79 | 6 | 11 | .297 |
| Kauff, New York | 71 | 254 | 43 | 75 | 8 | 8 | .295 |
| G. Burns, N. Y. | 71 | 277 | 50 | 81 | 15 | 3 | .292 |
| Packard, St. Louis | 19 | 24 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | .292 |
| Rudolph, Boston | 19 | 55 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 4 | .291 |
| McCarty, New York | 35 | 100 | 11 | 29 | 0 | 4 | .290 |
| Olson, Brooklyn | 57 | 226 | 30 | 65 | 3 | 4 | .288 |
| Stengel, Brooklyn | 67 | 238 | 34 | 68 | 8 | 5 | .286 |
| Reuther, Chicago | 31 | 42 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 1 | .286 |
| Mann, Chicago | 76 | 284 | 46 | 81 | 9 | 9 | .285 |
| Whitted, Phila. | 64 | 246 | 35 | 70 | 4 | 16 | .285 |
| Killifer, Phila. | 62 | 208 | 16 | 59 | 2 | 4 | .284 |
| J. Smith, St. Louis | 68 | 234 | 34 | 66 | 7 | 4 | .282 |
| Wilholt, Pittsburgh | 55 | 187 | 20 | 52 | 4 | 8 | .278 |
| Paskert, Phila. | 67 | 263 | 46 | 72 | 8 | 4 | .274 |
| King, Pittsburgh | 44 | 147 | 12 | 40 | 4 | 4 | .272 |
| Merkle, Chicago | 72 | 268 | 37 | 72 | 10 | 12 | .269 |
| Cadore, Brooklyn | 20 | 52 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | .269 |
| S. Smith, Brooklyn | 22 | 26 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | .269 |
| Elliott, Chicago | 52 | 149 | 16 | 40 | 3 | 3 | .268 |
| J. Smith, Boston | 71 | 247 | 31 | 66 | 6 | 6 | .267 |
| Fitzpatrick, Boston | 32 | 94 | 10 | 25 | 2 | 5 | .267 |
| Barnes, Boston | 28 | 45 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | .267 |
| Cutshaw, Brooklyn | 72 | 264 | 22 | 70 | 10 | 10 | .265 |
| Daubert, Brooklyn | 53 | 183 | 27 | 48 | 3 | 13 | .262 |
| Robertson, N. Y. | 71 | 273 | 32 | 71 | 8 | 11 | .260 |
| Carey, Pittsburgh | 70 | 269 | 41 | 70 | 18 | 4 | .260 |
| H. Myers, B'klyn | 36 | 127 | 9 | 33 | 0 | 5 | .260 |
| Maranville, Boston | 60 | 224 | 31 | 58 | 10 | 3 | .259 |
| Bancroft, Phila. | 55 | 209 | 27 | 54 | 6 | 9 | .258 |
| Long, St. Louis | 74 | 265 | 29 | 68 | 11 | 8 | .257 |
| S. Magee, Boston | 66 | 237 | 24 | 61 | 6 | 14 | .257 |
| Luderus, Phila. | 68 | 226 | 26 | 58 | 2 | 10 | .257 |
| Doyle, Chicago | 77 | 268 | 31 | 68 | 3 | 18 | .254 |
| Kopf, Cincinnati | 84 | 328 | 42 | 83 | 11 | 15 | .253 |
| Stock, Philadelphia | 68 | 254 | 33 | 64 | 6 | 13 | .252 |
| Baird, St. Louis | 71 | 242 | 30 | 61 | 13 | 13 | .252 |
| Niehoff, Phila. | 65 | 226 | 17 | 57 | 5 | 9 | .252 |
| Holke, New York | 71 | 244 | 28 | 61 | 9 | 9 | .250 |
| Hendrix, Chicago | 24 | 36 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 2 | .250 |
| Wingo, Cincinnati | 61 | 198 | 22 | 49 | 6 | 3 | .247 |
| Thorpe, Cincinnati | 62 | 213 | 26 | 52 | 11 | 8 | .244 |
| Rixey, Philadelphia | 18 | 45 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 4 | .244 |
| Mitchell, Cin. | 27 | 70 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 1 | .243 |
| J. Johnston, B'klyn | 42 | 121 | 14 | 29 | 7 | 5 | .240 |
| Deal, Chicago | 71 | 234 | 23 | 56 | 6 | 16 | .239 |
| Hickman, B'klyn | 57 | 202 | 29 | 48 | 5 | 7 | .238 |
| Alexander, Phila. | 21 | 63 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 5 | .238 |
| Zelder, Chicago | 64 | 236 | 27 | 56 | 12 | 9 | .237 |
| Konetchy, Boston | 70 | 261 | 26 | 61 | 11 | 5 | .234 |
| Ward, Pittsburgh | 64 | 209 | 9 | 49 | 3 | 13 | .234 |
| Pitler, Pittsburgh | 37 | 137 | 18 | 32 | 3 | 9 | .234 |
| Williams, Chicago | 77 | 266 | 30 | 62 | 3 | 13 | .233 |
| Sallee, New York | 15 | 30 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | .233 |
| Coombs, Brooklyn | 17 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | .231 |
| Fletcher, N. Y. | 71 | 258 | 34 | 59 | 3 | 8 | .229 |
| Herzog, New York | 59 | 216 | 34 | 49 | 5 | 8 | .227 |
| Gonzales, St. Louis | 58 | 164 | 22 | 37 | 4 | 8 | .226 |
| O. Miller, B'klyn | 50 | 142 | 11 | 32 | 3 | 5 | .225 |
| Tragessor, Boston | 32 | 89 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 5 | .225 |
| J. Miller, St. Louis | 78 | 295 | 34 | 66 | 3 | 9 | .224 |
| Cueto, Cincinnati | 42 | 125 | 10 | 28 | 4 | 3 | .224 |
| Bigbee, Pittsburgh | 55 | 186 | 17 | 41 | 6 | 8 | .220 |
| Betzel, St. Louis | 58 | 199 | 11 | 43 | 6 | 5 | .216 |
| Brief, Pittsburgh | 36 | 116 | 15 | 25 | 4 | 9 | .216 |
| Wolter, Chicago | 62 | 186 | 29 | 39 | 4 | 3 | .215 |
| Schulte, Phila. | 36 | 107 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 1 | .215 |
| Flack, Chicago | 61 | 182 | 32 | 39 | 8 | 3 | .214 |
| Gowdy, Boston | 49 | 155 | 12 | 33 | 2 | 5 | .213 |
| Meyers, B'klyn | 35 | 99 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 3 | .212 |
| A. Wilson, Chicago | 46 | 123 | 11 | 26 | 3 | 4 | .211 |
| Mowrey, Brooklyn | 63 | 215 | 16 | 45 | 8 | 4 | .209 |
| Shean, Cincinnati | 77 | 270 | 21 | 56 | 8 | 8 | .207 |
| Fabrique, B'klyn | 25 | 88 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 1 | .205 |
| W. Wagner, Pitts. | 24 | 64 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 5 | .203 |
| Kilduff, New York | 26 | 59 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 2 | .203 |
| McCarthy, Pitts. | 44 | 134 | 14 | 27 | 1 | 6 | .201 |
| Massey, Boston | 32 | 90 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 7 | .200 |
| Cheney, Brooklyn | 18 | 25 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | .200 |

**Club Batting Records.**

| Club. | G. | AB. | R. | H. | SB. | SH. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 84 | 2,818 | 334 | 752 | 96 | 73 | .267 |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 2,257 | 286 | 579 | 38 | 93 | .257 |
| New York | 71 | 2,322 | 298 | 586 | 58 | 78 | .252 |
| Brooklyn | 72 | 2,378 | 248 | 593 | 54 | 74 | .249 |
| St. Louis | 78 | 2,580 | 288 | 620 | 68 | 83 | .240 |
| Chicago | 80 | 2,622 | 323 | 623 | 67 | 113 | .238 |
| Boston | 71 | 2,337 | 232 | 552 | 63 | 83 | .236 |
| Pittsburgh | 72 | 2,327 | 237 | 543 | 73 | 89 | .233 |

**Club Fielding Records.**

| Club. | G. | PO. | A. | E. | Total. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 78 | 2,118 | 1,195 | 100 | 3,413 | .971 |
| Boston | 71 | 1,900 | 958 | 101 | 2,959 | .966 |
| New York | 71 | 1,927 | 921 | 107 | 2,955 | .964 |
| Cincinnati | 84 | 2,219 | 1,046 | 126 | 3,391 | .963 |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 1,832 | 938 | 112 | 2,882 | .961 |
| Pittsburgh | 72 | 1,907 | 887 | 116 | 2,910 | .960 |
| Brooklyn | 72 | 1,933 | 883 | 119 | 2,935 | .959 |
| Chicago | 80 | 2,133 | 1,031 | 140 | 3,304 | .958 |

**Pitchers' Records.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reuther, Chicago | 10 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 12 | 36 | 1000 |
| Schupp, New York | 17 | 11 | 3 | 85 | 38 | 91 | .786 |
| Benton, New York | 14 | 6 | 2 | 31 | 11 | 73 | .750 |
| Tesreau, New York | 16 | 8 | 3 | 50 | 24 | 68 | .727 |
| Packard, St. Louis | 18 | 5 | 2 | 23 | 12 | 70 | .714 |
| Nehf, Boston | 16 | 7 | 3 | 34 | 17 | 86 | .700 |
| Meadows, St. Louis | 23 | 9 | 4 | 39 | 43 | 130 | .692 |
| Vaughn, Chicago | 20 | 12 | 6 | 105 | 46 | 133 | .667 |
| Carlson, Pittsburgh | 18 | 4 | 2 | 31 | 19 | 51 | .667 |
| Horstman, St. L. | 15 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 19 | 51 | .667 |
| Toney, Cincinnati | 23 | 15 | 8 | 65 | 45 | 167 | .652 |
| Alexander, Phila. | 20 | 13 | 7 | 98 | 25 | 152 | .650 |
| Marquard, B'klyn | 16 | 7 | 4 | 34 | 23 | 88 | .636 |
| Seaton, Chicago | 16 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 28 | 59 | .625 |
| Sallee, New York | 15 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 15 | 81 | .600 |
| Perritt, New York | 16 | 6 | 4 | 35 | 21 | 82 | .600 |
| Rixey, Philadelp'a | 18 | 10 | 7 | 48 | 33 | 113 | .588 |
| Cooper, Pittsburgh | 19 | 7 | 5 | 48 | 33 | 141 | .583 |
| Mayer, Philadelp'a | 14 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 17 | 68 | .571 |
| Eller, Cincinnati | 23 | 4 | 3 | 32 | 23 | 59 | .571 |
| Doak, St. Louis | 22 | 10 | 8 | 66 | 46 | 121 | .556 |
| Anderson, N. Y. | 15 | 7 | 6 | 42 | 24 | 78 | .538 |
| Cadore, Brooklyn | 20 | 8 | 7 | 49 | 37 | 105 | .533 |
| Ames, St. Louis | 25 | 8 | 7 | 59 | 38 | 123 | .533 |
| Schneider, Cin. | 23 | 11 | 10 | 56 | 70 | 155 | .524 |
| Coombs, Brooklyn | 17 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 33 | 87 | .500 |
| Regan, Cincinnati | 12 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 84 | .500 |
| Ring, Cincinnati | 15 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 28 | 62 | .500 |
| Prendergast, Chi. | 18 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 11 | 65 | .500 |
| Pierce, St. Louis | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | .500 |
| Middleton, N. Y. | 12 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 29 | .500 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Batting Averages.**

| Player & Club. | G. | AB. | R. | H. | SB. | SH. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton, St. L. | 20 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | .400 |
| Cobb, Detroit | 78 | 292 | 53 | 111 | 25 | 7 | .380 |
| Ruth, Boston | 24 | 59 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 3 | .373 |
| Speaker, Cleveland | 81 | 288 | 45 | 98 | 17 | 13 | .340 |
| Sisler, St. Louis | 79 | 320 | 30 | 108 | 17 | 8 | .338 |
| Rumler, St. Louis | 42 | 51 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 0 | .333 |
| Russell, Chicago | 23 | 34 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | .324 |
| James, Detroit | 16 | 25 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 | .320 |
| McInnis, Athletics | 73 | 275 | 24 | 87 | 11 | 9 | .316 |
| Chapman, Clev. | 83 | 286 | 50 | 89 | 28 | 40 | .311 |
| Walters, New York | 33 | 90 | 10 | 28 | 1 | 5 | .311 |
| Milan, Washington | 77 | 280 | 29 | 85 | 10 | 10 | .304 |
| Baker, New York | 74 | 276 | 31 | 82 | 10 | 5 | .297 |
| Veach, Detroit | 78 | 291 | 43 | 86 | 10 | 10 | .296 |
| Heilman, Detroit | 77 | 285 | 28 | 84 | 10 | 9 | .295 |
| Shawkey, N. Y. | 16 | 44 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 2 | .295 |
| Roth, Cleveland | 78 | 267 | 40 | 78 | 27 | 11 | .292 |
| Rice, Washington | 76 | 289 | 37 | 84 | 16 | 11 | .291 |
| Wambsgans, Clev. | 80 | 283 | 33 | 82 | 10 | 23 | .290 |
| Gainer, Boston | 22 | 73 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 5 | .288 |
| Russell, New York | 22 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | .286 |
| Jacobson, St. Louis | 78 | 291 | 34 | 83 | 7 | 3 | .285 |
| Bates, Athletics | 72 | 282 | 35 | 80 | 6 | 5 | .284 |
| Weaver, Chicago | 80 | 300 | 50 | 85 | 17 | 23 | .283 |
| Strunk, Athletics | 74 | 277 | 44 | 78 | 6 | 18 | .282 |
| Severeid, St. Louis | 74 | 255 | 26 | 70 | 3 | 5 | .275 |
| Felsch, Chicago | 78 | 285 | 32 | 78 | 8 | 9 | .274 |
| E. Collins, Chicago | 80 | 278 | 42 | 76 | 13 | 23 | .273 |
| Young, Detroit | 66 | 253 | 43 | 69 | 6 | 21 | .273 |
| Harris, Cleveland | 47 | 152 | 14 | 41 | 3 | 5 | .270 |
| Jackson, Chicago | 74 | 271 | 37 | 73 | 4 | 12 | .269 |
| Bodie, Athletics | 72 | 279 | 30 | 75 | 9 | 14 | .269 |
| Lewis, Boston | 74 | 276 | 31 | 74 | 8 | 14 | .268 |
| Gardner, Boston | 78 | 270 | 24 | 72 | 6 | 17 | .267 |
| Hoblitzel, Boston | 63 | 215 | 24 | 57 | 6 | 13 | .265 |
| Sloan, St. Louis | 50 | 113 | 17 | 30 | 4 | 0 | .265 |
| Spencer, Detroit | 54 | 145 | 8 | 38 | 2 | 1 | .262 |
| Hendryx, N. Y. | 65 | 234 | 26 | 61 | 2 | 10 | .261 |
| Judge, Washington | 71 | 277 | 41 | 72 | 12 | 5 | .260 |
| O. Bush, Detroit | 73 | 278 | 52 | 72 | 13 | 7 | .259 |
| Nunamaker, N. Y. | 50 | 143 | 7 | 37 | 1 | 5 | .259 |
| Hale, St. Louis | 22 | 31 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | .258 |
| Schang, Athletics | 61 | 180 | 15 | 46 | 2 | 7 | .256 |
| Pipp, New York | 76 | 284 | 44 | 72 | 5 | 11 | .254 |
| J. Collins, Chicago | 46 | 130 | 23 | 33 | 6 | 5 | .254 |
| Shanks, Wash. | 56 | 186 | 21 | 47 | 5 | 13 | .253 |
| Morgan, Wash. | 45 | 154 | 11 | 39 | 3 | 5 | .253 |
| C. Walker, Boston | 64 | 219 | 28 | 55 | 4 | 14 | .251 |
| Austin, St. Louis | 81 | 302 | 44 | 75 | 8 | 14 | .248 |
| Menoskey, Wash. | 45 | 93 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 4 | .247 |
| Hooper, Boston | 74 | 281 | 44 | 68 | 11 | 10 | .242 |
| Seibold, Athletics | 17 | 33 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | .242 |
| C. Thomas, Boston | 48 | 121 | 17 | 29 | 0 | 2 | .240 |
| Myers, Athletics | 15 | 25 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | .240 |
| Peckinpaugh, N. Y. | 76 | 285 | 28 | 68 | 8 | 8 | .239 |
| Vitt, Detroit | 64 | 218 | 16 | 52 | 6 | 16 | .239 |
| Haley, Athletics | 21 | 46 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 0 | .239 |
| Love, N. Y. | 16 | 21 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | .238 |
| Gandil, Chicago | 75 | 274 | 20 | 65 | 6 | 7 | .237 |
| Agnew, Boston | 39 | 114 | 8 | 27 | 1 | 3 | .237 |
| E. Foster, Wash. | 68 | 275 | 35 | 65 | 3 | 9 | .236 |
| Gharrity, Wash. | 22 | 34 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .235 |
| E. Miller, N. Y. | 59 | 184 | 25 | 43 | 7 | 13 | .234 |
| Marsans, St. Louis | 75 | 257 | 31 | 60 | 12 | 9 | .233 |
| Leibold, Chicago | 65 | 215 | 24 | 50 | 10 | 3 | .233 |
| Gallia, Wash. | 22 | 43 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 1 | .233 |
| Scott, Boston | 78 | 265 | 24 | 61 | 6 | 17 | .230 |
| Pratt, St. Louis | 58 | 209 | 17 | 48 | 8 | 11 | .230 |
| Sothoron, St. L. | 27 | 52 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 3 | .230 |
| Bauman, N. Y. | 27 | 48 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | .229 |
| Smith, Cleveland | 52 | 163 | 13 | 37 | 3 | 8 | .227 |
| Magee, N. Y. | 47 | 159 | 16 | 36 | 3 | 11 | .226 |
| Witt, Athletics | 71 | 276 | 42 | 62 | 6 | 2 | .225 |
| Grover, Athletics | 64 | 209 | 19 | 47 | 4 | 18 | .225 |
| Henry, Wash. | 39 | 103 | 7 | 23 | 0 | 3 | .223 |
| Stanage, Detroit | 48 | 122 | 8 | 27 | 0 | 8 | .221 |
| Meyer, Athletics | 31 | 77 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 2 | .221 |
| Cicotte, Chicago | 26 | 56 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 4 | .214 |
| Burns, Detroit | 63 | 230 | 20 | 49 | 2 | 8 | .213 |
| Schalk, Chicago | 71 | 214 | 25 | 45 | 4 | 7 | .210 |
| Shotton, St. Louis | 67 | 219 | 20 | 46 | 4 | 2 | .210 |
| Risberg, Chicago | 78 | 268 | 31 | 56 | 6 | 18 | .209 |
| E. Johnson, St. L. | 59 | 158 | 21 | 33 | 10 | 9 | .209 |
| J. Leonard, Wash. | 45 | 144 | 15 | 30 | 3 | 5 | .208 |
| Caldwell, N. Y. | 31 | 63 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | .206 |
| Maisel, N. Y. | 72 | 273 | 37 | 56 | 24 | 12 | .205 |
| W. Johnson, Wash. | 29 | 59 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | .203 |
| Ainsmith, Wash. | 57 | 154 | 16 | 31 | 6 | 8 | .201 |

**Club Batting Records.**

| Club. | G. | AB. | R. | H. | SB. | SH. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 78 | 2,566 | 305 | 656 | 79 | 107 | .256 |
| Athletics | 74 | 2,458 | 266 | 611 | 48 | 100 | .249 |
| St. Louis | 81 | 2,665 | 281 | 660 | 82 | 81 | .248 |
| Chicago | 80 | 2,546 | 305 | 620 | 76 | 129 | .244 |
| Cleveland | 83 | 2,595 | 287 | 619 | 106 | 157 | .239 |
| Boston | 78 | 2,488 | 294 | 595 | 50 | 141 | .239 |
| New York | 76 | 2,516 | 270 | 597 | 69 | 101 | .237 |
| Washington | 78 | 2,575 | 323 | 608 | 69 | 99 | .236 |

**Club Fielding Records.**

| Club. | G. | PO. | A. | E. | Total. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 80 | 2,164 | 881 | 97 | 3,142 | .969 |
| Boston | 78 | 2,105 | 1,028 | 103 | 3,236 | .969 |
| New York | 76 | 2,094 | 1,061 | 104 | 3,229 | .968 |
| Athletics | 74 | 1,966 | 1,005 | 111 | 3,082 | .964 |
| Detroit | 78 | 2,127 | 1,012 | 119 | 3,258 | .963 |
| Washington | 78 | 2,117 | 951 | 121 | 3,189 | .962 |
| Cleveland | 83 | 2,228 | 1,141 | 138 | 3,507 | .961 |
| St. Louis | 81 | 2,168 | 1,115 | 150 | 3,433 | .956 |

**Pitchers' Records.**

| Pitcher & Club. | G. | W. | L. | SO. | BB. | H. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Love, N. Y. | 16 | 5 | 0 | 36 | 29 | 51 | 1000 |
| Bader, Boston | 11 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 20 | 42 | 1000 |
| Cunningham, Det. | 19 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 17 | 38 | 1000 |
| Shocker, N. Y. | 10 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 32 | 60 | .857 |
| Boland, Detroit | 22 | 10 | 3 | 42 | 39 | 96 | .769 |
| Williams, Chicago | 20 | 10 | 4 | 40 | 36 | 99 | .714 |
| Klepfer, Cleveland | 21 | 5 | 2 | 24 | 21 | 84 | .714 |
| Mays, Boston | 17 | 9 | 4 | 51 | 44 | 108 | .692 |
| Cicotte, Chicago | 27 | 14 | 7 | 75 | 38 | 116 | .667 |
| Ruth, Boston | 20 | 12 | 6 | 82 | 62 | 121 | .667 |
| Benz, Chicago | 12 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 49 | .667 |
| Danforth, Chicago | 25 | 4 | 2 | 38 | 44 | 66 | .667 |
| Russell, Chicago | 21 | 7 | 4 | 37 | 19 | 86 | .636 |
| E. Myers, Ath. | 15 | 5 | 3 | 26 | 33 | 65 | .625 |
| S.Coveleskie, Cleve. | 25 | 11 | 7 | 78 | 52 | 111 | .611 |
| Bagby, Cleveland | 27 | 11 | 7 | 42 | 43 | 123 | .611 |
| Coumbe, Cleve. | 17 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 62 | .600 |
| Cullop, N. Y. | 11 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 82 | .600 |
| Gould, Cleve. | 14 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 20 | 56 | .600 |
| Sothoron, St. Louis | 27 | 10 | 7 | 44 | 50 | 132 | .588 |
| Shore, Boston | 18 | 8 | 6 | 35 | 34 | 123 | .571 |
| Pennock, Boston | 13 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 49 | .571 |
| Leonard, Boston | 18 | 10 | 8 | 76 | 34 | 115 | .556 |
| Lambeth, Cleve | 15 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 17 | 47 | .556 |
| Scott, Chicago | 17 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 26 | 87 | .556 |
| Noyes, Athletics | 15 | 6 | 5 | 34 | 45 | 78 | .545 |
| Shaw, Washington | 21 | 8 | 7 | 59 | 60 | 100 | .533 |
| Caldwell, N. Y. | 16 | 8 | 8 | 57 | 43 | 98 | .500 |
| Dauss, Detroit | 20 | 8 | 8 | 52 | 36 | 140 | .500 |
| Gallia, Wash. | 21 | 6 | 6 | 57 | 56 | 99 | .500 |
| Faber, Chicago | 15 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 31 | 63 | .500 |
| Mogridge, N. Y. | 14 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 23 | 81 | .500 |
| R. Johnson, Ath. | 16 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 31 | 86 | .500 |
| W. Mitchell, Det. | 14 | 4 | 4 | 31 | 24 | 81 | .500 |
| Plank, St. Louis | 15 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 20 | 74 | .500 |
| G. Foster, Boston | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 37 | .500 |
| Rogers, St. Louis | 10 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 24 | 41 | .500 |
| Parks, St. Louis | 13 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 30 | .500 |

# BASEBALL SCORES ABROAD.

### Major League Standings Now Printed in French and English Papers.

With the advent of the first installment of American troops in France there has come to the English and French papers an entirely new line of sporting news, which now finds a place in recent issues of newspapers from those countries brought over in the latest mails.

Both the London and Paris papers now publish the daily scores of the games in both the National and American baseball leagues to satisfy the demands of the boys at the front who retain all their interest in our national game, and desire above all the current news to know how the races in those leagues are coming on.

Recent letters from medical and ambulance units tell of the formation of baseball clubs at every station where there are American or Canadian troops, and of inter-regimental games between members of the troops now in training preparatory to contests with the Canadian ball players.

Scarcity of baseballs, bats, and other paraphernalia of the game are one of the principal complaints of the first army, and it will be a blow to them to know that the big consignment of balls, bats, bases, masks, and gloves which the Y. M. C. A. had shipped on the recently torpedoed Kansan for their use has been lost.

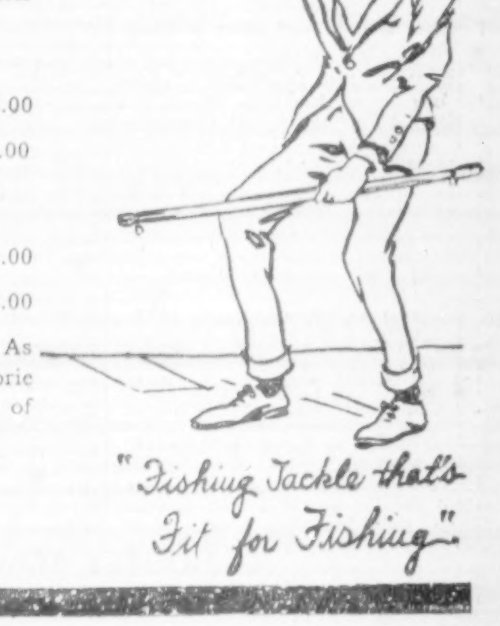
ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC.
*The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service*

THE big fish are right off our coast these days. Tuna and swordfish are now being caught—the bluefish are running—and there's lots of splendid sport in taking the sea bass, kingfish and weakfish from the briny.

We have a very good one-piece rod with 12-inch butt for tuna and swordfish, at .......... $18.00
"B"/ocean Reel .......... 55.00
For bluefish and deep-sea fishing, a two-piece German silver mounted Greenheart, Lancewood or Split Bamboo rod, at .......... 8.00
Double multiplying 250 or 300 yard reel .......... 8.00

Abbey & Imbrie salt water tackle is standard. As exclusive distributors for the famous Abbey & Imbrie anglers' requisites we are showing as fine a selection of salt water tackle as you'll find the country over!



"Fishing Tackle that's Fit for Fishing"

10-15-17 WARREN STREET
(Just across Broadway from City Hall)

# TOP O' TH' MORNING WINS IN FLEETWING

## Powers Entry Scores an Upset in Handicap at Empire City Track.

## PAPP SPRINGS SURPRISE

### Extreme Outsider Captures Whirl Stakes, Sun Briar, the Favorite, Finishing Third.

Paul Powers's Top o' th' Morning earned a place at the head of the sprinting thoroughbreds when he won the Fleetwing Handicap at Empire City yesterday carrying 135 pounds and running the distance of about six furlongs in 1:10 4-5, the fastest time ever recorded in this event.

Top o' th' Morning bowled over a hot favorite in James Butler's High Noon, an old rival which was in receipt of seven pounds from the winner, and which, because of the sweeping success of the Butler horses on the preceding day, was supported as though the race already had been run. Even Jockey Knapp could not arouse speed in High Noon that would allow him to keep pace with Top o' th' Morning, and it was Billy Oliver's aged gelding Kewessa that was pushing Top o' th' Morning at the finish and forcing him to his best effort to win by a head.

The defeat of High Noon was only one of the untoward events from a speculative viewpoint that marked the second day of the meeting of the Empire City Jockey Club. The trend was generally against the favorites, and in a spirited day's racing only two of the public choices succeeded, and one of these squeezed home with little to spare.

**Huge Crowd Attends.**

One had to go far back into racing history to match the crowd that took advantage of the half-holiday to see sport that was thrilling in the extreme. Mr. Butler said that only once, and that in the palmy days of the sport, when public wagering was permitted, had more people passed the turnstiles of the converted trotting track. During the running of the races there was not a vacant seat in the grand stand. Spectators were wedged in tight on the lawn, and there was scarcely breathing room in the club house, where the élite of the racing world congregated. It was a sweltering, sultry day, and only those who picked out the long shots that came home in front had real enjoyment of the fine racing.

The greatest surprise of the day was furnished in the Whirl Stakes, the two-year-old feature, which carried more money for the winner than did the handicap won by Top o' th' Morning. There were half a dozen starters for the guaranteed purse of $5,000, and the largest portion went to George W. Loft through the medium of Papp, a son of Peter Quince. Papp was the extreme outsider and started with the liberal odds of 10 to 1 against him. Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, which had the credit of a victory over Lacullite, was the favorite, but the best he could do was to land in third place.

Top o' th' Morning, a consistent performer at short distances this season, was entirely overlooked in the mad rush to follow the "Butler stuff" and get aboard of High Noon when the speculation opened for the Fleetwing Handicap. The son of Peep o' Day receded a point in the odds, as did practically all of the starters except G. W. Loft's Julialeon, which regained prestige owing to the victory of Papp in the race before the handicap. Kewessa, though coming to the track fresh from a victory in Canada, went back from 5 to 1 to 6 to 1 and Top o' th' Morning closed at 4 to 1.

**High Noon in a Pocket.**

Buxton broke quickly with Top o' th' Morning and he showed the way along the back stretch to Kewessa and High Noon. The last named was on the rail, but Knapp could not keep him up with the others, and before the end of the back stretch he was in a pocket caused by the speedy rush of Julialeon. Hugging the rail close, High Noon held on to third place in the run around the turn, but was two lengths behind Kewessa, which had been outrun a good length by Top o' th' Morning.

Julialeon began to move up as the leaders approached the stretch, and it was seen that High Noon was done with, as the Loft filly passed him in her chase after Top o' th' Morning. The top weight still had a length's advantage as he entered the short stretch, but Butwell, on Kewessa, had not given up the stern chase. The veteran rode one of his best finishes, and as he urged the old gelding with whip and hand Kewessa began to gain.

It was a furious drive to the line where Top o' th' Morning landed with his head just in front of Kewessa. Julialeon was three lengths back and she was two lengths in front of High Noon. In winning with 135 pounds on his back Top o' th' Morning set a new mark for weight successfully carried in this handicap. The biggest weight carried by a winner previously was when Jack Atkin won in 1909 with 130 pounds up.

**Papp Behaves Badly.**

The bad behavior at the post of Papp and James Butler's Bantry caused a delay in the start of the Whirl Stakes. After breaking the barrier in one of his mad rushes Papp was moved to the outside of the field. Bantry on the rail simmered down then, and in a few moments they were sent away to a good break, with Troxler shooting Papp into the lead in the first few strides.

Ultima Thule came out of the bunch to take second place before the end of the first furlong, and then for a brief spell it looked as though Sun Briar would be dangerous as he rushed up to third place. The pace was too swift, however, for the top weight, and at the turn Papp led by a length with Ultima Thule three lengths in front of Sun Briar. Troxler took no chances with Papp, and it was well that he did not, for Ultima Thule came so fast in the final 100 yards that he finished a scant head behind Papp. Sun Briar finished gamely, but was three lengths behind Ultima Thule.

The first of the four Butler upsets came in the first race, when his Star Shoot filly Dawn Star was made favorite in a field of seven shifty two-year-old selling platers. Dawn Star ran next to last and never was able to keep up with the pace set by Fragonard, a recent castoff from the Belmont Stable. The gray horse Pylon was a trustworthy favorite in the second race. He carried 124 pounds in the mile handicap and won by half a length from Pullux.

After Bond had cut out a fast pace in the fifth race at a mile and seventy yards E. T. Colton's Miss Kruter ranged alongside and raced him into submission. Miss Kruter won with a little to spare by a length and Andrew Miller's Battle Abbey came along in the last sixteenth to take the place by half a length from the odds-on favorite, Kilmer.

Though eleven started in the last race at about six furlongs the finish was fought out by the three well-played horses. Knapp's clever handling aided Riverdale in scoring his first victory in the colors of Schuyler L. Parsons. He was the favorite and just beat James Butler's Bally, an equal second choice with Philippic, which, coming fast at the finish, was half a length back.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year olds; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.
Fragonard, W. A. Brown's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Hastings-Pensive, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2. (J. Butwell).....1[2]
Starry Banner, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 107, by Ballot-Blush Rose, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5. (S. McGraw).....2[9]
Ballast, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. g., 110, by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, 3 to 5 third. (L. McAtee).....3[1]
Corydon, Time to Bug, Dawn Star, and Irish Kiss also ran. African Arrow and Josie A. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Gramatan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.
Xylon, Theodore Smith's gr. h., 5 years, 124 pounds, by Grey Plume-Lady Marie, 17 to 10, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4. (M. Rowan).1½
Pullux, E. G. Soule's b. g., 5, 108, even and 2 to 5. (A. Schuttinger).....2[8]
Bob Hensley, H. Perkins's ch. g., 6, 107, by Rapid Water-Mae Erwin, 8 to 5, third. (L. Lyke).....3[1]
Syrian, Trial by Jury, and Celandria also ran. St. Isidore, Ed Cudihee, and Whimsy scratched.

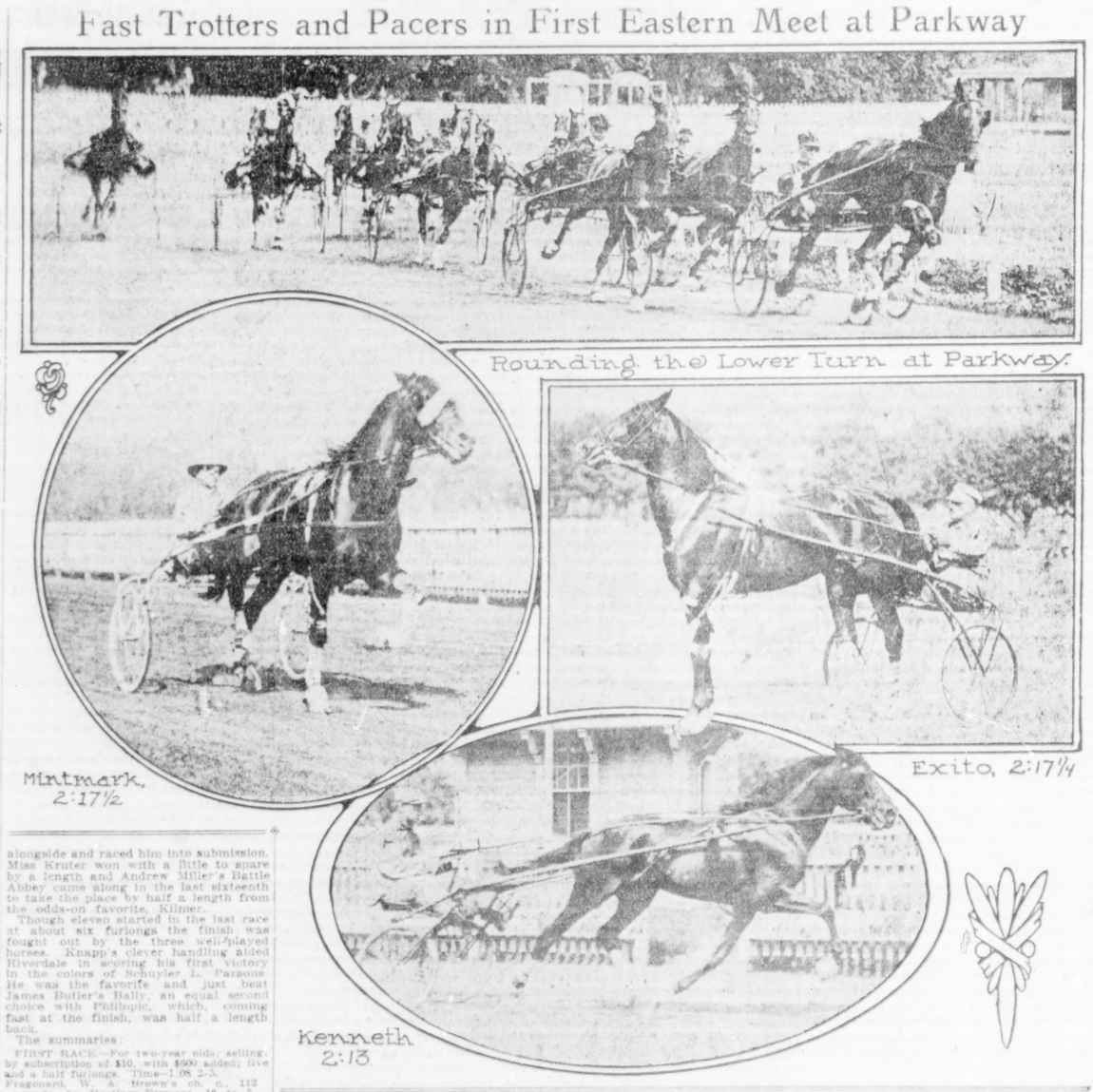
THIRD RACE.—The Whirl Stakes; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to win $50 additional; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 3-5.
Papp, G. W. Loft's ch. c., 114 pounds, by Peter Quince-Phebe G., 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (R. Troxler).....1[8]
Ultima Thule, Wickliffe Stable's b. c., 114, by Ultimus-Rubia Granda, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10. (A. Shuttinger).....2[8]
Sun Briar, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 128, by Sundridge-Sweet Briar, 1 to 3, third. (W. Krupp).....3[8]
Bantry, The Spitzer and Hughoise also ran. Winsomvera and Happy Go Lucky scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Fleetwing Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.
Top o' th' Morning, Paul Powers's ch g., 5 years, 135 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 5 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5. (M. Buxton).....1[8]
Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., aged, 113, by McGee-Sanfara, 2 to 1 and even. (J. Butwell).....2[8]
Julialeon, G. W. Loft's br. f., 3, 111, by Helmet-Frances, 6 to 5 third. (L. Lyke).3[1]
High Noon, Fairy Wand, J. J. Lilla and Federal Girl also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47.
Miss Kruter, E. T. Colton's b. m., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Transvaal-Little Kruter, 4 to 1, even, and out. (H. Kneeger).....1[1]
Battle Abbey, Andrew Miller's b. c., 8, 110, by Hastings-Busy Lass, 3 to 2 and out. (A. Shuttinger).....2¼
Kilmer, Ralph D. Earle's ch. c., 4, 115, by Plaudit-Expressing, out for third. (M. Buxton).....3[8]
Bond also ran. Master McGrath scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:11.
Riverdale, Schuyler L. Parsons's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Von Tromp-Ruth H., 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2. (W. Knapp).1[8]
Bally, James Butler's br. c., 3, 108, by Ballot-Sally K., even and 1 to 2. (L. Lyke)..2½
Philippic, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 3, 108, by Cicero-Quair. (L. McAtee).....3[4]
Brooklyn, Nonesuch, Swan Song, Gunrock, Cheer, James F. Cummings, Moratorium, and Chilium also ran. Milkman, Courtship, Diamond, and Diversion scratched.
Weather clear; track good.

# Fast Trotters and Pacers in First Eastern Meet at Parkway



Rounding the Lower Turn at Parkway.

Mintmark, 2:17½

Exito, 2:17¼

Kenneth 2:13

## OLD ROSEBUD WINS AGAIN.

### Captures Frontier Handicap at Windsor from Boots.

WINDSOR, Ont., July 14.—H. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud stamped himself the best handicap performer of the season when he won the Frontier Handicap here this afternoon, defeating A. K. Macombers Suburban Handicap winner, Boots, which carried 129 pounds, the same weight assumed by Old Rosebud.

The event, which carried a net value to the winner of $10,000, attracted the best of the handicap division, including Harry Payne Whitney's Bromo, which was ridden by Jockey Robinson. The distance was a mile and a furlong, and Old Rosebud ran it in 1:54 1-5 over a track that was rendered slow by a shower before the race.

Boots was the favorite and Old Rosebud, on which Molesworth had the mount, was second choice in the field of eight. Molesworth kept Old Rosebud well up with the pace, while Boots was rated along in sixth position by Loftus. Boots made his usual good stretch run, but never could get on terms with Old Rosebud, which won by a length and a half. Hodge, 117 pounds, with Hunt in the saddle, finished third.

### Cricket Benefit Nets $2,329.

George Shaw, Treasurer of the Red Cross benefit cricket match played at Livingston yesterday, remitted to C. S. La Poer Trench, Chairman of the American Committee of the British Red Cross, the sum of $2,329, representing the total receipts of the undertaking. Treasurer Shaw expressed gratification over the fact that it was not necessary to deduct a single penny for expenses, inasmuch as the cost of printing, grounds, and music was all donated.

## ENGLAND REVIVES RACING.

### Government Sanctions Meeting for Newmarket and Other Courses.

LONDON, July 14.—Flat racing will be resumed Tuesday at Newmarket and other race courses sanctioned by the Government, and will continue with meetings of three days' racing every week until the end of November. The sanction to arrange about forty days' racing is appreciated by all lovers of the turf. There will be races corresponding to the New Derby and the New Oaks and two-year-old racing of high class.

This decision is expected to check the wholesale gelding of colts and provide a sufficient number of stallions for carrying on the breeding of stock of good quality. Last Autumn the military authorities were obliged to draw attention to the fact that the supply of home-bred horses was exhausted.

## EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Empress, 111 pounds; Comsera, 111; Miss Boneo, 111; Wawbeek, 111; Star Chase, 111; Arrowwood, 107; Brocatelle, (imp.) 107.

SECOND RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Favour, 114 pounds; *Dorcas, 109; *Lady Rotha, 106; Ginger Snap II., (imp.), 97; Margaret T., 93.

THIRD RACE.—The Williamsbridge Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Pan Zareta, 135 pounds; St. Isidore, 122; Ed Cudihee, 118; Kewessa, 116; Tom McTaggart, 114; Milkman, 112; Thornhill, 112; Kildee, 109; Bally, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tarrytown Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile. Straight Forward, 111 pounds; Ballad, 111; *Ed Roche, 106; King Baggot, 106; *Mae Murray, 104; *Kildee, 101; *Brooklyn, 101; *Hanobala, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Intone 122 pounds; Star Gaze, 118; Rosina, 118; Manganese, 118; Carlton G., 115; *Cliff Haven, 113; Armament, 113; *Plaudite, 110; Pastmaster, 110; *Princess Janice, 108; Charmeuse, 108; Dan, 106; Mockross, (imp.) 108; *Lottery, 98; *Right, 98; *Spectre, 98; *Spring Song, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old colts and geldings; conditions; five furlongs. Dr. Johnson, 114 pounds; Aurum, (imp.) 114; Runecraft, 114; Currency, 114; Caddy, 114; Caran Boy, 114; Nepperham, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

NEW SHEFFIELD SIMPLEX

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With special lightweight Brewster Sedan Body luxuriously equipped, including electric lighting, starting and generating system, wire wheels, worm drive, mechanically perfect. Ready for immediate use, inspection and demonstration.

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# FLIERS OF FANCY GAITS AT PARKWAY

## Three-Day Light Harness Meeting This Week Will Open Season in the East.

A three-day meeting at the Brooklyn Parkway track will begin on Tuesday and will open the light harness racing season in the East. The meeting will continue on Wednesday and Thursday, and will be the only light harness purse meeting near New York this year.

Local horsemen are looking forward to the event and planning to make it a success, which, if attained, is expected to mark the rejuvenation of the sport locally. The meet will bring the Parkway track back into active use after several years of idleness. As is the case with virtually all trotting meetings in the East, no betting will be permitted.

With the Eastern end of the Grand Circuit considerably strengthened by the addition of Philadelphia and by a repetition of last year's successful Grand Circuit meet at Poughkeepsie, in addition to the recently planned purse meetings at Red Bank and Freehold, N. J., the Parkway meeting will furnish the connecting link in Eastern light harness activities that is expected to establish the sport on the same firm footing and popularity it has in the Middle West. In addition to the new meetings mentioned above, the will be the usual events at Monroe, Goshen, Middletown, Riverhead, Mineola, and many other towns in New York State and New Jersey.

In preparation for the Parkway meeting, the building operations at the local track have been extensive, and the plant is in as fine condition as when it was built. A new blacksmith shop and several rows of new stables have been erected, while all the old stables and other buildings on the grounds have been rebuilt. The track itself never was in finer shape than at present. It was practically remade last Spring, and has been kept in first-class shape ever since.

Upward of $12,000 in purses are to be raced for at the Parkway meeting, and practically all of the best two-lap horses in the East will be seen there. Among the many prominent horsemen who have entered horses for the meeting are: C. W. Lasell, H. S. Crossman, Richard Delafield, Harry J. Stoecle, T. H. Hinds, Pierre Lorillard, Roland Harriman, T. W. Bassett, the Hon. J. S. Parker and a host of others, while of the prominent stock farms and racing stables represented in the list are: Brook Farm, Cornsewogue Farm, Oakhurst Farm, Woody Hill Stock Farm, Elm City Stables, Carteret Stables, Longacre Stables, Elpine Farms, Wee-Qua-Hic Stables, Arden Farms, and others.

Most of the prominent drivers in the East will be seen at Parkway, including C. E. Pitman, Frank Phillips, Tom Berry, James Short, Peter Good, Herman Tyson, Rube Smith, Budd Murray, W. K. Dickerson, Adam Carr, Billy Leese, Frank Small, Charles Mabrey, John O'Connor, Florry Davis, Ike Hully, R. H. Clark, and as many more all-star two-lap pilots, to say nothing of an unrivalled brigade of amateur teamsters, including C. W. Lasell, Thomas G. Hinds, Pierre Lorillard, Ross F. Stout, H. B. Clark, J. F. Gibbons, John Lawrence, Herman Crossman, and others.

Among the prominent contenders will be Exito, 2:12¼, by Solon Grattan, 2:06¾; Kenneth, 2:13, by Crystallion, 2:08¾, and Mintmark, 2:17½, by Bingen, 2:06¾. These horses are owned respectively by William Lane, Brooklyn; Herman S. Crossman, Monroe, N. Y., and Charles Welland, New York City, and each has a goodly record of performances.

## ARRANGE FOR RACE MEET.

### Five Events of Overnight Variety on Dongan Hills Card.

Luke A. Cassidy, racing secretary of the meeting for thoroughbreds to be held on the Dongan Hills track the first week in August, has issued the book for the meeting. The races will be held under the auspices of the Staten Island Agricultural Society, and in addition to Henry J. Morris, there will be in the stewards' stand Charles W. Bowring, a sportsman who resides at Dongan Hills.

An attractive program has been arranged for the five days, and the conditions are framed to suit horses that are not likely to make the trip to Saratoga. There are five races each day, two at five furlongs, two at six and a half furlongs, and one at one mile and a sixteenth. For the long races the purses will amount to $400, while for the sprints the purses will be $350. There will be an event for two-year-olds on each day. All are overnight events, with entries closing at 11 o'clock on the morning before the races.

## FAMOUS STALLION DEAD.

LONDON, July 14.—Bayardo, one of the most famous English stallions in recent years, owned by A. W. Cox, who races under the name of Mr. Falrie, is dead, from paralysis. As a two-year-old he had a brilliant record, winning all seven races he competed in.

In 1909 Bayardo ran fourth in the Derby, which was won by King Edward's Minoru. In eleven other races during that season he did not suffer a single defeat. As a four-year-old Bayardo was beaten only once, this being in the Goodwood Cup, when Magic upset the long odds laid on the son of Bay Ronald.

# PIMLICO TO OFFER INCREASED STAKES

## Plans for Autumn Meeting Call for Expenditures on a Liberal Scale.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The Maryland Jockey Club, which conducts its racing at the picturesque Pimlico track, which is just on the edge of Baltimore City, will make the strongest bid this coming Autumn for the support of horsemen and of patrons of racing ever made by a Maryland racing association. Indeed, the program for the meeting of the first fortnight of November authorized by the Pimlico directors and announced here for the first time by William P. Riggs, the club's secretary, compares favorably with any ever offered by the most enterprising and liberal of New York racing concerns in the flush days of the turf.

The Walden, a popular mile race for two-year-olds, will have a value of $5,000 in added money next Fall and in the succeeding seasons. The Bowie Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and over at one mile and a half, instituted in 1909 and won by Fitz Herbert on the occasion of its first running, will hereafter cost the Maryland Jockey Club $10,000, as will also the Manley Memorial, a steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, inaugurated last season and named for the late William M. Manley, who was President of the Maryland Jockey Club during the last fifteen years of his life. The Manley Memorial was a $5,000 race last Fall. The Elkridge, Pimlico's comparatively new race at two miles for three-year-old fencers, will pay $3,000 to the winner, and a new race for flat running three-year-olds at one mile and a quarter, that will be known as the Pimlico Autumn Handicap, has been provided for. The Pimlico Autumn Handicap will have a value of $5,000 in added money.

Stakes that will be renewed at increased values are the Arlington and Monumental, the distances of which will be one mile and a sixteenth and one mile and three-sixteenths, respectively, and the Pimlico Serial Handicaps, numbers 1, 2, and 3, the distances of which will be six furlongs, one mile and one mile and a furlong respectively. The Maryland Jockey Club will add $2,000 each in the Arlington and Monumental, and $1,500 each in the serial handicaps.

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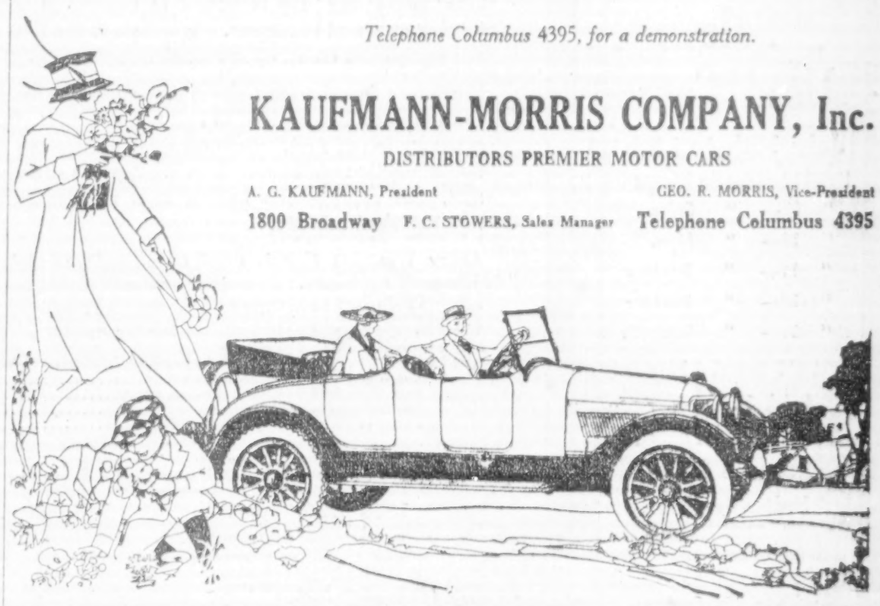

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# ATHLETICS FAVORED TO TRAIN NEW MEN

## Coach Metzger Finds Tendency in Smaller Colleges to Continue Sports.

## "BAD TASTE" NOT INVOLVED

### Attitude of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale Toward War Situation Is Not General.

This is the third of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect of the war upon the athletic situation in this country.

By SOL METZGER.

The attitude of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale toward intercollegiate sport during the war is both fine and patriotic. But what of those colleges which plan going ahead with intercollegiate athletics? Are there enough of them to justify consideration? If so, are they less patriotic? Is their position sound?

Perhaps, after all, the reason for the attitude of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale is due to their being situated in that section of America which is both nearest the scene of war and through which most of our troops and supplies are passing on their way to the front. Perhaps universities in this section realize the seriousness of our national situation more than those elsewhere, just as some people and some cities and some sections realize the seriousness of our situation more than others. If this is so, how about the other colleges in the East? I have the views of Amherst, Brown, Colgate, Cornell, Dartmouth, Haverford, Lafayette, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Penn State, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Washington and Jefferson, West Virginia, and Williams, among others of our Eastern institutions in this matter. They are the so-called leaders in intensive intercollegiate sport. With one accord they plan continuing intercollegiate athletics. They have felt this war as acutely as other Eastern universities. On the whole they have sent as many students and as many athletes as any others. Is their decision regarding sport as unpatriotic and is it "bad taste," there is something vitally wrong with America. It may be they are marking time, like Amherst, that they see no "bad taste" in going ahead until they learn what is the best method of service. It is well, therefore, to watch their views.

These colleges realize that their 'Varsity teams will be away below par, that rigid economies, due to less gate receipts, are necessary, and that teams must be devoted from those students under draft age or who have been barred from service. Walter Camp, who will be known as the father of the Senior Service Corps, during his splendid football work has been forgotten, summed up the college attitude toward patriotism and sport for me in these words: "There is no question but that every university wishes to do the right thing by the country. 'Service First!' stands out prominently not only with the authorities but with the students themselves, as has been shown by the very general rush of these young men to give themselves to their country in any way in which they may be needed."

#### Regarded as Preparedness.

Those colleges favoring intercollegiate sport during war think they have best trained students for war. They back this up with the not-to-be-denied proof that more college athletes have enlisted than any other class of undergraduate. They feel that the winning or losing of games is not to be the factor it was, and that public opinion will back them when it is known they have the primary object in view of fitting men for war. They are, in some cases, doubtful about their eligibility rules. There is a tendency to strike out the freshman and the one-year residence rules for the period of the war.

Pennsylvania has been the first to adopt a new eligibility clause barring from its teams those students not taking such military drill as is prescribed by the United States Army officer assigned to that university. Williams proved this past Spring that this same intensive military work, college courses, and intercollegiate sport could be carried on without conflict.

All of these colleges hold that intercollegiate sport is a part of normal college life. Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, President of the Pennsylvania State College, best covered that point for me in the following interview:

"Education must go on and athletics are part of modern education. Whether we can get a winning team is a secondary matter; the building of strong men for military service is the chief concern. I would be very much distressed to see Penn State put in the position of giving up any part of her educational system simply because she could not attract enough players to launch a winning team. That spirit smacks of professionalism, and professionalism is not legitimate in modern athletics."

"'Bad taste,' is a matter for each man's conscience," said Frank L. Quimby, the old Yale baseball player and coach, now a member of the Andover Faculty. Let us see if those advocating intercollegiate sport during war are less conscientious than those opposing it. Judge from the following: Take Colgate. Its football teams have not only beaten but have overwhelmed leading Eastern and Western elevens. Its spirit is a thing to conjure with. Often Yale's famous bulldog has become a fleeing hound before it. Now, if any one man personifies its spirit he is Hilleary C. Huntington, Professor of Physical Education, father of the magnetic leader of its first great eleven, who was to coach its football team this Fall. When the call came this boy quickly set aside his law studies and his salary for country, and with his brother and the Colgate football squad, excepting three, (two were too young and one had poor eyesight,) enlisted. One hundred and fifty of its five hundred and fifty undergraduates entered the service; many more went to farms. The roll in service includes every 'Varsity captain and five others of the nine, seven of the track team, four of the hockey team, two of the tennis team, and two of the basketball five. Here's what "Doctor" Huntington said about it:

#### Huntington States Case.

"When the crash came about all of our athletes left. I would not have it otherwise, for these boys have red blood. They had been trained for this—and it has come. Now let us get another lot ready. Others have done just as we have been doing and I do not believe they will quit because those best prepared have gone to a higher service. We are going ahead with athletics as hard as we can. We are going ahead with military drill."

"Will you give part of your profits to the Red Cross?" I asked.

"We favor it, but, unfortunately, we have never made a profit. There are those who have. I believe they should give to a good cause. I don't hesitate to say this because I feel as I know you and others feel: that some of this profit, which we have never seen, we have been helpful in gaining for others because of the attractiveness of the game we play."

"There is a long road ahead in this war game," he continued. "There will be other calls for men. Taps will sound over many. God bless all these fine boys. But are we to remain quiet? Are we to say, 'they have taken all our good athletes, what can we do?' If we have the fight we have put into our athletes we will train new men to be ready when the call comes."

Or take Williams. No other college has been more intensely patriotic in the proportion of students who have entered the service and in the way it has subordinated all college affairs to military training. It is conducting a military training camp this Summer. A member of its Faculty who will not permit me to use his name told me the following about "bad taste":

"I think I represent the Athletic Council when I say emphatically there is no 'bad taste' in going ahead. We are endeavoring as far as it lies in our power to carry out the urgent advice of the War Department as expressed by Secretary Baker and by our own military director (a regular army officer) and to 'go ahead' just as normally as our circumstances allow. It seems to me that casualty lists, sad as they would be, would be but added evidence that our college athletes are among the very best of the young generation, ready, if need be, to give their lives for the nation and for the cause of democratic government throughout the civilized world. The publication of similar lists in England must, I believe, serve but as an inspiration to all Oxford and Cambridge men. Their contribution to the cause of human liberty certainly must be uplifting, not depressing."

As Frank L. Quimby says, "'bad taste' is a matter for each man's conscience." Thus we find that those who plan going ahead have reckoned not without the casualty lists, not without placing—what Walter Camp terms—"Service First!" And thus we find that the view of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, which is a splendid view, reflects not the majority opinion of Eastern institutions. Splendid, also, is the patriotism of these institutions of the same section which differ from Harvard, Princeton, and Yale in their attitude toward sport during war. Like them, they have sent their best and in as great proportion.

But what of the West? Within a generation great universities have arisen in this section typical of the initiative and courage of their founders, reflecting the progress and individuality of their communities. In the next article the views of these institutions will be given. That a Missourian must be shown is but proof that all Westerners want facts. One of the most interesting views of this whole question was given me by a Middle Westerner, a Director of Physical Education, who farms in the Summer. He has noted that of the thirty-odd men subject to draft in his neighborhood, thirty-odd claim exemption. Then he recalls the campus when war was declared, the voluntary rush to arms.

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# GREAT PROS GOLF TO BOOM OF GUNS

## Braid, Vardon, Ray, and Taylor Play for War Fund in Sound of Artillery in Flanders.

For the fund in aid of the Kentish prisoners of war on a recent June Sunday, James Braid, Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, and J. H. Taylor, four of the greatest professional golfers of Great Britain, played a match on the links of the Nevill Golf Club, at Tunbridge Wells. It was perhaps the gallery which was more interesting in these days of hostilities than even the wonderful shots of the players, as among the hundreds who followed and watched the game were many nurses, wounded soldiers in their blue clothes, set off with bright red neckties, officers and soldiers from the trenches, and a goodly number of Canadians, deeply interested in this sport, who took this opportunity to see such a foursome on one day of their brief respite from France. In fact, there were more men on leave from the front than there were from the various localities of the United Kingdom.

Vardon, now the open champion of Great Britain; Ray, Braid, and Taylor gave their services for the excellent charity, the work of which principally includes the sending of garments and food to the men of Kent in German hands. And for a brief time, except for the preponderance of khaki in the throng, war was almost forgotten in cheers and admiration of the golf of the four. Quite a number of Scotch officers and soldiers in kilts, who in prewar days had sought recreation by dallying with the royal and ancient game, showed that even months and months in Flanders and France had not killed their desire to get hold of a driver or an iron. The comparatively few men who were in civilian attire were all well over military age, and most of them wore buttons of special service which they were carrying on for the Government. A white-haired man was Chairman of the Kentish Prisoners of War Fund, a man of 55 wore a special Constable's uniform, the saddles were in khaki, the lads who took the money and tickets belonged to the Boy Scouts, and most of the women were either members of the Volunteer Aid Detachment or war workers, shown by their buttons and medals—medals which are given only for hours of hard work for many months. The players themselves are well over military age, and they have been ever willing to volunteer or accept to play for charity.

Through lack of labor the greens were anything but perfect, and these rare exponents of the game missed a short putt now and again because of the irregularities. Wounded soldiers were enough to take exercise had trimmed up the course as best they could for the match. Nevertheless it was an excellent game in which the best ball for the morning round was 66 for Braid and Taylor to Ray and Vardon's 67. In the afternoon it ended with Braid and Taylor winning by 2 up.

"Quite easy if yer knows 'ew," exclaimed a soldier, when Ray lifted his ball out of the rough and it trickled into the cup for a 2. Incidentally, in the afternoon round three deuces were made.

It was while all was silence around one green, and the spectators were holding their breath as the players putted, that a distant boom and thud were heard.

"Guns at practice," said an old civilian.

Braid then drove one of his wonderful low balls from the next tee, and Ray sent forth a mighty drive. Vardon and Taylor were fifteen yards behind these first two on the fair green. The latter player, however, belted his ball with a brassie, and, calculating to a nicety the roll of the hill, landed the ball on the green 200 yards away. Then the three others got to the green. Vardon is king S to arrive there. Again there was that silence only heard in a golf game when the players are putting—a silence which would have been broken distressfully by a sneeze or even the plucking of a few blades of grass.

"Boom—boom-boom—thud—thud," was distinctly heard. Some of the spectators looked up. Taylor won the hole. But what interested me was a comment of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders.

"They're at it hard today," said he.

"Yes," remarked a Major. "Putting some stuff over."

It was then that it occurred to a few of the persons watching the game that as the four professionals putted balls and the gathering circled the green, the guns of the front were heard—guns which perhaps were sixty miles off. Soon the old man who thought that it was only practice realized that on those green hillocks we were easily in sound of the action taking place in Flanders.

"Yes," declared this old man, "and I have two sons in the Royal Artillery."

On a short hole the players delivered an exhibition worth while, not one of the four balls being more than ten feet from the pin. Yet this performance was doomed to be looked upon possibly with far less interest than it would have been in peace days, as 2,000 feet above the links was a British plane venting the air with its bee-like buzz, and, again, as the golf giants went down for 2s and 3s, the rumble back of the trenches was heard.

I noticed an officer take his cane, after he had seen Vardon smack his ball for 250 yards, and swing it after the Vardon style with the overlapping grip.

"And when this war's over, this is the thing I'm going to spend a month at if God's good to me," exclaimed that officer. "Fancy life in the open without thought of being shelled or bombed!"

"Sounds good to me, too," asserted a Canadian officer. "Now, in Hamilton we have a crackerjack course which I have done in 81."

Then Ray swung at his ball, and it struck a tree and landed on the opposite side of the fair-green in the rough, behind another line of trees. He picked up, leaving Vardon to play for the hole, and Vardon was beaten by both Braid and Taylor.

Here is the result of the morning round:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4—34 |
| In | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4—32 |

Sixty-six was the best ball score for the afternoon round. And when that was over the spectators hastened to the tent which had been erected for tea. The tea things were loaned and the women who served were V. A. D.'s, and so forth. Tickets for tea were sold by the Boy Scouts. Then the players were presented with inexpensive cups, reminders of the occasion presented by one of the members of the club. And following that ceremony, at which officiated Lady Henry Nevill and Lady Hardinge, these same English women presided over an auction of gifts. There was a wee pig which was auctioned off, put up again, sold, put up again, and then finally kept by one man who was tired of seeing the pig up so many times. That suckling brought in the price of a good horse. There were cushions, pots, silver trinkets, all of which were disposed of for ten and twenty times their value. Where such men as Vardon, Ray, Braid, and Taylor would have been the centre of much fuss-making in peace days they were actually cold-shouldered by the war. The spectators felt it their boundant duty to attend the auction, and the officers, soldiers, and the four great golfers were generous in their bidding for their captive brothers in khaki.

And when we walked down the pretty curling English road to the town we could hear that "thud-thud—thud—thud-thud-thud" of sixty miles away, and we were nearer to the front than Paris.

Passing the third tee we saw a Scot in kilts playing a few holes before returning to his dugout, as he shouted to us.

MORDAUNT HALL.

## LAFFORGUE FOR YALE CLUB.

### Squash Professional Engaged as Instructor This Season.

Frank Lafforgue, who has been the professional intructor at the St. Louis Racquet Club since 1911, has been engaged by the Yale Club of this city to take charge of its squash courts, and will begin his services here about the middle of September. Lafforgue, who is a Frenchman by birth, but came to this country as a lad, has earned a reputation in the East both for his squash and racquet playing, and as a long-distance runner as an amateur, before he took up the teaching of squash as a profession.

His skill as an instructor put St. Louis on the racquet map of the world, for it was he who developed Dwight Davis and Joe Wear as players, and sent them East in sufficiently good trim to wade through the national championships successfully in 1914, defeating Fearing and Scott in the finals. Paired with George Brooks of Philadelphia, Ware again won the doubles the following year.

Lafforgue will have about 800 followers of squash to develop at the Yale Club on their five courts during the coming Winter.

# REVIVAL OF SPORTS ASKED BY COLLEGES

## Various Graduate Boards Eager for Resumption of Usual Activities.

Agitation for a revival of intercollegiate athletics continues without abatement among the governing boards of the various universities and colleges in all parts of the country, even though vacation days are here. Graduate boards and Trustees are constantly in conference anticipatory of the meeting at Washington next month, at which the whole matter will be thrashed out.

The feeling that athletics should not be abandoned even though all the stars from about all the colleges have entered some branch of the army or naval service seems to grow, the chief argument being that now is the time when patriotism most requires the thorough training of students to fit them for possible emergencies of army service that may arise. The training of the students rather than the winning of games is urged as the prime reason for a continuance of activities, even though the graduate Athletic Boards of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton hesitate for fear of a loss of athletic prestige should any regular football schedule be attempted.

In the city institutions, even though athletic prowess has never reached to great heights, the resident graduates generally favor some sort of competitive activities. Columbia, New York University, Fordham, Manhattan, and the College of the City of New York will probably favor a plan for a continuance of intercollegiate contests with a reduced field but weekly activities in football, hockey, basket ball, and gymnastics generally.

Graduates are ready from all these institutions to furnish the necessary financial backing if the students will furnish the sporting spirit. All will have representatives at the Washington conference and all are expected to vote for a continuance of sports, probably with the suspension of any rule which prevents the use of freshmen to build up teams.

Cornell is sounding its graduates as to the advisability of coming out flat-footedly in favor of a complete revival of all athletic activities which will not interfere with military training and opening the door to all students of whatever school or class for places on university teams under a wide-open suspension of all restrictive rules for the coming college year at least. This already has been done at Syracuse and Rochester and a number of the smaller colleges in the State, following the lead of Williams, Brown, Amherst, and the University of Pennsylvania. The new Athletic Council of the latter is said to be favorable to the widest latitude as to eligibility of men to make the teams for a year at least. Syracuse has positively done this, barring only men who have attained collegiate standing in some other college before entering Syracuse.

The University of Pittsburgh favors the most liberal sort of rule as to eligibility consonant with keeping out semi-professionalism and the group of colleges in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, which are her near neighbors, have followed her lead so that regular schedules of games are announced to be played as planned before the war.

In the South preparations are going ahead for fall sports as usual, though there is strong opposition to letting down the bars as to the one-year and freshmen rules which many of them have but recently adopted.

Wisconsin, although every member of its eleven except Coach Dr. Withington, are in army service, has come out strongly in favor of a renewal of Fall athletics on its customary scale, and so have the faculties of the group commonly known as the "Big Nine, even though coaches and graduate committees, so tender about athletic prestige for their schools, are not overenthusiastic and hesitant about committing themselves to a policy which may not mean victory for the teams.

The general undercurrent is in favor of a resumption of competitive sports even though on a limited scale, which may be satisfactorily outlined at the Washington conference, where the influence of President Wilson and Secretaries Baker and Daniels, all favoring a resumption of intercollegiate activities, may be felt.

## USING GASOLINE YACHT.

### Commodore Baker's Flag on Little Viking This Summer.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, is flying his flag this Summer from the gasoline yacht Little Viking, a craft which he added to his fleet when he decided not to put either the Viking or his sailing yacht Ventura into commission this Summer.

Little Viking was purchased from John McCormack, the tenor singer, who bought her from the builders a couple of years ago, when she was turned out at the Morris Heights yards. She is 57 feet in length and has a speed of about 22 miles, and was known as Gwen when owned by the singer.

# BRITISH SPORTSMEN ON CASUALTY LISTS

## Many Prominent Athletes Numbered Among Those Killed in Action.

LONDON, July 7.—The names of prominent British sportsmen continue to appear in great numbers in the casualty lists. The latest list issued contains the name of one of the finest athletes ever turned out—Lieutenant A. P. Mitchell of St. Paul's School, who is reported missing. He broke the school quarter-mile record when only 17, and in his final year won the 100 yards, quarter mile, half mile, and mile. In 1914 he won the 100 yards, 220 yards, and 400 yards at the University of London sports. In the A. A. A. championships, just before the war, Lieutenant Mitchell beat Nicol, the holder, in the 440-yard heat, also Patching, the South African, and ran second to Seedhouse in the final from the outside position. He was an English international against Scotland and Ireland.

Lieutenant H. W. Arden, who died of wounds, was educated at Radley College, where he was Prefect, and stroked the first eight twice at Henley. He rowed twice in the Cambridge University trial eights and stroked the college boat to victory in the Wyfold Cup at Henley in 1912. Lieutenant C. C. Watson, who died of wounds, was the famous Rugby School footballer and also represented them at racquets in the schools competition in 1907 and 1908. Lieutenant Enrico Rossi, the Italian champion swimmer, well known in France and England, has been killed in action in the recent fighting in the Carso.

Ernest Harford Dalzell, the famous Cumberland and Westmoreland racer, has been killed. Among other records to his credit was the winning for seven successive years of the great Lakeland Marathon at Grasmere sports, the famous fell race up Butler Crag. At Keswick, Eskdale, Ambleside, Ullswater, Bowness, and Burnsdale he was also a noted winner. He established a new record for the great Grasmere race and then beat his own record in the following year.

Major C. H. L. Beatty, D. S. O., brother of the famous Admiral Sir David Beatty, has died of wounds received at St. Eloi. He was well known as a steeplechase rider and trainer of race horses. In 1907 and 1908 he had the mount on Filbert in the Liverpool Grand National, getting second place in the former year, and fourth in 1908. In 1901 he started training on his own account and met with much success.

Captain W. H. Bull, killed, was Treasurer of the well known Old Merchants Taylor Rugby Club from 1904 to 1914. Lieutenant A. F. Goldthorpe, killed, obtained his colors for Rugby football at Clare College, Cambridge. Lieutenant S. H. Welsby, killed, was a useful all-round cricketer, and was in the eleven at both Malvern and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He rowed in the Trinity Hall eight at Henley and was a capable hockey player. Captain A. V. D. Wise, killed, was an excellent cricketer and was Captain of the Cheltenham College eleven in 1911.

## MOTOR BOAT SHOW PLANS.

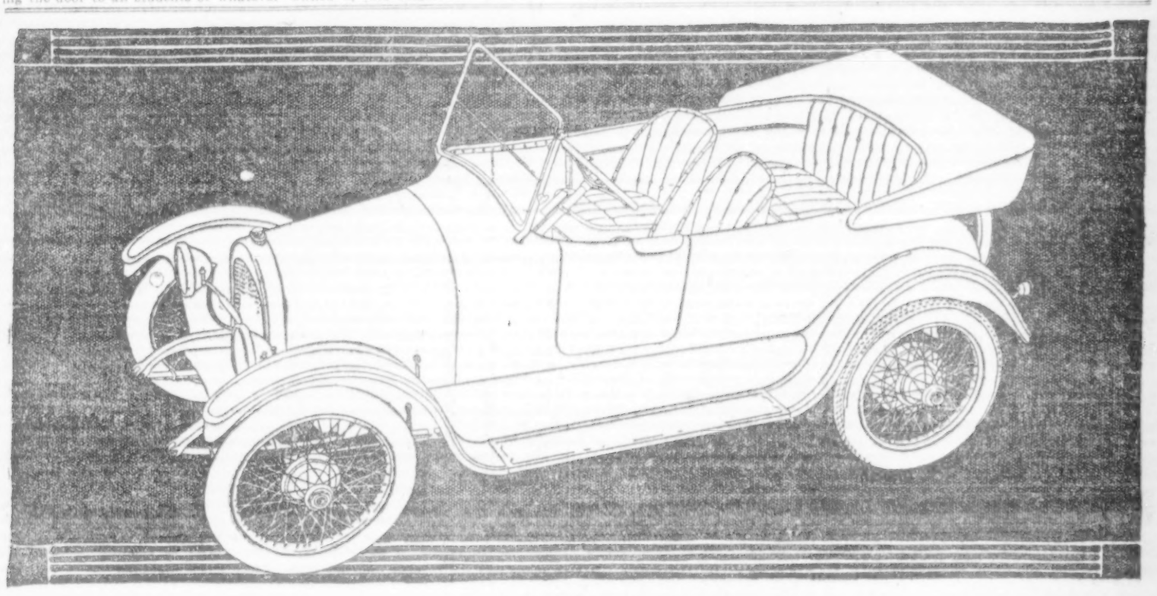
### Fourteenth Annual Exhibition Will Have a Warlike Flavor.

The dates fixed for the annual motor boat show were announced yesterday by Henry R. Sutphen, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, as from Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, to and including Saturday, Jan. 26.

This will be the fourteenth annual show of the association, and will be held at the Grand Central Palace, where all the room required for the proper display of the boats, engines and accessories can be had. War-time conditions will operate to make the display rather more of a naval affair than heretofore and this will be evident in the craft shown, as they will generally be of heavier build, with extreme speed made subsidiary to stanchness and serviceability in open waters. This increased sturdiness will be the result of the general desire of owners of craft to have their cruisers readily convertible into coast patrol boats or for other Government service for which they may be needed.

The truly sporting yacht will have a large place in the show, however, for there is no let-up in the desire among lovers of water sports to own a craft which can slide through the water at a rate of speed sufficient to give her a chance to beat any competing boat to a common anchorage.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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It is a strikingly smart, stylish car, entirely original-looking with a design all its own.

Extreme measures have been taken to give it a most exquisite finish in a rich gray, trimmed with black enamel and brightened with an occasional flash of polished nickel.

A fashionable dash of color is added to its striking lines by the red wire wheels.

The individual front seats, with aisleway between, *are adjustable* forward or back, to suit the reach of the driver and his companion.

The rear seat is roomy for two. Front and back, four large people ride sociably in real comfort.

It has four-inch tires and cantilever rear springs—buoyant riding!

The motor is powerful, it is surprisingly economical in the use of gasoline as compared with other cars of similar size.

Let us show you the car now.

Country Club $795

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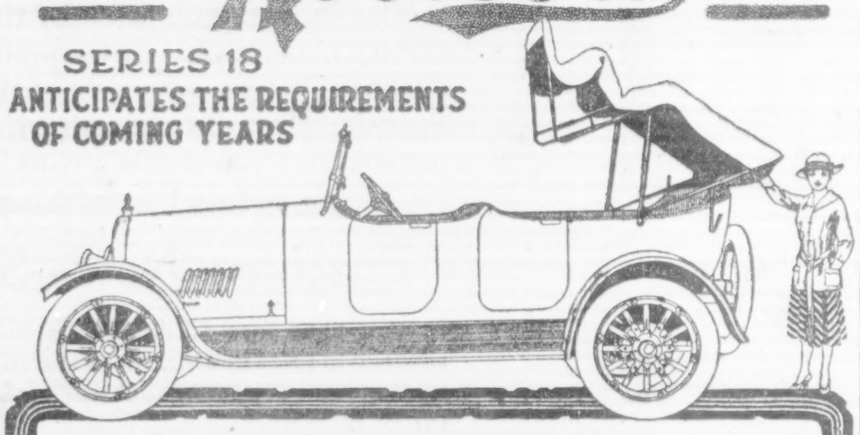
*The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models possibly during July and certainly not later than August first.*



The Westcott Six

SERIES 18

ANTICIPATES THE REQUIREMENTS OF COMING YEARS



ONE by one the builders of high-grade motor cars are substituting oil cups for grease cups in chassis lubrication. The Westcott Six is the first car with chassis perfectly lubricated by oil cups exclusively.

The "self-acting" top is bound to supersede the one-man top on touring cars and roadsters. Westcott is the first to use it as standard equipment on all open models.

Engineers unanimously agree that motor temperature must be uniform under all conditions to secure maximum efficiency at minimum consumption of fuel. Uniform temperature can be maintained only by automatic regulation. The Westcott is equipped with a thermostat, the only device known that automatically and unfailingly accomplishes this result.

*Every Westcott Car is road tested before leaving the hands of the Westcott engineers. Every car of the Eighteen Series comes to us only after having demonstrated its masterful performance on hills and in traffic. It will come to you, the proven master over all cars of its class.*

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# RUSSIANS UNCHECKED

## Advance West of Halicz and Southward Toward Carpathians May Drive Enemy Out of Lemberg, and Force Complete Rearrangement of His Lines.

By a Military Expert.

RUSSIA continues to be the most amazing thing in the war. The week past has shown beyond question that the Russian offensive, begun on the 1st of July with such a tremendous expenditure of ammunition, was not to be a mere flash in the pan. It still may not last long, it is true. But it has already accomplished much in ground gained and prisoners taken, even were it halted today.

There is much about the situation that we do not know, and, consequently, the conclusions which may be drawn are limited in scope.

The Russian attack, which, the week before, had been directed against the Austrian lines north of the Dniester between Brzezany and Brody, suddenly shifted during the past week south of the Dniester, the junction point of the German and the Austrian troops. The success was almost immediate, and the Austrians began to give way. Halicz was the first objective aimed at. When Brusiloff's offensive was forced to halt last year the Russians occupied the heights east of this town and looked directly down upon it. But both in the north and in the south they were checked, and in front of the city they were held by the strength of the line above and below it.

Halicz is, as stated last week, the key to Lemberg. This does not mean that as soon as Halicz is occupied Lemberg must fall. This is the popular conception of the phrase, perhaps, but it is not the meaning which any military man would ascribe to it. A study of the triangle, the vertices of which are Lemberg, Brody, and Halicz, will make the situation plain. There are two main railroads entering Lemberg from the east. One of these comes in from the northeast by way of Brody, and the other from the southeast by way of Halicz. The latter does not pass through the town direct. Halicz is on the south bank of the Dniester, while the railroad is on the north bank, running up the river valley and close to the water's edge. But there is another railroad which, coming down from the north, runs into the latter main line opposite Halicz. Halicz is a bridgehead, the most important bridgehead on the Dniester west of the Bessarabian border. The Dniester is crossed at Halicz by an excellent bridge, which is the extension of a main road. If Halicz were not taken, any one who knows the Dniester river—deep, wide, and with its great belts of marsh—would see immediately that it could effectually prevent any co-operation between the forces north and those south of the river. The negative side of the relation between Halicz and Lemberg is thus apparent.

In a positive way this relation is seen largely from the railroad situation. The Russian line of advance from Halicz would naturally follow the railroad line toward Lemberg, which, for most of its length, is the same thing as following the river valley. As the Russians advance from Halicz the triangle mentioned naturally becomes smaller and smaller. There are no great rivers to impede the advance—no natural obstacles of importance behind which the Austrians can screen themselves from an attack from the east. The last of such barriers is passed when the Zlota Lipa is crossed. But when Halicz is taken, the Zlota Lipa line must be abandoned. With the taking of the bridgehead, the railroad junction on the other side becomes useless for defensive purposes, the railroad running north is practically destroyed, and it is this road upon which troops occupying the line of the lower Zlota Lipa depend for their supplies. It is one of those lateral supply lines so necessary for a continued defense of any position which is being stormed by strong forces.

The taking of Halicz was the first marked success of the Russians in their present offensive. It was here that last year's offensive was halted, as has been stated, and it was naturally expected that the present move would meet with similar difficulties. But there was no delay. Halicz was taken, and immediately the Russians threw forces across the Dniester and seized the northern approaches to the bridge. This insured the active co-operation of the forces on both banks of the river. No offensive was made on the northern bank, the Russians apparently being content with holding their positions there while they drove ahead further south. Here the barriers to be encountered were really greater than those in the north, but the Russians probably have some more important object to be gained in the present move than Lemberg. Consequently, all of their main efforts were concentrated south, where this object might be more readily achieved.

The first of these barriers was the Lukwa River. This river, however, was not defended, and a crossing was made without opposition. Behind the Lukwa lies the Lomnica, a much more difficult stream, and one behind which it was certain that the Austrians would make a defense. The terrain is admirably suited to defensive operations, and gave the Austrians an initial advantage. The western bank is considerably higher than the eastern, and is generally wooded, while the eastern bank is open. The advantage is obvious. But the Lomnica is an important stream, too, for the Russians to have behind them. For a day it seemed as if they would be halted. But it was only for a day. Then a crossing was made toward the south, where the river is narrow, and the old Austrian headquarters at Kalusz were occupied. This opened the way for a crossing further north, which was immediately effected, the Russians obtaining a secure foothold on the western bank.

The fighting on this front quickly spread south, and soon the entire Russian line, as far as the crests of the Carpathians, was in action. The Austrians are slowly being beaten back against the mountain wall, the Russians driving southwest toward Beskid Pass and northwest toward Stryj. There is no indication that the Russian bolt has been shot and that the offensive is over. Apparently, the Austrian line has been completely broken. In the first place, the line has been penetrated for a depth of twenty miles within ten days' fighting. The last line of intrenchments must have been passed long since. In the second place, all reports of the fighting indicate that the Russians have used cavalry freely and in large bodies. This is not possible where there are intrenchments to be encountered. Cavalry could not stand up against machine-gun fire or even against concentrated infantry fire. Nothing, therefore, could speak more eloquently of the general state of demoralization of the Austrian forces.

The net result of the entire fighting is that the Russians have driven between the German and the Austrian armies a wedge nearly twenty miles deep, the point of which is at Kalusz. They are far to the west of Brzezany—almost on the meridian of Lemberg. This is a vast threat against the entire German line in Galicia north of the Dniester, between the two sides of the triangle. The Teutonic forces might hold on to the present line, but it is a question whether the advantage of trying to do so would justify the risks taken. The Russians sooner or later will drive north from their position at Kalusz until they have widened the point of this wedge from Kalusz to the river. This will throw a huge force well in rear of the Brzezany position, but on the other side of the Dniester. In other words, the Austrian position will be an acute angle, the vertex of which will be at Halicz, one side the line from Halicz to Brzezany, and the other side the Dniester River. If the Russians are successful in forcing a crossing of the latter at some point west of Halicz, the Austrians will be taken in rear and will be able to escape only with great difficulty and great loss in material. They have no particular object in holding on where they are now, consequently such a measure will be unjustified, and, it is safe to say, will not be followed after the Russians reach the river.

The general trend of the Russian effort seems to be turning more and more southward toward the Carpathians, as if they were content for the time being to permit the situation in the north to remain as it now is. There seems to be good reason for this, as far as the Russian plan may be foreseen. The breaks in the Carpathian wall are here few and far between. Moving westward from Dorna Watra near the Rumanian border the passes in order are first Kirlibaba, then Jablonitza and, finally, the Beskid Pass. All of these have important roads running through them, the latter two being railroad passes. Last year the Russians made great efforts to break their way through the pass at Jablonitza, and, indeed, did succeed in the preliminary steps, so that they were almost through, when the offensive was brought to a halt. The large force which participated in this movement remained, so far as we know, in the mouth of the pass, waiting only for a favorable moment at which to begin activities.

The object, then, of the Russians seems to be to flatten out the Austrians against the mountains and then to flank their line by breaking through one of the passes. This will have a far-reaching effect if it can be accomplished, for not only will it force the Austrians in the Carpathians east of the point of passage to fall back, but it will affect the entire front in Rumania, part of which is strung out along the Carpathian front, where it separates Moldavia from Transylvania. If the rear of the Austrian lines can be threatened here by a break in the Galician passes, the entire gains made in Rumania last year can be nullified and a retreat will have to come, which will liberate practically all of Rumania and restore the latter State to the same position she held when she first declared war. This will open the way to a drive against Constantinople, as was originally intended, and will give the Saloniki forces an opportunity to perform their function.

This is not merely speculation about the far distant future. The whole thing depends on the ability of the Russians to follow up their present successes speedily. Last year they broke through the Austrian lines just as completely as they have done this year, but the halt in the forward movement gave the Teutons time to dig in and prepare new lines to replace those from which they had been driven. Then it was a question of adequate artillery. This year the same thing will prove the controlling factor. If the Russian shell supply will hold out it is possible that several weeks' fighting may produce the result that I have mentioned. It is worthy of note, too, while comparing the status this year with that of last, that Russia fought last year from the first of June to late in the Fall before the shortage of shell became plainly marked. This year the offensive has been going but two weeks, and already the Austrian lines have been completely broken and the Russians are in position to begin the operation of rolling up the two wings.

In strong contrast to the successes on this front has been the Russian failure in the Near East. The news that Khanikin had been reoccupied by the Turks means not less than the failure of the entire campaign in Western Asia. The success of this campaign depended entirely on the linking up of the Russian and the British forces and then the sweep westward of this joined line. Khanikin is the only point by which military forces in Persia can descend in force into the plain of Mesopotamia. It is that point on the road from Kermanshah to Bagdad where the road leaves the mountains and breaks down into the plain. That Turkey has occupied it again means that the Russians are in Persia, with their means of egress blocked through being in hostile hands.

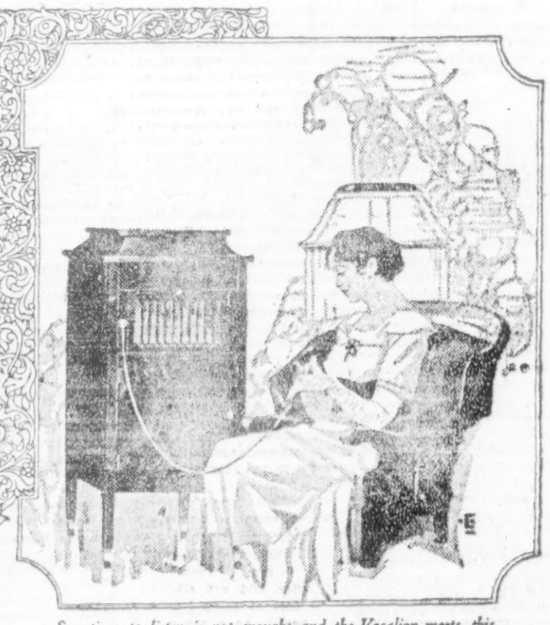
The feature of the week's fighting on the western front was the German attack in the region of Lombartzyde. The battle line here curves around the city of Nieuport and runs to the coast. Before the attack it was on the east bank of the Yser. By a sudden bombardment of great intensity the Germans destroyed the British trenches, as well as the bridges over the river, and penned the British up between their own lines and the river, without any means of crossing. The result was that, when the German infantry followed up the artillery fire, the British were caught in a trap and many were taken prisoner.

The impression has been erroneously created that the Germans succeeded in forcing their way across the Yser. This is not the case. The Germans were held on the east bank of the river while the British re-established their lines on the west bank. Inasmuch as the Germans, by their bombardment, destroyed the bridges, it is impossible for them to cross, just as it was for the British to fall back. The thrust, while spectacular, was but a small, isolated affair, without any significance. It merely illustrates the folly of any force trying to fight an aggressive enemy with their backs to a stream. Even the slightest yielding may be turned into disaster. After this one thrust, the Germans settled into their new trenches and remained quiet. Indeed, there was nothing left for them to do, as they could not cross the river in the face of the British fire. Except for this, the western front has been without any special incident.

Having Taken Halicz and Kalusz, the Russians Seem to be Shifting Their Main Attack Southward in an Endeavor to Pin Their Foes Against the Carpathians.

The Russians in the Near East, by Abandoning Khanikin, Have Jeopardized the British Position About Bagdad and the Whole Mesopotamian Campaign.

*When you are in listening mood, the Vocalion plays for you as other phonographs; but with surpassing purity and breadth of tone.*



*Sometimes to listen is not enough; and the Vocalion meets this need. For with the Graduola, you may play each record yourself.*

# The twofold value of the AEOLIAN-VOCALION

AS you sit in quiet, dim-lit library or living-room, and listen to this exquisite phonograph, you marvel anew at the wonderful depth and purity of its tones. The Aeolian Vocalion has achieved not merely musical imitation but *vital musical realism.* When it plays for you, every instrument, every voice seems to take on added charms, every composition has a greater power to fire your imagination.

### *A Dream of a Night in Venice*

Your guest has chosen from your albums the Venetian Love Song, from Nevin's "A Day in Venice". Calm, deep, yet impassioned, the rich 'cello notes float from the Vocalion. You dream of the glories of a summer night under Venetian skies—the air is soft and languorous. In the light of the tranquil moon, a gondola glides across the glassy surface of the lagoon. As the picture grows and takes shape you hear the pure plaintive notes of the violin.—The occupants?—your fancy weaves on as the limpid clarinet and mellow wood winds paint their own distinctive colors into the charming tone picture.

What wonders of sound are these to come from a phonograph!

Be it the dainty pastel shading of a Nevin, or the virile strokes of a Puccini, the Vocalion reproduces musical tone with a perfection unknown to phonographs heretofore.

WHEN you play the Aeolian Vocalion, you come to the second great feature of this advanced phonograph—the GRADUOLA. This is a simply constructed yet revolutionary tone control device—the inspiration of an Australian musician. This exclusive feature lifts the Vocalion above all other instruments of the phonograph type and assures its permanence and standing among music lovers the world over.

### *The Fascination of the Graduola*

You take in your hand the GRADUOLA expression control, which is so sensitive, so responsive, yet so artistic in its effects that you experience at once the fascination of participating in the music yourself. And we all have moods when to listen is not enough—when we must express ourselves in the music if we are to enjoy it to the utmost.

This delight of self expression the GRADUOLA affords you.

This one little Nevin record you may vary in a score of subtle ways. Still more tender you may make the smooth legato of the opening bars. Then when you reach the little phrase of the wood-winds which seems the gondolier's slow spoken "Adios", you may soften the answer of the violins to the daintiest feminine whisper as the gondola seems to slip softly away.

*Music is a language—the language of emotion; and the Aeolian-Vocalion is the one phonograph which permits you to express your own musical thought. In all the history of musical instruments none that did not possess the element of personal interpretation has ever established a permanent place in the world of music.*

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# BIG STORES MOVE FOR WAR ECONOMY

## Put Seven-Day Limit on Return Privilege to Meet Government's Demands.

## GREAT SAVING IN DELIVERY

### Planned to Teach Shoppers to Carry Small Packages—Routes to be Consolidated.

Following a series of conferences in Washington with the National Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, it was announced yesterday by the New York Retail Dry Goods Association that practically every department store in New York had agreed upon a program for joint action to cut down delivery service and thus economize in labor needed in other lines. The first step in this direction is the imposition, by agreement, of restrictions upon the exchange privilege.

All the big stores announce this morning, in advertisements in the newspapers, that beginning with Aug. 1 they will refuse to exchange any goods which have been retained by the purchaser more than seven days. This step is counted upon to make a great reduction in what an official of the Retail Dry Goods Association characterized as the "returned goods evil," but it is only the first step in the program of economy, and is freely admitted by the merchants to be far from satisfying the demands of the Government.

An official of the association explained that the "returned goods evil" was far more responsible than any other single factor for the enormous proportions to which the delivery systems of the big stores had grown. He cited instances of abuses which had arisen out of the competition among the stores to extend the utmost possible courtesy, and provide the greatest facilities for their customers in this respect.

The saving in labor under the new program is not only in lessened deliveries, but is also considerable in the clerical departments of the stores, owing to the large amount of bookkeeping, checking and accounting necessary under the returned-goods system. It was stated on authority that one of the largest department stores in New York estimated that a reduction in its staff of forty men and women would be possible by the adoption of the seven-day limit on returned goods alone, and that, in the present demand for clerks, stenographers and other help by the new Government departments, the employees thus released would be snapped up at once.

The Government authorities also wanted stores arbitrarily to cut down their deliveries in certain zones to one a day, but the merchants decided that it would be better to accomplish the diminution by a gradual process of consolidating routes and zones, because if they merely diminished the number of trips made, the wagons needed for the single trip would be idle the rest of the day.

The Retail Dry Goods Association is also planning a campaign to bring home to shoppers the fact that, by carrying their bundles themselves, in these days, they are actually doing a patriotic service. However, this may presently be supplemented by regulations under which the stores will refuse to deliver packages below a certain size and weight.

The suggestion of making charges for delivery to discourage the practice of having small packages sent when they might as well be carried was debated, but it was decided that it would not be worth the trouble, because of the increased bookkeeping it would involve.

## PRAYER FOR FREE RUSSIA.

### Special Services in Synagogues—In Christian Churches Today.

In response to an appeal issued several days ago by representatives of all religious denominations, the services at almost all of the synagogues and temples yesterday were marked by the offering up of a special prayer for the welfare and future of free Russia. In some of them the prayer was preceded by the reading of the appeal which invited "the religious people of America of all sects, denominations and faiths in their houses of worship on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th of July, to there invoke the blessings of Heaven upon the Russian people in their great endeavor."

Among the signers of the call were Cardinal Gibbons, representing the Catholic Church; Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, Dr. Henry van Dyke of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Jewish Free Synagogue, and Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein of the Orthodox Hebrew Synagogue.

The text of the prayer as offered in Temple Emanu-El and other temples of the city included a thanksgiving to God "for the new freedom that has come to Russia," and an appeal for divine assistance in the task of "perpetuating and preserving the glorious fruits of liberty born out of the revolution."

Similar prayers will also be offered at the services of the various churches in the city today.

# BROADWAY SUBWAY TO BE OPEN BY AUG. 1

## *Service Board Promises to Have Line Running to Times Square Early in November.*

The Broadway subway will be in operation between Canal Street and Fourteenth Street before Aug. 1, and it will be open and in use as far north as Times Square early in November, and no later. This is the last promise made by the Public Service Commission, and the promise was strengthened by the assurance that the dates set would not be changed to the disadvantage of the public unless something intervened which all the ingenuity and foresight of man could not prevent. Other statements previously made concerning the opening of this line were provisional and depended upon things not happening that did happen.

An official of the commission said yesterday that the obstacles which had to be overcome by the engineers and the contractors were many and great, among them being the scarcity and high price of labor, and the high prices of materials combined with the difficulty of transporting them.

The new line, starting at Canal Street at the beginning of operation, will consist of two tracks coming from the Manhattan Bridge. These two tracks will join the Broadway line. Trains coming from the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, operated under the dual system contracts by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, will enter this borough over the Manhattan Bridge, pass thence into the Canal Street subway and thence into Broadway.

The other two tracks of the Broadway subway connect by an extension down Church Street, Trinity Place, and Whitehall Street with the Whitehall-Montague Street tunnel under the East River. On the Brooklyn side the tracks will connect with the Fourth Avenue subway just west of the DeKalb Avenue station. The tunnel under the river is still in course of construction. It will not be finished for a year or more. Pending its completion it is possible that the two tracks south of Canal Street will be operated late in the Fall.

The beginning of operation by trains from the Fourth Avenue subway over the Manhattan Bridge, through Canal Street and up Broadway, will extend to the central part of this borough the five-cent fare of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, which now extends to East New York and to points in Queens Borough. Because of the fact that certain lines required by the dual system contracts are not yet completed the fare from Manhattan to Coney Island will still be 10 cents, but from other points in Brooklyn, and from any point within the five-cent zone on the Coney Island lines a single fare will carry passengers through the Broadway subway in Manhattan.

Eventually operation of the Broadway subway will continue from Times Square through Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and Sixtieth Street and by tunnel under the East River to a connection with the new rapid transit lines to Astoria and Corona in Queens. These two lines are now in operation by trains of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, but the dual system contracts give trackage rights to the Brooklyn company. As soon as the Broadway subway is completed the Brooklyn company's trains will operate over the lines in Queens.

## MERCY TO OLD FIRE HORSES.

### None Physically Unfit for Hard Work to be Sold Hereafter.

Fire horses withdrawn from service in the Fire Department are not to be sold at auction hereafter to private purchasers until their fitness for further service has been passed upon by veterinary surgeons of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The society, with Fire Commissioner Adamson, agreed upon this arrangement in order to prevent horses disabled, sick, or too old to work from being sold into hands that would only maltreat the animals by forcing them to work.

The Commissioner decided with the officials of the society that it would be far more merciful to remove these horses from the auction sale entirely and have them killed at once, even though such procedure entails a loss to the city of the money that might have been made by the sale of the animals. More than 700 fire horses are to be auctioned during the next ten or twelve months. Of the first batch of twenty-five which were to be auctioned off in Brooklyn on Friday, eighteen were eliminated from the sale by the veterinary surgeons of the S. P. C. A. as physically unfit, and taken off and killed.

While the slaying of these horses appears to be ruthless on the face of it, the S. P. C. A. and other organizations concerned with the prevention of cruelty to animals are praising the Fire Department very highly in having all horses physically unfit for further service disposed of in this fashion, rather than subject them to long periods of suffering and misery in the hands of owners, who would not give them the care they were accustomed to in the Fire Department, but, on the contrary, would make them work harder than ever.

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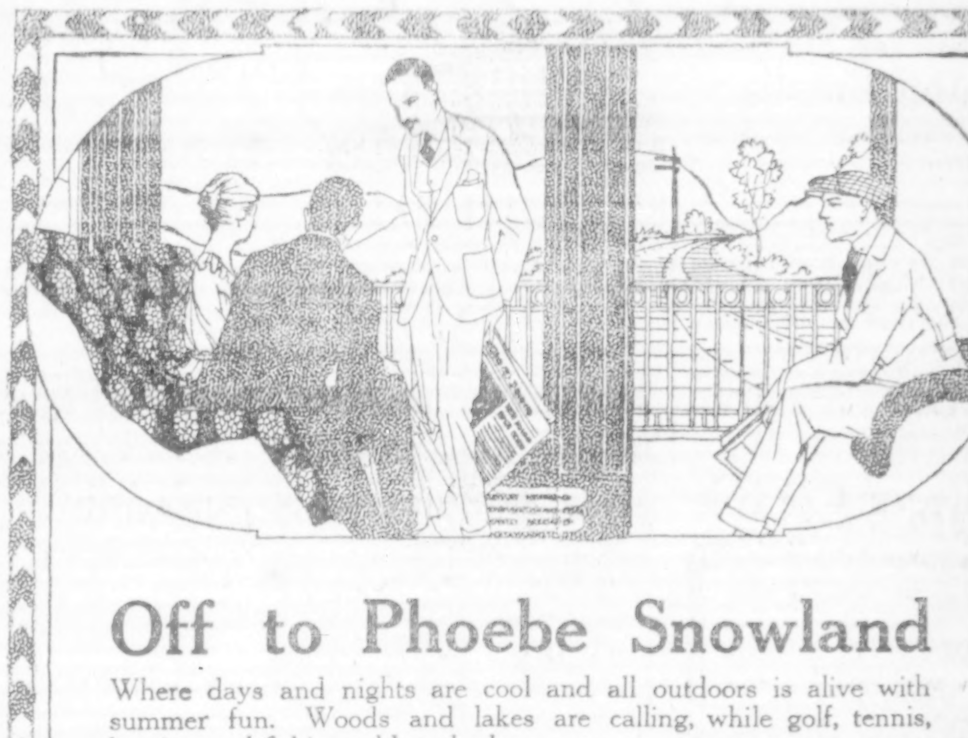

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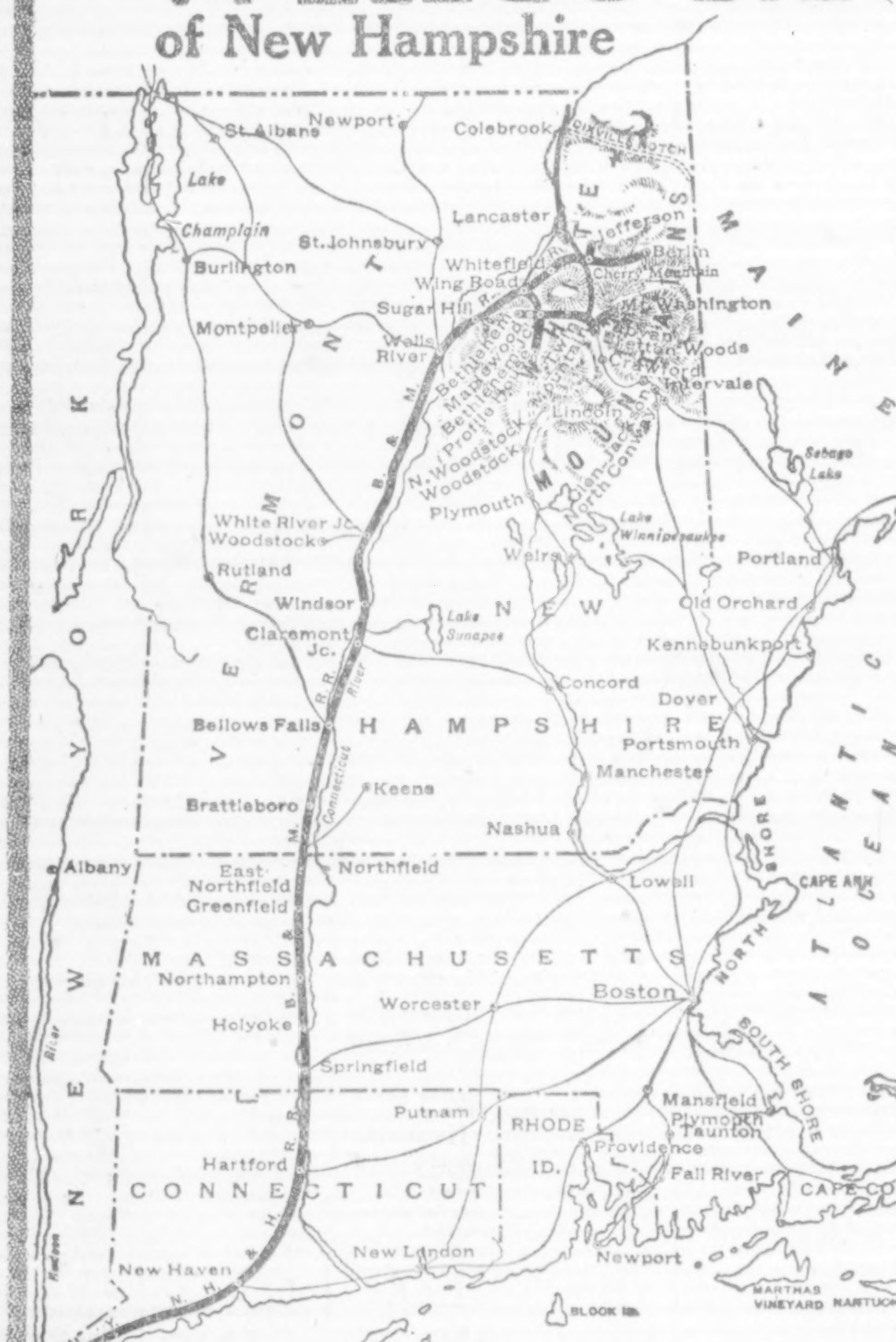


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| Fabyan House, Fabyan, N. H. Capacity 300 | The Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods, N. H. Capacity 250 | The Sinclair, Bethlehem, N. H. Capacity 225 |
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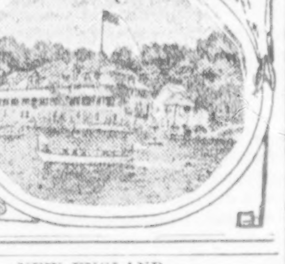

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### ELM COTTAGE
Almost every one who visits Narragansett Pier, either by motor car or sailing through the bay on a yacht, knows a resort on Kingstown Road—ELM COTTAGE.

It is famous for its broiled lobsters and Rhode Island johnny cake and clams, all native products of the State. A balcony on the second floor illuminated with Japanese lanterns affords a picturesque retreat for supper parties, and if the weather is inclement there are interior rooms where parties may be accommodated.

Throughout the State Elm Cottage is known to motor tourists, and sometimes political booms are launched there. It is a Narragansett Inn—this Elm Cottage—and from season to season many celebrities assemble there and partake of its hospitalities. The latch key is always available there, even to a late hour, for when the Elm closes it is the signal to say "Good night!" at Narragansett.

### THE MASSASOIT HOTEL.
C. C. BRYANT, Manager.
Open May to October.
Catering to a refined and discriminating clientele. Rooms single or en suite with or without private bath.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
Special Attention to Automobile Parties.

### THE CASINO
Is Open at Narragansett for the Season.

Much of the social life at Narragansett centers at THE CASINO, where band concerts are rendered daily, and dancing is a popular pastime on summer nights. It is a favorite resort for visitors to Narragansett, and invariably when a yacht of the New York Yacht Club or other club drops anchor in the bay, the party on board, after landing at the dock of the New York Yacht Club, goes directly to THE CASINO.

Early in August, and during the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, the scene at the Casino is a brilliant one, for many of the boats anchor in Narragansett Bay, and the yachtsmen assemble on the plaza for luncheons and dinners, and dancing.

Most of the large entertainments given at Narragansett Pier during the Summer take place at the Casino. It is admirably adapted for Summer entertainments, and the stage in the ballroom is often the scene of plays, operettas, and concerts.

From the plaza of the Casino one may frequently witness an interesting marine panorama.

### "THE TOWERS"
remodeled and decorated; in fact, a part of the old Casino with its graceful arch, spanning Ocean Road, where cool breezes waft their way inshore from off the Atlantic.

Tea dances every afternoon in The Towers.

The old Casino archway, where the Towers now loom into view, has a history. The old Casino designed by McKim, Mead & White, was famous as a place for social rendezvous.

The new ballroom will accommodate five hundred dancers, and a terrace will also afford a place for assembly after supper, or in intermissions of dance numbers.

"THE EAST TOWER" has been utilized for an attractive art and interior decorating shop, where antique art objects may be found and other rare curios.

"THE WEST TOWER."

### GLADSTONE HOTEL
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
HEARN & SULLIVAN, Lessees & Mgrs.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLAN.
A la Carte at all Hours.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY
*The most ideal location at the entire Pier*

NEW ENGLAND.

## HOTEL MANOR
Shippan Point on-the-Sound
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Management of Harriet L. Hayes.
Orchestra, golf, tennis, bowling, bathing, dancing; running hot and cold water in every room; finest beach along the shore; tourists accommodated; 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; express service. Special rates to families for summer. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. Telephone 211.

## Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains
VERMONT
50 Rooms with Bath added This Season.
ALSO THE LORRAINE 5TH AVE. AT 45th St.

## HEATON HALL
Stockbridge, Mass.
In the Berkshire Hills.
This modern Hotel is finely appointed and delightfully located; golf, tennis, &c.; music of exceptional merit; only four hours from New York or Boston. For information regarding rates, &c., apply to
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Proprietor. W. G. HAVILL, Manager.

## Hotels on The REAL TOUR
TO AND THROUGH THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albany, N. Y. | The Hampton | F. C. Gillespie |
| Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. | Briarcliff Lodge | Geo. W. Tuttle, Mgr. |
| Eastern Point, New London, Ct. | Griswold | C. S. Krom, Mgr. |
| Great Barrington, Mass. | Berkshire Inn | Caleb Ticknor & Son |
| Lenox, Mass. | Curtis Hotel | William D. Curtis, Prop. |
| New Haven, Conn. | Hotel Taft | J. C. LaVin, Mgr. |
| Pawling, N. Y. | Dutcher House & Cottage | Leland W. Blankinship, Lessee |
| Pittsfield, Mass. | The Maplewood | Arthur W. Plumb, Prop. |
| Providence, R. I. | The Crown | F. Mansfield, Prop. |
| Springfield, Mass. | Cooley Hotel | C. T. Shean, Prop. |
| Springfield, Mass. | Hotel Kimball | Leon L. Pierce, Resident Mgr. |
| Stockbridge, Mass. | Red Lion Inn, Heaton Hall | Allen T. Treadway |
| Williamstown, Mass. | The Greylock | Henry N. Teague, Lessee |

Illustrated booklet and map will be sent free upon request from any of the above Hotels or THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, 54th & 55th Sts., West of B'way, N. Y. C.

NEW ENGLAND.

## The Greylock Hotel
NOW OPEN.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
THE VILLAGE BEAUTIFUL.
Golf, Tennis, Swimming Pool.
Garage accommodating 70 cars.
Booklet. HENRY N. TEAGUE, Lessee.

## THE GRISWOLD
Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
NOW OPEN.
Most modern hotel on Atlantic Coast. 18-hole golf at Shennecossett Country Club. Alex Smith, professional. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Tennis.
C. S. Krom, Manager.

## TITUS HOME CAMPS
Vacationist, canoeist, fishermen, hunters, start right; write for our folder; it's free. Capt. Geo. W. Cooper, Eagle Lake, Me.

LEADS ALL—Summer & Winter
## POLAND SPRING, MAINE
POLAND SPRING HOUSE, Open June 1 to Oct. 15.
MANSION HOUSE, Open All Year.

NEW ENGLAND.

MOTORISTS SHOULD VISIT THE
## FORGET-ME-NOT SHOP AND TEA ROOM
Hot Luncheon. Williamstown, Mass. Rooms to rent.

## THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
W. F. OSBORNE.

PORTLAND, MAINE, offers everything desirable for your vacation. 10-day stop-over on all through tickets. Illustrated booklet tells the whole story. Chamber of Commerce, 25 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

## THE IDEAL TOUR
1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

# DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

## NEW ERA OPENING FOR FORT GEORGE

### Omnibus Service to 193d Street Will Lead to Substantial Home Building.

### CHEAP RESORTS HAVE GONE

#### New Transit Facilities a Great Benefit to the Entire Washington Heights Section.

A clear-cut illustration of the influence of good transit upon the building and general improvement activity of the locality benefited was shown last week within twenty-four hours of the opening of the bus line from Washington Square to St. Nicholas Avenue and 193d Street, in the announcement that plans were prepared for early construction of a high-class apartment house on Fort George, in addition to other negotiations for desirable improvements. The omnibus service for which the residents and property owners of the entire Washington Heights section have been fighting for over four years will continue in service all Summer under the temporary permit granted to Oct. 15 by the Board of Estimate last week and approved by the Corporation Council on the ground of an emergency. In the meantime it is expected that the application for a permanent franchise made some time ago by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company will be favorably acted upon.

The adverse action last week, two days after the opening of the route to Fort George by the Public Service Commission, on the permit for the company to operate buses to 168th Street for one month beyond the time that the Billy Sunday meetings closed, left the idea with some persons that it meant the cancellation of the permit to run to Fort George. It had no reference to this longer and more serviceable route, the question acted on by the commission being its final decision on approving an extension of a temporary permit previously granted by the Board of Estimate as an emergency necessity for the Billy Sunday meetings.

Until Oct. 15, therefore, the omnibuses of the Fifth Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Riverside Drive routes will run on short headways to the crest of Fort George.

Harry Goodstein, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association, who has been one of the most energetic workers for this long-needed transit addition for the Washington Heights region, was toasted with enthusiasm for his success at a dinner of 100 Upper Manhattan residents last Tuesday night after their ride on the first buses from Washington Square to the end of the new terminus. Reginald Pelham Bolton of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, and who has worked early and late for years to obtain a proper extension of the omnibus service, was another honored guest, and he gave a cheerful picture of the benefits that a comfortable omnibus route would confer upon the residents, especially the women, in view of the crowded condition of the subway trains during the early and late hours of the day.

It is interesting to note that the route from Washington Square to the Fort George terminus is somewhat over nine miles and the fare is 10 cents, as for shorter trips—10 cents. It is the longest continuous omnibus service ever operated on Manhattan Island.

A few years ago some apartment houses were built on the westerly edge of Fort George. Owing to the unsavory character of the neighborhood, which for years was notorious as a little Coney Island, residents naturally were averse to making their homes there, and building languished. Within the last year the large estate ownerships of the desirable sites on the end of Fort George Hill came to the conclusion that it was time to wipe out the disagreeable resorts by declining to make additional leases. The method of clearing out the cheap dance halls and amusement places was left to David Stewart, who has been active in the realty improvement of the section for years. He has succeeded so well that practically everything of a disagreeable character has gone, the old shacks have been torn down, and persons who have not visited that picturesque spot for two or three years would now be surprised at the atmosphere of calm and peacefulness which now prevails.

The only remnant remaining is the big Ferris wheel owned by James Thom on a plot 100 by 235, which he owns on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue. His amusement license does not expire until next March, but through Mr. Stewart's efforts the Commission of Licenses canceled the permit last March, allowing it, however, to continue up to Oct. 1 this year. The Commissioner said very truly:

"The development of the section known as Fort George as a place of residence would be materially retarded, if not entirely prevented, by the continuation after the Summer of 1917 of common show amusements in that locality. The overwhelming testimony to the effect by property owners, public officials, and others in the section makes necessary the announcement by the department to the effect that the common show licenses will not be granted for the vicinity known as Fort George."

Plans have already been prepared for the improvement of a large plot fronting 100 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by over 200 feet deep at the upper extremity near Fort George Terrace, owned by the Chelsea Realty Company and represented by Mr. Stewart, with a high-class five-story apartment house of unusual depth. A plot of over 100 feet deep in the rear will be attractively laid out in gardens overlooking the Speedway park. Several apartment houses of a taller and even more ambitious character are being planned for the main Fort George Hill, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. Mr. Stewart says that the owners of the Chelsea Realty Company's lot intend to begin operations in the Fall. With the granting of the permanent franchise for the bus routes to St. Nicholas Avenue and 193d Street, which the Washington Heights advocates fully expect will be done before the expiration of the temporary permit on Oct. 15, building operations of a substantial character may be looked for on the heights of Fort George, by far one of the sightliest and most picturesque residential sites on Manhattan Island.

#### Comparative Building Figures.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in the States north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri Rivers, viz., New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1917 | $881,402,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1916 | 566,583,800 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1915 | 413,532,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1914 | 382,532,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1913 | 472,372,500 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1912 | 436,011,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1911 | 416,227,813 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1910 | 454,145,794 |

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey:

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1917 | $155,281,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1916 | 74,922,500 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1915 | 72,558,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1914 | 65,826,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1913 | 158,017,500 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1912 | 122,328,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1911 | 120,784,000 |
| Jan. 1 to July 1, 1910 | 144,918,000 |

#### Westchester County.

Mrs. Alexander Rosenthal of New Rochelle has purchased the Charles D. Voorhis house on Earragut Circle, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle. The property was held at $18,000.

## OLD DRY GOODS CENTRE SHOWS BIG BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT; DOWNTOWN OFFICES PREFERRED BY MANY WHOLESALE TRADES

### New Association Formed by Over One Hundred Hosiery and Underwear Merchants in Broadway Section From Worth to Franklin Street—Store and Loft Space Well Leased—Many Ancient Structures Need Modern Equipment.

ONE of the most encouraging features as indicative of continued business stability in the old Broadway wholesale section was the formation a short time ago of the Down Town Dry Goods Association by only 100 of the leading hosiery and underwear commercial houses within the Broadway centre from Worth to Franklin Street. The members have joined as a body the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, organized early in 1912, and whose inception signified the desire of the wholesale dry goods houses to remain downtown. More than 200 of the principal wholesale merchants are now members of the association, which has for its purpose the conservation of the downtown district. The addition of so many of the large hosiery and underwear merchants carries added significance with relation to the continuance of that section of the city as a wholesale dry goods district.

The hosiery and underwear trades for the most part do business in offices and are practically in possession of three of the larger buildings in the district. The New York Life Building devotes four entire floors exclusively to hosiery and underwear, and many other concerns in similar trades are scattered through other parts of the building. The ten and twelve story buildings at the northeast corners of Broadway and Leonard Street and Broadway and Franklin Street, respectively, are occupied almost exclusively by these trades.

The knit goods jobbers prefer to occupy ground floors as far as obtainable, and many of the large stores are tenanted by hosiery and underwear concerns. The ground floor at 350 Broadway, the building at the northeast corner of Leonard Street, opposite the New York Life Building, was recently leased by the Campe Corporation, which has fitted up one of the largest and most attractive underwear showrooms in the city, catering strictly to the jobbing trade. The knit goods merchants have shown a tendency to remain in their present neighborhood and have stated that they would not consider attractive proposals to move uptown unless the entire trade moved in a body.

In discussing the brighter conditions in the middle Broadway business centre Charles G. Edwards, representing Daniel Birnbaum & Co. and Secretary of the wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, said yesterday:

"Considerable has been said regarding the housing conditions in the downtown district Broadway, and criticism has often been made, and justly, of the old and time-worn loft buildings offered to tenants at rentals almost as large as are asked in newer buildings uptown. There is no doubt that the buildings are in many cases very old and many do not contain modern facilities for handling merchandise, nor are they properly provided with arrangements for heating and lighting. The majority, however, are in good condition and are regularly overhauled so that they vie in comfort and convenience with many newer buildings, while having the advantage of good light obtained only in streets where low buildings prevail.

"Notwithstanding the publicly expressed desire on the part of the cotton goods merchants to remain in their present location, and the announcement of the hosiery and underwear trades to maintain their offices and salesrooms in the neighborhood with which they have been so long identified, there is and has been for some time a feeling on the part of some property owners, whose policy of economy in improving, or rather non-improving, their holdings has accelerated the migration of merchants uptown, that these statements and the formation of associations such as the Downtown Dry Goods Association are all that are necessary to maintain the district in perpetuity.

"More modern conditions are desired by these tenants in the downtown buildings than are now supplied. Conditions have greatly changed since the buildings were built, and the merchants are quick to realize the necessity for better conveniences. The downtown merchant, because of his sentiment in connection with the neighborhood, has overlooked many disadvantages in the old buildings. It is unfortunate but true nevertheless that the property owner has failed to realize that more than sentiment must be attached to his buildings to keep the tenants, and that unless the buildings are improved and modern facilities installed the patience of the merchants will be soon exhausted and his sentiment for the old neighborhood dissolved.

"There is no good reason why first-class elevators and modern heating arrangements cannot be installed, for with the addition of these absolutely essential necessities and an annual painting and cleaning up of the premises the five-story building in narrow side streets with good sidewalk facilities is surely as attractive to the wholesaler as the new and larger buildings where so many firms depend on the same elevators and sidewalk for the handling of their merchandise.

"A careful canvass of the downtown merchants results in an almost unanimous expression of opinion that preference is given to the downtown neighborhood because of the relative nearness to storage and shipping facilities, and that if new buildings were to be erected they would favor the five or six story type with such present-day conveniences as are required for the handling of goods on a wholesale scale.

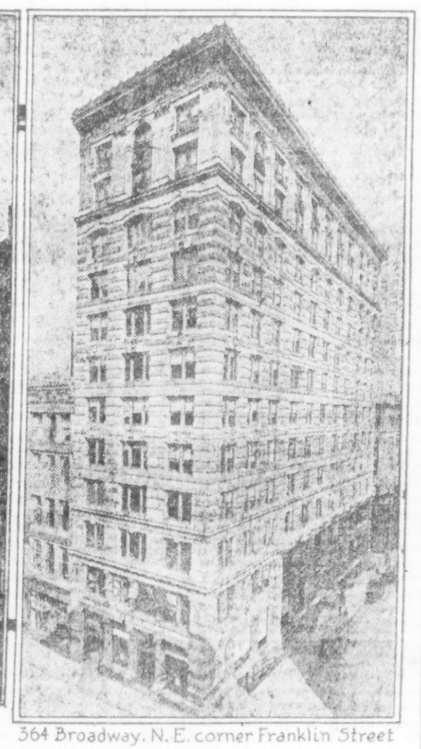
"The present cost of building in the city has prevented many contemplated improvements, but the cost of improving the buildings downtown would not be excessive, for the cost of the improvements required by the tenant is not prohibitive and would go far toward satisfying their desires.

"The city must and always will be divided into districts where houses of similar trades can locate. The advantages to the merchant in being near his competitor, where the buyer can see as many lines as he cares to see without spending all day doing it, are too numerous to mention, and geographically the location of the downtown district appeals strongly to the wholesale dry goods trade. The recent action of the hosiery and underwear trades strengthens these convictions and makes for a continuance of these trades downtown."

The Down Town Dry Goods Association has made little effort to obtain members, most of its memberships having been voluntary. In the near future an active campaign is planned to extend the owners of properties from Thomas to Canal Street, with the idea of cooperation with their tenants, and the guarantee of a willingness to replace that which is worn out and add the modern conveniences necessary to the economical handling of wholesale merchandise.

350 Broadway, N.E. corner Leonard Street

N.Y. Life Insurance Building, Broadway and Leonard Streets



364 Broadway, N.E. corner Franklin Street

## TRAFFIC CENSUS OF FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES

The City of New York has started the preliminary work on the widening of Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-sixth Streets.

Numerous encroachments will be removed taking four and a half feet on both the east and west sidewalks, making the roadway nine feet wider.

The Fifth Avenue Association, which has long advocated the widening of the avenue, contends that Fifth Avenue will gain no material traffic relief unless the improvement is carried out between Twenty-seventh and Sixty-second Streets.

In order to uphold its contention and to confront the Board of Estimate with actual proof, a traffic census was made by the association for Madison and Fifth Avenues.

These figures will be compared with a census taken after the authorized widening is completed, and the Board of Directors confidently expects the comparison to vindicate its present stand.

The results of the traffic census follow:

"The observation points on Madison Avenue were Fifty-sixth, Fifty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-second, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-fourth Streets. The roadway of Madison Avenue is forty-two feet from curb to curb, with the exception of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-fourth Streets on the western side, where the roadway has been widened by B. Altman & Co. Below Forty-second Street Madison Avenue is free of car tracks. Above Forty-second Street the centre of the avenue is taken up by two car tracks.

"A traffic count was also taken at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street to furnish a comparison as to the amount of traffic accommodated.

"It was found that at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street 8,513 vehicles passed northbound between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., while 8,447 were southbound during the same hours. At Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue a total of 3,623 was counted northbound, while 4,283 passed southbound at Forty-second Street. At Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue 3,841 vehicles passed north and 4,835 were southbound.

#### Only Half Fifth Avenue Traffic.

"The roadway on Fifth Avenue is fifty-five feet wide—only thirteen feet more than that on Madison Avenue. Because of the car tracks on Forty-second Street, the congestion is more dense on Madison Avenue than on Fifth Avenue; but not even half of the vehicles which found room on Fifth Avenue was accommodated there.

"It is interesting to note that at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue about 200 northbound vehicles and 600 southbound vehicles were accommodated in excess of those which used Madison Avenue at Forty-second Street.

#### Car Tracks Banish Vehicles.

"This increase in number is plainly due to the fact that no car tracks lie between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets along Madison Avenue. Even this increase does not bear a proper ratio to the vastly larger traffic accommodated on Fifth Avenue—comparing the widths of these avenues. The fact is that while a fifty-five foot roadway will accommodate six lines of vehicles, a forty-two foot road cannot safely accommodate more than four lines.

"Car tracks occupy about fifteen feet of roadway which they go through; they leave on each side more than enough for one line of vehicles but not enough for two. Forty-second Street itself accommodated 8,176 westbound vehicles and 3,645 eastbound vehicles at Madison Avenue, while at Fifth Avenue 3,039 westbound and 3,553 eastbound vehicles were counted during the same hours.

#### Study of Figures.

"In order to ascertain the movement of vehicular traffic on Madison Avenue, the traffic figures secured at the various observation points must be studied as one. It is found that the lowest traffic was at Fifty-sixth Street—2,728 northbound and 2,726 southbound. At Fifty-second Street the northbound traffic had increased to 3,026 and the southbound to 3,045. At Forty-eighth Street we find a further increase to 3,534 in northbound, and to 3,784 in the southbound traffic. Forty-second Street shows 3,623 northbound and 4,283 southbound vehicles. Thirty-eighth Street marked the climax with 4,733 northbound and 4,933 southbound. At Thirty-fourth Street the figures dropped to 3,841 and 4,835.

"In all this it must be considered that, between Forty-second Street and Fifty-sixth Street, an average of 535 street cars in each direction has been counted into the vehicular traffic; while no street cars are encountered below Forty-second Street.

#### Badly Placed Car Tracks.

"It is also very necessary to note that above Fifty-eighth Street the northbound and southbound traffic does not show any great discrepancy in numbers, and that at Forty-second Street 600 more vehicles passed southbound; at Thirty-eighth Street 1,200 more passed southbound; and at Thirty-fourth Street 1,000 more of them passed southbound. This is due to the fact that the car tracks on Forty-second Street swinging into Madison Avenue are so dangerously near the curb that a large number of northbound vehicles swing in from Madison Avenue through Fortieth Street to Fifth Avenue, returning to Madison Avenue again at Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Streets.

"The ratio between the passenger and the commercial vehicle is about as two to one. The densest traffic at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue southbound was between 3 and 4 P. M. So it was on Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. On Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street the highest number southbound comes between 4 and 5 P. M. Northbound the hour between 9 and 10 A. M. was the busiest.

#### Bus Traffic.

"It should be pointed out that on Fifth Avenue, in ten hours, 1,296 omnibuses went in both directions. In other words, almost 130 buses were averaged during the hour—sixty-five each way. That number will be increased, and, unless some other road is given to the omnibuses, the time is bound to come when they will be a great factor in traffic congestion on Fifth Avenue.

"Until the results of the widening of Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-sixth Streets have been observed nothing should be done except to agitate in a general way the necessity of widening Madison Avenue to Sixtieth Street. But it is reasonable to assume that the present improvement will bring no material relief in itself."

The committee consists of O. H. Cheney, Chairman; Lawrence B. Elliman, Douglas L. Elliman, John McE. Bowman, R. W. Hunnewell, Paul B. Haden, Albert T. Keller, Maylin Hamburger, Charles A. Yards, C. L. Law, William C. Lester, Howard W. Charles, Frank H. Travis, Charles Delmonico, William Ziegler, Jr., Van Broeck Terhune, Ezra H. Fitch, John R. Pollock, August Heckscher, Michael Friedman, Louis C. Raegener, and William J. Boller, Secretary.

## ACTIVITY IN CHELSEA.

### Demand for Apartments and Business Space Greater Than Supply.

Never before, or at least within a reasonable limit of years, has the Chelsea section been so well rented both as to apartment houses and business space as is the case this year. Builders and owners have been improving parts of Chelsea slowly in the last half dozen years with modern structures, the great need of that old-time centre, and not one of these buildings has been a failure. All the heavy loft space west of Ninth Avenue is filled and where vacancies occur higher rentals are paid. For instance, an increase of $2,000 a floor is being paid by new tenants at 521 and 523 West Twenty-third Street, which was especially constructed for heavy business uses.

"The demand for space in modern loft structures in this locality is really greater than the supply," said Collin M. Eadie of the James N. Wells Sons realty firm. "The same is true of the new apartment buildings. The Moore estate is finishing a six-story apartment at 311 West Twenty-fourth Street, just west of Eighth Avenue, and two families have moved in, although the interior work is not completed. A few months ago a similar house was erected on the adjoining plot at 315 and 317 West Twenty-fourth Street and it was fully rented from the opening day.

"The six-story house recently finished at 201 to 205 West Twenty-second Street has been full since its opening in the Spring, and so has the new six-story house at 257 and 259 West Twenty-third Street, near the Ninth Avenue elevated station. Several houses have been remodeled into studio apartments, and these have been very successful. The old-time homes that still do good service as boarding and rooming houses are filled and very few signs offering anything to rent are to be seen."

All of these new Chelsea houses are non-elevator, from five to six stories in height, and they are readily rented from $60 to $12 a room. The most ambitious operation is the row of attractive colonial type apartments on the south side of Sixteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, on the lower edge of the traditional confines of old Chelsea Village. These are equipped with elevators, and William Lustgarten, the builder and owner of the property, says there will be no room for the late comers in October.

#### Elevated Trains to Astoria, L. I.

Elevated road service on the Second Avenue line over Queensboro Bridge from City Hall to Corona and Astoria, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced, will be inaugurated some time this week. When the trains are in operation passengers will have the privilege of transferring at the Plaza station in Long Island City to subway trains, this being the only transfer point.

## TO APPEAL $764,000 AWARD

### City Claims Award Too Large and Sellers Say It's Too Small.

The City of New York and the Woodward-Brown Real Estate Company will both appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court, who confirmed the condemnation award of $764,000 for fifty-two acres of land taken for the East River Park at Astoria.

The appeals are to be taken separately by the city and the company. The city will contend that the sum was too large, while the representatives of the company will contend that it is too small.

The corporation counsel will contend that the entire award to the company should be reduced to a nominal amount because the land taken was burdened with easements for park purposes by the action of the former holders of the property, who are declared to have made a map of their property showing the land laid out as a park and then selling lots to individuals from that map.

This contention was presented to the commissioners in condemnation, was rejected by them, and was also presented to Justice Garretson, who upheld the action of the commissioners.

In preparing his appeal the Corporation Counsel intends to present to the court some new and as he considers very valuable information. The engineers of the Queens Topographical Bureau have been preparing maps and diagrams in connection with the papers in the case.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits will be a copy of a map now on file in the British Museum and which is believed to have been the first map ever made of the Long Island district. It is supposed to be a military map prepared by engineers in the service of General Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British forces that invaded Long Island. It bears the date 1781 and on it are shown the outlines of some of the still existing highways in Queens.

#### Barge Terminals in Queens.

Acting upon the request of the Department of Commerce, in Washington, that every effort be made to secure the development of waterways, thereby to overcome the shortage in rolling stock of railroads, for the movement of food and fuel, the Chamber of Commerce of Queens communicated with Frank M. Williams, State Engineer and Surveyor, regarding the barge canal terminals. Mr. Williams has replied that he would prepare plans at once for the work at Hallett's Cove, and these to be followed by plans for the Flushing Bay terminal. The chamber hopes to see the terminals ready for use next Summer, when the barge canal is scheduled to be placed in complete operation.

## RIVER VIEW MANOR SALE.

### Big Offering of Suburban Property Near Hastings Next Saturday.

Next Saturday one of the most interesting auction sales of suburban property ever held overlooking the Hudson River will be conducted by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies when they will offer the remaining unsold parcels of the River View Manor development, near Hastings. The sale will be held on the premises beginning at 10:30 o'clock next Saturday morning. The property to be sold includes 394 plots, about 1,000 lots, and four houses.

The plots are variously situated between Broadway on the west, the Villard estate and Chauncey Lane on the east, Villard Avenue and Chauncey Lane on the south, and Colonial Avenue, within six minutes' walk of Dobbs Ferry station, on the north. There are small and large plots fronting on Villard Avenue, the Croton Aqueduct Reservation, just east of Broadway; Euclid Avenue, Calumet Avenue, Summit Driveway, Scenic Driveway, Floral Driveway, Hollywood Driveway, Ferndoll Driveway, Circle, Chestnut, and South Lawn Driveways, Terrace Avenue, Chauncey Avenue, Pleasant Avenue, Flower Avenue, Meilers Avenue, Division Driveway, Magnolia Drive, Colonial and Southlawn Avenues.

In some of these blocks all but a very few lots have been sold and improved with residences ranging in cost from $5,000 to $50,000. In other blocks, especially those situated at the crest of the hill and accessible by way of Villard Avenue from the Hastings station, the plots have unusual depth and vary greatly in topographical description. Three of the houses are in the high section on Floral and Hollywood Driveways, and the other house is on Euclid Avenue between Villard and Flower Avenues.

Because of its high altitude, natural drainage and freedom from objectionable features, River View Manor is well known as a satisfactory place of residence for children, who have the advantage of excellent public and private schools at Hastings and Dobbs Ferry.

In addition to the New York Central train service, the New York, Yonkers & Hudson River trolley service has its terminus at Hastings.

The sale is expected to last all day Saturday, and probably late in the evening. It will be continued until every lot has been sold to the highest bidder.

#### Important Spuyten Duyvil Sale.

Joseph P. Day has just completed the sale of the estate of the late Harriet N. Kellogg, comprising all that property on Johnson or Palisade Avenue, with a return frontage of some 254 feet on Independence Avenue, covering some thirty-five lots.

The property has been held by the estate for many years, and stands directly in line with the proposed Hudson Memorial Bridge. It was sold to a client of John Jay McKelvey. Cardoza & Nathan represented the sellers.

## DISCUSS WEST SIDE PLANS.

### Central Park West Civic League Wants More Electric Lights.

The final Summer meeting of the Central Park West Civic League, Copeland Townsend, President, was held at the Hotel Majestic last week, when arrangements were made and plans discussed for the big improvement propaganda which the organization will attempt to put into effect on the west side after the Summer vacation period.

The members were much interested in a paper prepared by William J. Barker, General Manager of the Denver Gas and Electric Light Company, on "Business Follows the Lighted Lamp."

Denver, next to New York, is the best-lighted city in America, and has blended beauty and business by a system of ornamental lighting standards which the Central Park Civic League hopes to pattern after for their thoroughfare.

Edwin Forrest, Secretary of the league, in a brief address said: "The live merchant quickly perceives that to retain his patronage he cannot afford to allow his block to remain in the obscurity of darkness when his competitor is doing business on a beautifully illuminated street. Central Park West is becoming one of our most important thoroughfares. It should be as well lighted as Broadway."

#### Night Sale of Queens Lots.

An unreserved liquidation auction sale of ninety-four Ridgewood lots will be held by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company on Monday evening, July 23, at Goetz's Hall, 835 Fresh Pond Road, Borough of Queens. The sale will begin at 7:30 o'clock.


**Ordinator Company**

Estimates on window shades for apartments, office buildings, large edifices, etc., from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. An inquiry will convince you of our personal expert service in all details.

*Salesrooms*
ARCHITECTS BLDG.
101 Park Avenue
*Telephone Vanderbilt 3250*


## LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

### The Athens Hotel Corporation Buys Site for New East Side Hotel.

### PLOT HELD AT $275,000

#### Morton F. Plant Transfers Fifth Avenue Corner to Cartier Brothers, Jewelers.

The Athens Hotel Corporation purchased from Charles L. Shea 305 Madison Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, a five-story business building on lot 23.9 by 100, valued at $275,000. The property at 30 East Forty-second Street, running through to 43 East Forty-first Street, with 305 Madison Avenue, gives the owners frontages on three thoroughfares. The combined properties will be improved with a twenty-story hotel. It will have frontages of 23.9 feet on Madison Avenue, 29.9 feet on Forty-first Street, and 31.6 feet on Forty-second Street. John J. Kavanagh, who negotiated the transaction, recently sold the Madison Avenue property to Mr. Shea for Virgil L. Hixson of Manistique, Mich., who was represented by the Albert B. Ashforth Company.

#### Morton F. Plant Transfers Fifth Avenue Corner.

Morton F. Plant transferred yesterday to Louis J. Cartier and Pierce C. Cartier, jewelers of 701 Fifth Avenue, 651 Fifth Avenue.

The property consists of a plot 50.5 by 100, on which stood Mr. Plant's former home. With the five-story building upon it it was assessed in 1916 for $925,000.

The assessment on the land alone was $500,000. In July, 1916, Mr. Plant bought the property on the northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue as a site for a new $300,000 residence. The plot, which is 50 by 100, is said to have been held at $700,000.

#### Resale of Bronx Apartments.

Nehring Brothers resold to Joseph H. Arnolds the five five-story apartments, 2,608 to 2,616 Briggs Avenue, corner of 194th Street, and the southwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue and 194th Street. The houses were recently sold by the same brokers for Helene Ahrens to Mr. Arnolds, for whom they traded them to the estate of Susan M. Weir for the Stockton Apartments at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street.

#### Bronx Sale.

Nicholas Lopard sold for the Lopard Building Corporation, Inc., the three-story brick house, on a plot 57 by 100, located at 3,140 Park Avenue to D. Camino for investment.

#### Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 1,255 Pacific Street, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Co. for the Whitney Estate.

R. A. Schlesing sold for George Schonherr the six-family brick tenement house at 411 Himrod Street to John Paradey for investment.

#### Realty Note.

James A. Dowd has placed a first mortgage of $24,000 at 5 per cent. on the four-story building at 824 Sixth Avenue.


**Why Did 50,000 People Choose Leader Home Water Systems?**

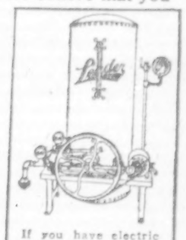
They chose Leader Systems because they wanted the best that money could buy in a home water system. And they made this choice only after having become thoroughly familiar with all other makes, many of them selling for less money.

If you make this same thorough investigation we believe that you also will decide to buy one of the famous

TRADE *Leader* MARK

**Home Water System**

Made in all sizes—for every purpose. Capacity from 180 to 2,000 gallons per hour. Operated by any sort of power—electricity—gasoline engine—line shaft or by hand. Unconditionally guaranteed.



If you have electric current this is an ideal outfit. 180 gallon electric pump and 50 gallon tank. Starts, stops and oils itself. Always on the job.

*Ask Your Architect*

He will tell you of the reputation and value of a Leader System. He knows that this system will furnish running water—anywhere—at a cost of less than 1c per 100 gallons.

Leader Home Water Systems 50,000 In Service

This Sign Marks Our Dealer—Your Plumber

**Leader Iron Works**
Main Office and Works
Decatur, Ill.

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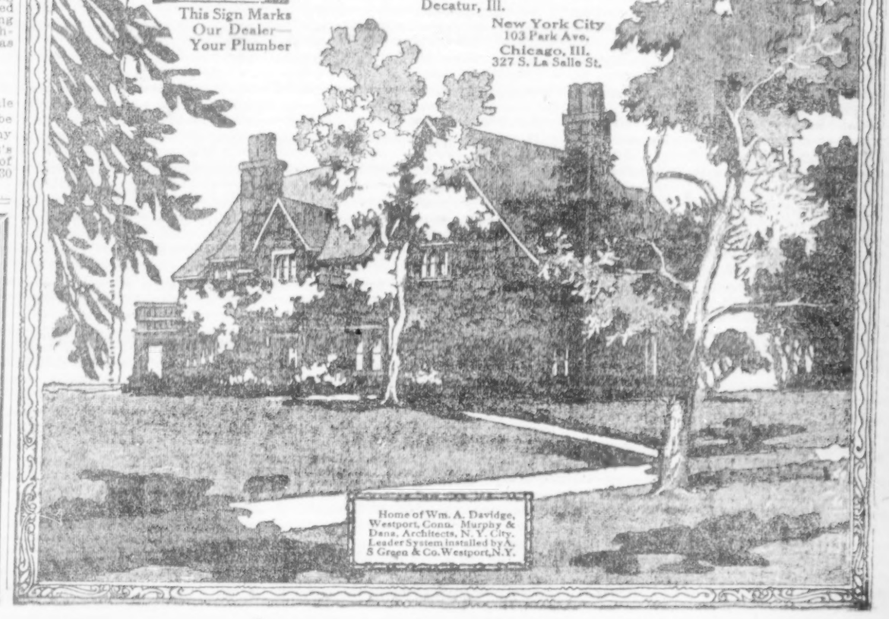


Home of Wm. A. Davidge, Westport, Conn. Murphy & Dana, Architects, N. Y. City. Leader System installed by A. S. Gregg & Co. Westport, N.Y.

# IF YOU HAD all the money you wanted

*Where would you live?*

**Millionaires** live on the East bank of the Hudson at Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, etc.

## FOR A FEW DOLLARS

in cash, you may be able to buy a lot at the Auction Sale of RIVER VIEW MANOR, Hastings-on-Hudson and enjoy the same advantages as the millionaires

**We are going to sell at AUCTION**

# RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

**the most beautiful residential suburb of N. Y.**

*with every city improvement*

394 plots and 4 residences

*for whatever they will bring*

**Saturday, July 21st---on the premises.**

*Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.*

**Send for booklet to**
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.,
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
*Agents and Auctioneers.*

**75% can remain on mortgage**
*Convenient Sunday trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station*
*10:45 12:20 1:14 2:10 3:13 3:47 4:44*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE LIQUIDATION

(Jere Johnson Jr. Co. Real Estate Auctioneers)

AUCTION SALE

By order of RIDGEWOOD PARK REALTY CO.,

MONDAY NIGHT JULY 23d at 7.30 P.M. At GOETZ'S HALL

ADJOINING THE FRESH POND ROAD ELEVATED STATION

94 Ridgewood Lots

LOCATED ON Fresh Pond Road and Eliot Av. Lilac, Magnolia, Azalea, Summit and Pacific Sts. and Mount Olivet Ave., Borough of Queens, City of New York. Also at same time and place, the 2-family brick house No. 71 Eliot Ave. A NUMBER OF ROWS OF HOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT ON THE PROPERTY. 65 Per Cent. May Remain on Mortgage. Titles insured free of charge to purchasers by the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. Property is directly reached by trolley on Fresh Pond Road connecting with the Myrtle Ave. "L" and is close to the Metropolitan Ave., Flushing Ave. and Grand St. trolley lines. Maps and particulars from Jere Johnson Jr., Co., 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR CO MORTGAGES 25 PINE STREET

ATTENTION!

to loan first mtg. only in sums of $100,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000 at 5½% improved Bronx property only, also $5,000 at 5½% for second mtg. Bronx improved only.

EUGENE J. BUSHER, 149TH ST & COURTLANDT AVE.

MORTGAGE MONEY

Ample funds for first mortgage loans on Long Island and New Jersey. Reasonable charges; quick action.

J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Building. Phone 7294 Barclay

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SUBURBAN HOME

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR 18 ACRES, NEAR SUMMIT, N. J. 4 LOTS EDGEMERE.

ACREAGE OR PLOTTAGE

IN EXCHANGE FOR LARGE LOFT BUILDING.

FIFTH AV. RETAIL ZONE.

HAVE CASH BUYER For Property Suitable for Improvement.

For Cash,

Investment Property of Highest Class. Only Property at Sacrifice Prices.

GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave., At 39th Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

——OWNERS——

Have you a piece of property that you want to exchange? We have several good clients that will add cash and give other parcels in exchange; we are also in close touch with some big cinches that a little cash can procure; get in touch with us right away. We mean business.

NASSOIT & LANNING, Broadway and 83th St. Tel. 2350 River.

Want Free and Clear Country Place

within commuting distance; will give my Apartment House, rents $2,600, mortgage $14,500, and furnished Cottage, near Allenhurst, in payment for same; my equities $19,000; will sacrifice for the right place; brokers protected. Address SACRIFICE, 287 Times Downtown.

WANT APARTMENT HOUSE

Will give in trade best located vacant Corner, 100x100, below grade; ripe for improvement; two blocks from 205th St. subway station; brokers fully protected. Address UNUSUAL, Box 294 Times Downtown.

Private house for occupancy by owner of a downtown warehouse which is leased to a first-class tenant until 1926. Average yearly rental $12,000. Splendid paying investment and care free.

CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY, 92 William Street New York

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITE AT A SACRIFICE

R. R. Siding on Property. Opp. Sub. Sta. Plot contains nearly 70,000 sq. ft., with 265 foot frontage on two streets. Property is located in the Bronx. Apply for full particulars.

THE NORCROSS BROTHERS CO., 103 Park Ave., New York City

JUST COMPLETED

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 190th St. Fordham 1291.

# ADJOURNED

For Convenience of Buyers

## EXECUTOR'S SALE

BALANCE OF 130 LOTS OF THE

# 199

## Fully Developed City Lots

RIGHT AT E. 174TH ST. SUBWAY STATION

AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

Within five blocks and overlooking the Bronx International Exposition Grounds, which open early in 1918.

In section fully built up with magnificent apartment houses. One apartment house, 100x175 feet, now being built. Streets regulated, sewered, paved, graded, curbed, &c.

**Thursday, July 19, 1917**

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

to Close the Estates of S. Sturges, Dec'd.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Bookmaps may be obtained from

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,

156 BROADWAY, AUCTIONEER Tel. 1547 Cortlandt.

Real Estate Auctioneer. **BRYAN L. KENNELLY,** Real Estate Auctioneer.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION

**Tuesday, July 31, 1917,**

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Estate of Thomas Stokes, Dec'd.

43½ ACRES,

on Grassy Sprain Road between Tuckahoe Road and Greenburg town line, LOCATED IN THE 10TH WARD OF THE

City of Yonkers,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

This property is situated in perhaps the highest point in this section of Westchester County, overlooking the waters of the new aqueduct. It is subject to sub-division into several beautiful estates and must be seen to be appreciated.

70% may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5½%.

MIDDLEBROOK & BORLAND, Esq., Attorneys, 46 Cedar St., N. Y.

SAME DAY.

Absolute Executor's Sale

Estate of Maria R. Perris, Dec'd.

121 East 128th St.,

141 Ft. West of Lexington Av.

The three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing nine rooms and bath. Open for inspection. Seen by permit. Size of lot, 16x99.11.

CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorney, 2 Rector St.

Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, New York. Tel. Cort.—1547.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HANDSOME DWELLING,

WEST SEVENTIES,

offered for sale

AT A FIGURE FAR BELOW

EITHER

Assessed or Appraised Valuation

Size 25x102.2. Immediate possession. Liberal Terms.

DERSCHUCH & CO. 150 Broadway.

Full investigation solicited.

Shipyard Aeroplane Manufacturing.

Water Front Site, New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.

Losei Realty Corporation,

Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

FIFTH AVE CORNER

Below 57th Street; fireproof building, large plot; price under $160 a foot; biggest bargain known. Principals only apply.

BYRNE & BAUMANN, 30 East 42nd St.

5th Avenue Corner.

20-story new business building, having 460 feet street light; pays 10% net on $750,000. Equity above 1st mortgage. Owner will exchange.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

Garages for Lease

100x100, 50x100, and 25x100. Good Locations.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 West 34th St. Greeley 249.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON

642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling, ten rooms, two baths, parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION

12th St., near 6th Av.—Fine block; three-story dwelling; price very low. J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Near the Beaches

*New York 24 Minutes*
*Beaches 10 Minutes*

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy. 7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets, Brooklyn. Take Sea Beach Subway from City Hall, N. Y., to 22d Ave. Station. Office opposite station.

ALCO BUILDING CO. 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Money Back If Drafted

BENSONHURST.

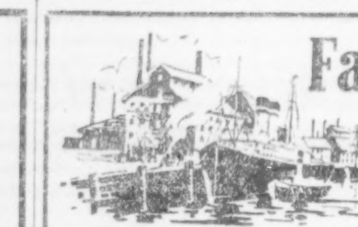
Will Sacrifice for Immediate Sale, beautiful one-family home, just completed; cost $10,500 to build; 8 rooms, 2 baths, all latest improvements; price $9,000. Small amount cash necessary. Balance easy terms. Isaac Wolf, 1,916 83d St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bath Beach 2157.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

# Factory Properties FOR SALE



NOTE.—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory, send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. Plant

LOWELL, MASS.

A series of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 story brick buildings, containing 1,176,889 SQ. FT. All in excellent condition. 10 ACRE PLOT. VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS—3 new water wheels installed. 4,800 H. H. boilers, Sprinkler System. B. & M. R. R. SIDING. FRONTAGE ON 2 CANALS.

Railroad and Waterfront Factory

ON NEW YORK BAY—B. & O. R. R. SIDING.

A modern manufacturing plant, located on Staten Island, consisting of 1 & 2 story buildings, containing about 43,000 SQ. FT. MAIN BUILDING, 1-STORY BRICK, 102.2x189. CEILING CLEARANCE 22.6. 10-TON CRANE. Railroad Siding—spot 2 cars in bldg. Dry Kilns & Power Plant. RIPARIAN GRANT OF 1381 FEET FROM SHORE LINE. WATER DEPTH OF OVER 30 FEET. WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS.

American Locomotive Works

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A series of buildings located on a plot of 10¼ ACRES, containing 245,818 SQ. FT., and consisting of a 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING 493x63, a 1 story brick building 242x55, and various other buildings ranging in size from 183x92, 171x100, down to 70x33. R. R. SIDING, COMPLETE POWER PLANT, HUMIDIFYING PLANT, SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Frank H. Lee Co. Plant

DANBURY, CONN.

112,600 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE; 16¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. siding; EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; PLANT IN FULL OPERATION, NOW EMPLOYING 1,100 HANDS; city and surrounding towns offer population of about 50,000 people; excellent condition; six years old. FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY 250-300 LBS. PER SQ. FT. LARGE POWER PLANT; LOW INSURANCE RATE.

East River Water Frontage

WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS.

900 FT. FRONTAGE ON BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, EAST RIVER. A plot of 8.34 acres of improved bulkheaded water frontage, located on the Buttermilk Channel, (which is the channel running between Governors Island and the Brooklyn shore,) in the vicinity of the Atlantic Basin. WATER DEPTH OF 20 FEET. Improved with metal building 340x100 ft.

Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARDY, VOORHEES & CO.

Excellent manufacturing plant situated on plot of 21 ACRES. Buildings contain 75,000 sq. ft. floor space. R. R. SIDING. EXCELLENT WATER-FRONT HAVING LARGE PRIVATE SLIP OF 500' OPENING ON NEWTOWN CREEK. Very good labor supply. 500 h. p. power plant. Good trucking to all parts of New York City. BUILDINGS AND DOCKS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Newtown Creek Water Frontage at East River

ADJACENT TO N. Y. STATE BARGE CANAL TERMINAL.

A large plot of improved bulkheaded water frontage, with a 900 FT. FRONTAGE ON NEWTOWN CREEK. Size of entire plot 900x470. WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS. Suitable for any Industrial Development requiring deep water frontage.

United Piece Dye Works Plant

NYACK, N. Y.—29 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY.

93,045 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Modern brick buildings, affording excellent light. Sprinkler system, steam heat, electric light and elevators. Located about 300 feet from Erie R. R. tracks and a short distance from Hudson River. 1.7 ACRES.

New Haven, Conn.

R. H. BROWN PLANT.

Six 1-story brick buildings and one 2-story brick building, containing about 26,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE, not including basement floor space. Four buildings directly connected. FULLY SPRINKLED. Steam heat; power plant. Three fuel oil tanks with capacity of 12,900 gallons with a discharge line from N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tracks. R. R. SIDING AVAILABLE.

American Malleables Co. Plant

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE; brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Congress Brewery and Ice Plant

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Entire block front on W. S. of Humboldt St., bet. Meserole & Scholes Sts., containing 75,000 SQUARE FEET of floor space. Building of brick, iron and concrete construction. Ceiling clearance of ABOUT 20 FT., part of floors 500 LBS. PER SQ. FT. CAPACITY. 3 boilers 200 H. P. each. Ice plant capacity of 50 tons daily, which may be largely increased on a small outlay.

Cold Springs, N. Y.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY ASSOCIATION.

300 acre plot with large frontage on Hudson River. ACCESS TO 35' OF WATER. N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. SIDING. Improved with several one-story buildings containing approximately 100,000 sq. ft. OVER ONE MILE OF DEVELOPED TRACKAGE IN PROPERTY EXTENDING TO THE END OF 500' DOCK.

American Snuff Company Plant

LOCATED NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Main building, five story brick structure, 96x120; brick warehouse 150x200, ceiling clearance about 20 ft.; engine and boiler house, 46x56; dry kiln, 26x50; 85 ft. brick stack. TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 105,000 SQ. FT., 12 ACRES. Power plant consisting of 3 boilers, 50 H. P. each, and 2 85 H. P. engines; 50,000 gallon steel water tank. RAILROAD SIDINGS; SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware

FACTORY AND RESIDENCE EXTENSION OF TOWN.

Large tract of land along the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles from Philadelphia. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIDING. FRESH WATER, DELAWARE RIVER AND CANAL FACILITIES. CHEAP COAL, GOOD LABOR, excellent railroad facilities. With the above is offered one of the finest home site properties along the Delaware River. LESS THAN 4,000 FT. FROM BRISTOL STATION.

Hygienic Chemical Co. Plant

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

52,482 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE. Series of 1, 2, 3 & 4-story buildings. C. R. R. of N. J. SIDING OBTAINABLE. 308 FT. ON ELIZABETH RIVER. Engines, boilers, electric motors, etc. ABOUT THREE ACRES. LARGE QUANTITY OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR. Equipment consisting of vacuum dryers & filter presses, mills, lead lined tanks, wooden & iron tanks, calcining plant & drying rooms.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day, Sole Agent. Phone 744 Cort.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

LONG ISLAND

16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan

The former lower cost of building makes the price of houses now for sale very attractive to keen buyers. Our building policy makes for a saving in present or near future construction. The character and charm of Kew completes the story.

Edgeworth Smith
*Sales Manager*
Only New York Office
1 West 34th Street
Phone Greeley 5250
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

BAYSIDE

7 House Bargains July 1
2 SOLD........ July 8

5 LEFT

Prices $6,000 to $7,750 on 40x100 and 60x100 plots. MAY CONSIDER RENTAL.

(signature)

220 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 3262 Cort.

NEW HOUSE AND GARAGE

OF AN ATTRACTIVE DESIGN

AT ELMHURST,

NEAR SUBWAY STATION

Unique in every way, house out of the ordinary, has 7 large rooms, storeroom and foyer hall, tiled bath, electricity and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, open brick fireplace and outside chimney, private porch. $8,500; easy terms if desired. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and Builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME

consisting of 7 rooms and bath; water, sewer, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $500 cash, balance easy terms. B. Stephenson, 248 West 34th St., New York City.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

SMALL FARMS $550 up, $10 monthly; level and rich soil; gas, city water, &c.; near trolleys. Houses built to suit you. Ideal for raising chickens, fruit and vegetables. Write, phone or call, BEACH VIEW LAND CO., 220 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Sacrifice

Riverdale-on-Hudson

*30 Minutes from Grand Central. Subway and Trolley Nearby.*

2¼ Acres Beautiful Ground. Modern House, 16 rooms, 4 baths; garage; stable with quarters; chicken and green houses. For sale or rent.

For further particulars apply R-601.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

NOT GINGERBREAD

but a substantial, oak finished, nine-room House, now ten years old; in first-class condition and repair. Steam heat, electric light and gas. Reception hall with mission fireplace, living room, dining room, kitchen and pantries on first floor. Five chambers and bath on second floor, with maid's room and large open attic on third. Laundry and toilet in high, dry cellar. Vacant lots on both sides, but in a populated neighborhood, close by stores, cars, trolleys, etc. Price $6,500 cash. I cannot shade the price or rent the house. E 475 Times Annex.

COUNTRY ESTATE

located in the hills, less than 20 miles from New York; charming stucco residence, seven masters' sleeping rooms, five baths, sleeping porches, ample servants' quarters; electric light and all modern appurtenances, 7 open fireplaces; garage, stable, gardener's cottage; 10 acres attractive ground.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,

132 MAIN STREET, New Rochelle, N. Y.

GOOD ALL-AROUND

New stucco house, garage, large plot; rolling wooded country, delightful section Westchester; 9 rooms, every improvement; large verandas, balconies, sleeping porch; 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; $10,500 sacrifice; want offer. Personal suite 505, 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT

Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added, only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR

NEW Frame and Stucco house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; hot water heat; garage. Plot 75x100. Price $12,000. Terms to suit.

CONNOLLY & PENNY 118 Wolf's Lane, Tel. 1168. Pelham, N. Y.

# A Charming Estate on the Lower Maine Coast

## To close an estate--quick sale desired

THIS handsome, delightfully situated estate, known as the Conarroe property, is two miles south of Ogunquit and five miles north of York Beach. It is 45 miles from Portland and but 3 hours from Boston, with good train service to Ocean Beach.

Property consists of a durably built, 16-room house, with large garage or stable, about fifty acres of land extending along the ocean front for half a mile, and 115 acres of wood, pasture and field land.

The appointments are modern and complete. Heater and open fireplaces makes winter occupancy as comfortable as in summer.

This is a rare opportunity, whether one is seeking a home or a profitable investment. In the latter case the property could be conveniently subdivided into generous building sites having ample grounds and beach fronts.

Complete information, including large panoramic photographs will be supplied upon request. Arrangements can be made to examine the property at any time.

For particulars, write, phone or wire

ROBERT N. SIMPERS, Executor,
44 No. 4th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pelham Manor.

A DECIDED BARGAIN

*40 Minutes' Motoring Distance from 42d St.*

A Beautiful Italian Hollow Tile Stucco Residence with living room enclosed in glass, dining room, den, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. 4 large master's bedrooms, library, 3 baths, sleeping porch, servants' quarters in separate wing on second floor. Good sized plot with an abundance of shrubbery and trees. Garage for two cars.

*For further particulars apply S-448.*

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Larchmont Gardens

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES,
Excellent Building Sites
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

38 minutes from Grand Central Station

Larchmont Gardens is one of the most desirable all-year-round residence parks near New York.

VISIT THERE TODAY

GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent.
527 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Office on property open every day.

WILL SELL FOR AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE $13,500.

It's a bank mortgage and banks loan a little over 50% of the value of a property. A large house, modern, in excellent condition, ready for occupancy Oct. 1st. 9 rooms, 3 baths and 2 servants' rooms and billiard room. Near water, on plot 100x150. Completed street; in excellent community. $1,000 cash will take it. Photo and plans can be sent to you if you are interested in purchasing such a home. Box E 477 Times Annex.

HOWELL PARK. LARCHMONT.

Large building plots in high-class, restricted neighborhood; near station; exceptionally large plots. Prices and terms very reasonable.

HOWELL C. PERRIN, Agent,
7 East 42d St. Phone 2422 Murray Hill.
Or on premises, phone 209 Larchmont.

Rent 10 Rooms, $45.

In excellent section of Yonkers; near river, depot and trolleys; ready for occupancy; rent starts September 1st. Photos will be sent. E 478 Times Annex.

INEXPENSIVE HOME AT SCARSDALE.

Price $10,000, with small initial cash payment, will sell Dutch Colonial home of 9 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, including large living room with open fireplace, situated in Greenacres; short walk to Railway Station and Scarsdale Golf Club. This place could not be duplicated for less than $12,500.

E 476 TIMES ANNEX.

SCARSDALE.

Two residential properties in the immediate vicinity of Scarsdale Station for sale, or possibly rent—
12 rooms, 3 baths, corner plot.
9 " 3 " garage.
One of above is new house, ready for occupancy.
Opportunity offered to acquire country home at reasonable price, and on most attractive terms.

JOSEPH ELSENER, Owner, Scarsdale, N.Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, of white clapboard, 8 rooms and bath, hot water heat, electricity, open fireplace, two sleeping porches; plot 55x149. $9,250. H. B. DOWNEY, 232 Huguenot St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE

SIX ACRE ESTATE

Located in best section of Rye; near station, schools and churches. Good frame house, containing five master bedrooms and two baths, two servants' bedrooms and bath. Garage; fine garden; wonderful trees. Can be bought for less than value of land alone.

LEWIS B. PRESTON (INC.)
Tel. 1475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

For Sale or Rent at SCARSDALE

*10 minutes from station and country club.*

Colonial Dwelling, 10 large rooms, including billiard room; parquet floors, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen; every modern improvement. Corner plot, 75x150. Ready for immediate occupancy. Full details on request. C-566.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

PELHAM—CHESTER PARK.

Corner of Willow and Maple Avenues. New house, 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom, with shower; parquet floors; large living room with open fireplace; dining room panelled and beam ceiling; large porch; open plumbing. This is a very pretty Colonial house on high ground, a corner; property is restricted; has sewer, water, gas and electricity. Price $6,000; mortgage $3,800 at 5½%. Terms to suit.

BROOK COMPANY, Builders & Owners, Fourth Ave., North Pelham. Tel. 4755.

A BARGAIN ALONG THE SHORE

Twenty miles out, high-class residential section, one mile from station, we offer House built of fieldstone and shingles, with five master bedrooms, two baths, three servants' rooms and bath; also combination garage and stable, with two acres of land in lawn, vegetable and flower gardens, many fine trees; price reduced to $35,000; easy terms; photographs on request.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

Big Sacrifice

*AT PELHAM, 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION.*

Plot 75x120; House, eight rooms, two baths; all improvements; garage. For further particulars apply S-1559.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., OR PELHAM, N. Y.

"ALONG THE SOUND"

Chas. Field Griffen and Co.
Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

Small Briarcliff Farm

*22 Acres of high rolling land.*

Old Farm House and Barn with Orchard; on State road; one mile from Briarcliff Lodge and 2½ miles from Scarborough-on-Hudson station. Exceptionally attractive building site. Can be purchased at bargain to settle estate.

J. F. McKEAN, Real Estate Broker, 542 Fifth Avenue

MUST BE SOLD.

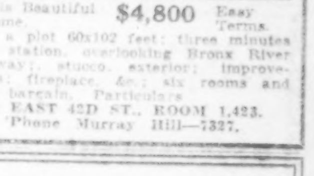
A quaint old stone mansion, setting back amidst the trees; lake vistas; atmosphere, refinement; abundance of water; cost $125,000; to settle estate can be purchased for $40,000.

Mount Kisco Estates, Inc.
TELEPHONE 500 MOUNT KISCO.
Joseph E. Merriam, Pres.
Charles I. Risley, Mgr.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.

PARK VIEW HEIGHTS,
33 minutes from Grand Central.



This Beautiful Home. $4,800 Easy Terms.

On a plot 60x102 feet; three minutes from station, overlooking Bronx River Parkway; stucco exterior; improvements; fireplace, &c.; six rooms and bath; bargain. Particulars

30 EAST 42D ST., ROOM 1,423.
'Phone Murray Hill—7327.

A Rare Home Chance

Owner to Reside in Western State Offers Her New Rochelle Home for $14,000

Beautiful house, every appointment. Part stone, garage, on plot 102x200, in very best residential centre, near water; fine lawns, magnificent trees, shrubs and plants, vegetable and flower gardens. House alone could not be produced for near selling price, and plot very valuable. If you want a fine home cheap this is an opportunity.

BARGAIN-BUYER CO., INC.,
Only Bargains Listed.
505 Fifth Ave., Phone 3742 Vanderbilt

For Sale AT PELHAM

NEW DUTCH COLONIAL SEMI-BUNGALOW.

7 rooms, bath, all improvements. Plot 55x103. 5 minutes' walk from station. Terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply S-1569.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av. OR PELHAM, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

For Sale—A gentleman's house and five acres of beautiful lawn and trees; flower garden; 300 feet elevation; magnificent, long-distance views; fine stone mansion, with 22 rooms, 5 baths; stone garage, large barn with stall; chicken run; stall for cow; at Bronxville, convenient to golf links; 28 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily.

CLARK T. CHAMBERS,
253 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 7530.

ESTATE TO BE SETTLED

Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, poultry houses; 6 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits, and shrubs; Grand Central, 40 minutes.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

FOR RENT OR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL

Up to date 12 room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St.; rent, $2,500; brokers protected. S. L. PAKAS, 21 Park Row, or on premises.

HOME OR CLUB

Site 87 acres; magnificently located; Mount Kisco section; fine, smooth land; ideal for residence or club; stream, spring water, fruit; grand views; exclusive section; sacrifice, $40,000; worth $1,000 an acre.

George B. Cranston, 505 5th Av., N. Y.

Beautiful Home in Bronxville

18 miles out, at bargain price, new house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, fine location. Built for owner; moving elsewhere. Photograph on request.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

A BARGAIN—$8,000

At NEW ROCHELLE.

A very attractive 8-room house, bath, all improvements. Price means sacrifice to owner. JOHN TROY, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1316 White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Larchmont, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $8,000; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.

H. M. Olcott Phone Murray Hill 2932. 2 East 42d St., N. Y.

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Your Lofts
Your Factories
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## HEADQUARTERS

for any of the above, and if we have not what you want, will obtain same for you.

**The Brooks & Brooks Corporation**
I. B. Brooks, President.
*(Established 30 years in business)*
45 West 34th Street, New York.
Phones—"Greeley 186-187."

Write for Booklet "T."
Sage Foundation Homes Co.

## Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.
A place of Artistic Surroundings.
25 new Houses for sale on attractive terms.
Prices from $10,500 to $25,000.

47 West 34th St. New York
Forest Hills Long Island

$1,000 CASH PAYMENT BUYS THIS HOME AT

## Addisleigh

26 Minutes from Penn. Sta., Man.
27 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., Bklyn.
At St. Albans R. R. Station, Boro. of Queens, New York City.
Adjoining the St. Albans Golf and Country Club.
Contains 9 rooms, tiled bath, all modern improvements; enclosed porch. Located on plot 60x100.

**Price, $8,500**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st mortgage, $5,000 at 5½%... | $275.00 |
| 2nd mortgage, $2,500 at 6%.... | 150.00 |
| Cash payment, $1,000 | |
| Taxes, water and insurance.... | 100.00 |
| Payments reducing principal.... | 369.00 |
| | $885.00 |

$73.75 total carrying charges per month, which includes taxes, water rent, insurance, interest payments, and every other conceivable expense. In addition to paying $360.00 a year to reduce principal.

Why pay rent for an expensive apartment in a crowded city block when you can secure a home like this in an exclusive, beautiful neighborhood, right in New York City? Very accessible. Trees, shrubs, flowers, golf, tennis, &c. Other houses ready for immediate occupancy.

**JOHN J. BRITTON** 'Phone 686—Greeley.
1146-8 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York.

This Beautiful All Year Home just completed.

At "Plandome Estates," Plandome Sta., L. I. 30 minutes from Penn. R. R. Sta., N. Y. 52 electric trains daily. Amid the Hills of the North Shore; near Yacht, Golf and Tennis Clubs; Solarium; sleeping porches; verandas, servants' quarters with bath. Beautifully laid out grounds. Highest restrictions. Caretaker on grounds. Sunday trains 9:20 and hourly. **Best conditions for good family. Can be bought at the most liberal terms imaginable with small amount of cash, as owner is desirous of getting high-class families on property. A. Janssen, 34 W. 30th St., N. Y. Phone 3207 Mad. Sq.**

For Sale at

## GREENWICH, CONN.

*A Most Attractive Residence*
*located in the Rock Ridge Section, on a 5 1-3-Acre tract. Fine views of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound.*

The House is of stone construction, and is beautifully designed; interior richly finished in carefully selected woods; dining-room in mahogany; living room, main hall, staircase and floors in quartered oak. The building has just been completed.

The grounds are artistically landscaped and the property is one of the most desirable in the section.

*For further particulars apply S-1624*

**Fish & Marvin** 527 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

On my one-acre plot, located 5 minutes from station, 35 minutes from New York, overlooking Manhasset Bay, I have built a complete home of 12 rooms with three baths, vacuum cleaning plant, electric laundry, drying room, two-car garage, stately trees, broad lawns and hedges. Conditions make it necessary that I sell for $25,000. If interested address Owner, Box J 134 Times.

## The Deadly Parallel of Cost
### RENTING OR BUYING

Weigh the cost of buying or renting—Decide for yourself which is the cheapest and gives you the most for your money.

**COST TO RENT $1,500 YEARLY**
Is the average cost to rent a 7-room and bath apartment in good neighborhood of New York City. You get small rooms, some on court or air-shaft, no grounds, no cool porches. Seldom an artistic outlook. At the end of the year—what have you? Nothing.

**COST TO BUY $1,200 YEARLY**
Is the cost to buy this beautiful home, shown, of 10 spacious rooms and 2 tiled baths—large, cool verandas—fine grounds, 100 by 186 ft., in select, restricted neighborhood—near lakes, golf, country club, schools, churches. The $1,200 is entire yearly cost—includes interest, depreciation, insurance, taxes, coal for heating, and even commutation ticket.

In a few years you own your home and you save $300 the first year and more each year thereafter while buying it.

See This Home—Make comparisons of values with any property anywhere.

**F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.** Tel. 1521 Cort.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**GERTH'S REALTY EXPERTS, and ALFRED H. WAGG,** associated, announce that they will sell 400 restricted residential and choice business lots in **LYNBROOK, L. I.,** at unreserved auction, to satisfy mortgage foreclosure, on **Tuesday, July 17th, to Saturday, July 21st.**
Sales on the property, 2:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. each day.

**SACRIFICE**
To Sell Now
Unusually desirable for development or
**FACTORY SITE**
**32⅓ Acres Long Island**
Just Outside City Line
**Very Low Taxes**
I must sell at once this ideally situated property—only 1,500 ft. from L. I. R. R. Station; 20 min. to Penn. Sta. and Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn. Trolley to Jamaica and Mineola; very convenient for labor. Water, gas and electricity; ground 100 ft. above sea level; good gravel formation; splendid drainage, easy construction. Will sell at bargain price on liberal terms to effect quick sale. Address or phone
**H. M. MARSH, 347 5th Ave.** 2105 Murray Hill.

**Long Island City**
2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

**DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE**
Just completed in one of the best improved sections on the North Shore. Use of private beach on Long Island Sound. Large living room with study and centre hall opening to tiled porch and gardens. Dining room, spacious kitchen, 5 large bedrooms and sleeping porch; 3 baths, ample servants' accommodations; open fireplaces, artistic fixtures and decorations; grounds carefully planted; garage; 28 minutes from Manhattan. Price $35,000. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

**HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME**
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity, modern kitchen and bath, porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 187 Times Downtown.

**Waterfront Farm Bargain**
Fine 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views; mostly cultivated; fertile soil, orchard, double highway frontage, $175 acre; terms.
HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING. NEW YORK

**Shore Front Estate**
SELL OR RENT—GREAT SACRIFICE.
At Huntington, very busy section; handy to Country and Yacht Club. Actual waterfront; beautiful grounds, trees, lawn. Large dwelling, stable, garage. Photos, particulars mailed.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N. Y.

**AT DOUGLASTON, L. I.**
Circumstances oblige me to sell my home at once. Nine rooms, two baths, all improvements. Choice location, good neighbors; tennis, golf, bathing handy. Cost me over $12,500. Must sell; will take $9,700. Owner, J 278 Times Downtown.

**OPPORTUNITY.**
A modern 12-room house, within hour of New York, will sell at sacrifice; near station, water, and golf; electricity; all improvements; would rent furnished.
H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN, 84 William St., N. Y. Tel. John 1630.

**FOR SALE.**
New house, Garden City, L. I.; 10 rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity, water and sewer. Very low price for value of property. Apply to M. B. Fawcett, 360 Fulton St., Hempstead, L. I.

**3-ROOM BUNGALOW**
Just finished; owner cannot occupy; 2 full acres; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,850; must have $350 cash at once, balance very easy terms. B. Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

**DOUGLAS MANOR**
The ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

**IDEAL BUNGALOW**
overlooking the ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; gas, electricity, &c.; large plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance easy terms. Bungalow, 186 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**A New Departure in Rural Development May Be Found at**
## O-CO'NEE
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY **BAY SHORE** LONG ISLAND
GOLF, SAILING, BATHING, MOTOR BOATING ON THE PROPERTY.
Country Club and Motor Boat Club near at hand.
Train service the best on Long Island, with several trains making Bay Shore the first stop. Club car.
Property comprises 186 acres, through which runs a picturesque, winding creek, connecting with two lakes and flowing into Great South Bay.
Plots from 1½ to 5 acres, fronting on creek or bay, are offered for sale at attractive terms under reasonable restrictions.
*Several Houses of unusual architectural excellence are offered for sale or would be rented with option of purchase.*
For particulars ask your own broker or apply
C. L. Lawrance, or Jeremiah Robbins, Corp., Owner, Babylon, 115 W. 39 St., New York. L. I.
Booklet on request.

PRIVATE
**WATER FRONT ESTATE**
2½ acres right on the water in the Exclusive Hill Country of L. I.
Less than 3 hours by train or auto
**SACRIFICE $18,500.**
To Sell Now—Terms to Suit.
Rent $1,800. Elegantly Furnished.
House occupies a site on a high wooded cliff directly above best bathing beach on Long Island. Rustic steps lead down from front lawn to this beach. There is a two-machine garage containing chauffeur's rooms and bath. Grounds are beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. House has 6 bedrooms, 6 open fireplaces, 3 baths, kitchen, living room, dining room and library. House is beautifully and tastefully furnished and decorated. Has electric light, tel., running water; all modern conveniences, and has only been occupied two seasons. **An inspection of this property will convince you of its value and uniqueness.** Write or phone "Attorney" for information and auto route. Suite 41, No. 11 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone 4125—Rector.

**GREENPORT, L. I.**
Opposite
**SHELTER ISLAND.**
**TEN ACRES:** Water front, 400 feet private bathing beach, private pier for landing, private boathouse and marine railway; mile from town and station.
Planted garden, woodland, open fields; exceptional shrubbery and trees; hedge 1,000 feet long.
Modern dwelling, completely furnished, 11 rooms, 2 baths; gardener's cottage, garage, poultry and tool houses, tools and equipment.
Two 21-ft. dory type sailboats, one 40-ft. hunting cabin launch (outside cruising), engine one year old; one 16-ft. sailing canoe, two rowboats.
**Price $25,000. Worth $50,000.**
PHOTOS AND FULL PARTICULARS
**JAMES D. McCANN**
McCANN BUILDING,
11 & 13 North Av. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

**MAGNIFICENT SHORE FRONT ESTATE**
*Less than half cost*
225 acres, nearly 1 mile beautiful beach. House 150 feet elevation, commanding unsurpassed views of Sound; built of brick. Cost, $125,000; outbuildings cost $19,000; land, $150,000. Authorized by executor to offer same for sale for cost of house alone.
**LEWIS B. PRESTON INC**
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

**GREAT NECK.**
The most attractive Colonial house on Long Island can be purchased for $35,000. House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, tile vestibule, wainscoted dining room, breakfast porch, entrance porch settees, shrubbery and trees well planted, over 1 1-3 acres, privet hedge, sun dial, window boxes, a general finish that is in keeping with the wonderful environment.
**Baker Crowell, Inc.** 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

**IDEAL SMALL FARMS**
**HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350**
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
**$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY**
*Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets*
B. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

**SMALL POULTRY FARM**
6-room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**PAY RENT TO YOURSELF**
Secure a Home Beautiful in the most delightful and healthful section of the "Oranges," 8 mins. "Mountain Station," Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; artistic 7-room house, tiled bath; every convenience; spacious plot. I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay only $40 mth. W. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Magnificent 650 Acre Estate**
For Sale at Great Bargain, in Whole or Will Subdivide. One Hour from New York.
Situated in the beautiful, gently rolling hills near Morristown, N. J., in a neighborhood famous for its beauty, healthfulness, the fertility of its soil for farming and its many fine estates of wealthy families. The main house on this property is one of the best known and most attractive Craftsman houses in America. It contains a large sun parlor, 15x50, exceptionally large living room, dining room and splendid kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms and 3 master's baths, and every modern convenience and comfort. Additional buildings include three beautiful new Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow stables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings by gravity. Beautiful fields, woods, hilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 25 acres could be easily made if desired. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, a most complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire
**George Howe** 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

**MAPLEWOOD, N. J.**
About 8 acres of beautiful building sites, adjoining South Mountain Reservation. This property is located nearly at the top of the Eastern Slope of the mountains, about 10 minutes' walk from the Lackawanna Station at Maplewood. There is a good house, 8 rooms and bath, good stable, garage, etc. An unusually fine spring furnishes a never-failing supply of running water. A great many magnificent trees on the property, and several are very rare. The view from this property is the finest in the section. The downtown section of New York is plainly seen in fair weather. This property is suited for subdivision, but would make a wonderful home site for a person of sufficient means to retain the entire plot and erect a suitable house. Price and further particulars upon application to Oakes, at Station, Maplewood, N. J.

**IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE**
Price, $5,500; cash required, $500; house has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation, 35 minutes out; large plot, all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this home was built by days' work by owner for his own occupance, and no expense was spared. Full particulars G. A. ROFF, Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

**COOL ON HOTTEST DAYS**
River view—large plot—6-room semi-bungalow—new—modern—expensively finished—a beautiful home—25 minutes from New York. Will sell to quick buyer $5,550.00—$700.00 cash—$50.00 per month. F. W. H., 310 Central Ave., Leonia, N. J.

**No Matter What Happens**
your home is safe, when the title is insured. We insure titles to Real Estate in Bergen and Rockland Counties. Write for our latest Booklet A.
NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO., HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

**MONTCLAIR**
FALL RENTALS
$60—8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large lot.
$65—12 rooms, 2 baths, near Lackawanna.
$75—Modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, garage, near Athletic Club.
$100—14 rooms and bath; 2-car garage.
$125—10 rooms, 4 baths, garage, sleeping porch; overlooking park and lake.
For all Desirable Montclair and Glen Ridge Properties,
For Sale and Rent, See
**H. S. Connolly & Co.,** op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair, N. J.

**A GEM IN THE COUNTRY**
High and dry; plot 50x150; seven rooms and pantry; garage, sewer, city water, gas, and electric light, parquet floors, tiled bath, open fireplace; porches and windows completely screened; glass sash for Winter; trees, shrubs, and flowers; vegetable garden now growing; 35 minutes to New York; two railroads; commutation $4.85; trolley to New York passes corner; beautiful view; must be seen to be appreciated; photos on request; price $6,000; terms. Box J 316 Times Downtown.

**FOR SALE.**
One of the best built houses in Northern New Jersey; complete every way; steam heat, electric light; nine rooms, three baths; abundant closets; located on high ground, with fine view of Ramapo Hills; living and dining rooms beam ceilings, open fireplaces; two acres, laid out like park; vegetable garden; large veranda two sides house. Box 82, Mahwah, N. J.

**NEWARK, N. J.**
One of the best factories for sale. Available now. Comprising 40,000 Square Feet of floor space. Opposite South St. Passenger and Freight Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal terms.
Full commissions to brokers.
**BAKER & GROVER,**
756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MUST BE SOLD AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
**COMMUTER'S FARM**
Bernardsville section on Lackawanna R. R.; 2 minutes to station; hour out; 75 acres; modern Colonial house; barn, outbuildings, fruit orchard, stately old shade trees; may also consider exchange for other property. Address Owner, Box 22, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**To Close Estate** 100-acre Farm. Good 10-room house. Porch; shade. 7 good barns. 10 minutes' walk store, school; 3 miles Station, Hunterdon Co., N. J.; 2 hours out. High ground, very healthy; nice brook; plenty fruit. Had 700 bushels apples last Fall. Full price, $5,000; ½ cash. 60 acres grain included.
GEIST, 760 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

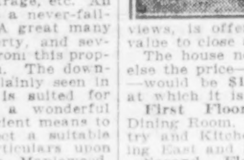
**MONTCLAIR** New White Colonial Residence **$7250**
Large living room, (fire place,) dining room, kitchen, all gas, 5 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch. Attractively finished. Immediate occupancy. Plot 50x125; excellent location.
**H. S. Connolly & Co.,** op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**ON THE PALISADES**
*Opposite 40th Street*
**OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON**

**FOR SALE**
SPANISH MISSION HOME
**At very edge of the bluff at Weehawken, N. J. Planned for utmost river view; 200 feet elevation, 125 feet frontage; court gives complete privacy.**
Light brick; 72x50; red tile roof; erected for owner by day's work in 1907; restricted neighborhood.
Dining hall (18x25), reception hall, breakfast room, den, library, 8 master's bedrooms, two baths and lavatory.
Garage, with all improvements.
Thirty minutes from Times Square by West Shore ferry; boats day and night.
**Address Box 32, Times Downtown.**

**This Splendid Old Homestead**



in the beautiful Park Section of Boonton, N. J., with an acre of well-kept grounds, on an elevation commanding miles of magnificent views, is offered at a fraction of its real value to close an estate.

The house needs painting and a new roof, else the price—**And a Big Bargain at That**—would be **$15,000**, instead of the **$12,000** at which it is being sacrificed.

**First Floor**—Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Smoking Room, Butler's Pantry and Kitchen, Large Halls, Piazzas facing East and South, Open Fireplaces.
**Second Floor**—Six Bedrooms, Sewing Room, Bathroom, Two Balconies, and Hall.
**Third Floor**—One large open Balcony, used for outdoor Sleeping Room, Bedroom, and Servants' Room.
**Basement**—Complete Laundry, Servants' toilet and bath; large, airy Cement Cellar.
Half mile to station; steam heat, gas, coal and gas ranges, gas hot-water heater, six open fireplaces. **MRS. H. C. JENKINS, The Park, Boonton, N. J.**

**Sheriff's Sale**
July 23, 1917.
THE
**Claremont Hotel**
Bernardsville, N. J.
Hotel opposite D., L. & W. Station, Main Corner, 22 rooms, furnished. Fine bar trade. First class condition. $5,000 cash, and mortgage. Call on premises, or
Mulligan & Koenig, Attys., Union Building, Newark, N. J.

**BARGAIN**
AT MONTCLAIR.
Charming, modern stucco Residence containing living room with fireplace, dining room in ivory; gas, kitchen in white enamel, four bedrooms, large bath, steam, electricity, parquet floors, screens, &c.; beautifully decorated; perfect condition; immediate possession; excellent neighborhood; price $5,500; mortgage $3,000, which may remain; balance very easy terms; quick action advised.
**Frank Hughes Taylor Company.**
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

**241 ACRE** SOUTHERN N. J. STATE **$6250**
WITH PRIVATE LAKE.
On good road, 2 miles from fine gravel road to coast; 10 miles from Vineland, 2 miles from village, one block from Penna. R. R. Station; 50 acres level, tillable soil, now cultivated; balance young oak, pine, cedar; 9 varieties fruit; pretty 20-acre lake with good fishing, boating, bathing; well and springs; 9-room main house, 10-room and 2-room tenant houses; hen house, wagon shed for 8 wagons; 3 corn cribs, water-power mill and other buildings. Game on estate includes deer, foxes, rabbits, quail, pheasants. Elderly owner, unable to work because of operation, anxious to sell. COLONIAL FARM CORP., 2 Rector St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 4828.

**3-ACRE ESTATE**
**ESSEX CO., N. J.** 40 minutes out on D., L. & W.
Modern brownstone house, living rooms in solid mahogany, centre hall, library and dining room in paneled oak, 7 bedrooms and baths, sleeping porch, barn, garage, grounds beautifully laid out, trees, shrubs, lawns, gardens, fruits, berries, and flowers of all kinds. For sale at a great sacrifice. Adjoining Essex County golf course. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, 3,823 Broadway, New York.

**LEONIA : A House Beautiful**
Nine rooms, large sun parlor, open fireplace; hot water heat; oak finish; convenient to everything; one of the handsomest homes in Leonia. A bargain at $9,500.
**BOWLES & CO.** Broad & Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

**WEST ORANGE.**
For rent, furnished or unfurnished, Mountainside, near Country Club; 3 acres, garden, lawns; 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity.
**E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way.**

ALL THE **ORANGES** Modern Houses, Apartments, every description. All Prices, sale or rent.
**FRANK H. TAYLOR,**
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

**CHOOSE**
BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**MONTCLAIR**
Open for inspection, including Sundays.
$20,000—No. 22 Melrose Pl.* Beautiful Colonial residence, living room, dining room, library, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sun porch, tiled veranda. All latest conveniences.
$18,500—No. 177 Midland Av. Tapestry brick residence, centre hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; splendid location; large lot.
$16,500—No. 173 Watchung Av. Brick residence, corner plot, fine shade and shrubbery; large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths and showers, sleeping porch, sun porch, breakfast room; every appointment.
$16,500—No. 19 Melrose Pl. Charming brick Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room, open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch.
$12,500—No. 66 Hawthorne Av. Glen Ridge. Colonial residence, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms including shower, solarium, sleeping porch.
$11,500—No. 29 Warren Pl. Charming Colonial residence, beautifully located, living room, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, shower, sleeping porch, sun porch; all latest appointments.
$11,000—No. 116 Beverly Rd. White Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths and shower, sleeping porch, solarium; beautiful decorations and fixtures.
$11,000—No. 215 Montclair Av. Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch.
$9,000—No. 5 Aubrey Rd. White Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; all latest appointments.
**These are the latest designs of new modern houses, and are without exception the choicest properties in Montclair.**
**MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.**

**MONTCLAIR**
The Leading Suburb of New York.
FOR RENT (Unfurnished) Per Ann.

| | |
|---|---|
| Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage | $1,000 |
| Central Residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, Solarium, fireproof garage | 1,200 |
| New Residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, garage | 1,400 |
| Handsome colonial residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, mahogany finish living room, large garage | 3,600 |
| Hillside Residence, 13 rooms, 4 baths, servants' dining room, large grounds, tennis court, garden and fruit, garage | 4,000 |

*To Strangers*—Our advice is to rent for a year before purchasing.
Some of the finest residences in Montclair are handled by our office exclusively.
**F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.**
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

**Owner Will Sacrifice Model Country Estate**
Beautifully located at Bound Brook, N. J., 50 minutes from New York; express service on C. R. R. of N. J., 80 trains a day; one mile from station; on Raritan River, and overlooking Watchung Mountains on State macadam road; 68 acres of buildings and highly productive and cultivated farm land; house contains 12 rooms, 4 baths, wide verandas; all modern conveniences; electric lights, sewers, running water, complete heating plant and fireplaces; surrounded by five acre park of beautiful shade trees, hedges, flowers, and shrubs; large greenhouse, heated by hot water; gardens contain most every variety of rose, flower and shrub; two wells, one operated by motor, and one by windmill; farmer's cottage containing nine rooms; heated brooder house, large chicken house, cement floor; pigeon house, pheasant run, pigsties; large garage, stables, carriage house, cow barns, &c.; all in first-class condition; just the thing for a gentleman wanting country home and farm; must be seen to be appreciated; to close estate will sell ... cost of improvements. C. ... THOMAS, Hotel Majestic; telephone Columbus—1900.

**SUPERIOR FARM**
**Greatest Bargain EVER Offered**
Country place and farm consisting of 185 acres of good land. One very large dwelling house, two smaller houses, two very large barns, small lake and numerous outbuildings. Located in New Jersey. Two hours from New York. Price $25,000 cash, no trade, no brokers. Buildings in good condition (new and modern) and farm well fenced and watered. Terms to suit. J. S., Room 12, 45 East 42d St.

**MONTCLAIR**
$10,600: 120 Edgemont Rd., attractive residence; living room, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maid's room and bath on first floor; 3 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch on second floor; 2 bedrooms on third floor; steam, electricity, gas; beautiful decorations. Delightfully located, near trolley and station. Peter Hoon, 22 Melrose Pl., Montclair.

**THE ORANGES and MAPLEWOOD**
Single and 2-family houses of every description For Sale and Rent.
*Kindly state requirements.*
**C. H. STIGER,** Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

**A Beautiful Country Home, Situated Among Fine Estates at**
## RHINEBECK
Comprises 17 acres, 1,000 feet road frontage, wonderful views of Hudson River and country. Colonial dwelling, 18 rooms, 2 baths; superintendent's house; barn and other outbuildings; may be bought at an exceptionally low price; will consider exchange. For further particulars apply R-1013.
**Fish & Marvin** 527 5th Av.

FOR RENT
ON UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE,
**Adirondack Mountains,**
F. S. TAYLOR'S CAMP.
Ready for immediate occupancy; eight masters' cabins and tents, four bathrooms, twenty-one foot launch with Gray engine, canoe, guide boat, wood, ice, blankets, linen and silver included.
APPLY DURYEE AND COMPANY,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

**Country Estate For Sale**
consisting of a beautiful, large Colonial 14-room house, large barn, garage, wagon house and cow stables; 16 acres of highly cultivated land; fruits of all kinds; but 70 miles from New York City and 10 miles from Goshen; State road all the way. Must be seen to be appreciated.
PRICE $16,000.
Address
**Maybrook Realty Company**
Maybrook, N. Y.

**Lake Champlain**
SUMMER CAMP
Located directly on the shores of Lake Champlain, with 300 acres of lawns, gardens, woods and fields. Main house, nine master bedrooms, four baths; large remodeled farm house, garage and farm buildings. Splendid condition. For sale, including furniture, stock, &c., for half cost.
**LEWIS B. PRESTON INC**
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway

**A Beautiful Place, Highland, N. Y.**
An unsurpassed view of the Hudson and surrounding country for many miles; a delightful old Dutch Colonial dwelling, modernized; open plumbing, bathroom, and lavatories; large living room; beamed ceiling; large plate-glass observatory windows; open fireplaces of stone; five large and cheerful master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms; farmer's cottage; garage, chicken house; live stock, icehouse full of ice; abundance of fruit; about 60 acres planted for crops, suitable for a gentleman's place or farm or for private club; lake stocked with fish; 100 acres; price asked, $40,000.
**M. M. HAYWARD & CO.**
100th Street and Broadway.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

*FOR SALE AT*
**Stamford**
in the
Revonah Manor Section
Three-quarter acre plot, attractively landscaped, 175 feet of road frontage.
Frame residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heating system, gas and electricity. Garage with chauffeur's room.
*Can be bought at attractive price.*
For further particulars apply S-1332.
**Fish & Marvin**
527 5th Ave.

**Noroton**
*ON THE SOUND*
2 Acres of Beautiful Waterfront; 4 acres of Meadow.
Ten Room House.
Property directly west of Collender's Point.
May be purchased at a decided bargain.
For further particulars apply S-732.
**Fish & Marvin**
527 5th Ave.

**LOWER BERKSHIRE HILLS**
"Farview," beautiful New England country property; modern conveniences; electric light, steam heat.; full icehouse; large garden, fruit, and fine old shade trees; 11 acres; convenient to New York; now occupied by owner's family; in perfect condition for immediate tenancy; will sell furnished or unfurnished. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

**In the Beautiful Berkshires**
For sale, beautiful country home, in Gt. Barrington, situated on the finest street in village; practically new; 12 large rooms, 3 bathrooms, open fireplace, veranda, with wonderful view; quartered oak floors; all windows plate glass; 1½ acres; price low, easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

**LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.**
Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake, boathouse. Particulars and picture. Inspection, address V. W. Ferris, Sunapee, N. H.

**FOR SALE—FAIRLEE, VERMONT**
Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, icehouse filled. EDWIN F. STRATTON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

**120 Acres Equipped Farm, $3,500. Includes 10 Cows, 2 Horses.**
Send for free catalogue describing with picture this big potato, grain and dairy farm for only $3,500 on good terms; 8-room house, garage, poultry plant, barn for 15 head; profits from this farm paid for it in three years; price includes 10 cows, 2 horses and full equipment machinery and tools; same catalogue describes many other good nearby farms in N. Y., Conn., and N. J. MATHESON FARM CO., Dept. 5003, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Tel. 3764 Cortlandt.

**Farms!** Send for map of Rockland and Orange Counties. State your requirements.
**Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.**

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

**22-Acre Fruit & General Farm**
Send for our handsomely illustrated catalogue; also for full details of this 22-acre money-making farm; widow makes sacrifice for quick sale; 8-room house, beautiful shade, all city conveniences, barn, garage, poultry and duck houses; 1,300 peach trees, apples, pears; several acres in grass, 2 acres asparagus; beautiful home and money-making farm; cost owner $10,000; price $7,500, $2,000 cash. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PENN., or VINELAND, N. J.

**FARM** 8 acres; good land, planted in corn and potatoes; 7-room house, barn, brooder house, modern poultry houses, other outbuildings. 2 streams, 75 fruit trees, cows, pigs, chickens, wagons, farm implements, &c.; 2 miles main line R. R. Sta. on macadam road; photos, full particulars.
S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

**67 ACRES** FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house, 10 rooms, bath; four-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
FARMS—COUNTRY HOMES.
120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718
Ridgewood, New Jersey (Tel. 555.).

**Farms** Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.
**G. W. ZUCKER,** Graduate Agriculturist
Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

**350-Acre Farm, $11,500 Crops, Horses, 26 Cows**
and heifers, 3 bulls, calves, mule, poultry, tools, machinery, 2 engines, &c., thrown in by owner if taken soon, as he is called to another State. A good part of the 150 acres of rich tillage is in smooth, fertile river bottom; 60-cow, wire-fenced, and spring-watered pasture and a valuable woodland; fine 2-story, 10-room house; telephone; mail delivered; a few steps to school; only 2 miles to depot, village, and high school; 95-foot stock barn, silo, and hay barn; icehouse and large concrete milk house; $11,500 takes all; easy terms to the right man. For traveling instructions to see this money-making property see Page 13 our Summer Catalogue, just out. Write today for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026G, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

**Money-Making Seashore Farm 120 Acres; Equipped Sawmill**
Borders salt water; good mill, with rotary gear, planer, shingle, lath, and thrashing machine; estimated machinery could not be replaced for $2,800; fine view of water; near neighbors and steamboat landing; abundance of fresh fish, clams, and lobsters; eight-room painted house, running water; basement barn; owner advanced in years, to be relieved of care of farm and mill at once will sell for only $3,850, part cash, balance easy terms. For details and traveling instructions to see this and other seashore properties along the New England Coast, see Page 4 our New Summer Catalogue, just out. Copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2026 G, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

Wanted.

**FARM WANTED.**
Not too far from New York City. Suitable for Summer occupancy.
Must have modern buildings. Will give in payment a residence in Montclair containing twelve rooms and three bathrooms, solarium. Large grounds. Valuation, $50,000. Mortgage, $25,000.
Send full particulars to C. H. E., General Delivery, Montclair, N. J.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

**FOR RACING SEASON AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.**
**FOR RENT** Furnished Cottages and Several Lake Camps.
**INGHAM, WHITE & CO.,**
12 Arcade, Saratoga Springs.

**Arcadia Bungalow Colony.**
ON EMMONS AVE., SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Four rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water and sewers; private beach; furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate.
HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property. Take Brighton "L," 5c. fare from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

**Store for Rent**
45x100.
**2 & 4 East 44th St.**
(Metzel Building)
adjoining 5th Ave.
Opposite Delmonico's. New, attractive show windows being put in, giving wonderful display. Will divide.
**PEASE & ELLIMAN,**
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

**Private Dining Room In High-Class Apartment House**
In Columbia University section. Established business; running on good paying basis; attractive proposition for proper party. Apply Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.

**Small Hotel—Splendid Location**
34th St., near Broadway; fireproof building; 44 rooms, 23 baths; all improvements; electric elevator, &c., to let to responsible tenant for term of years at low rental. Call or address ERNST, Owner, 35 Nassau St.

**West 72d Street Store to Rent,**
suitable for any high-class business; finest store in street.
**FRANK L. FISHER CO.,**
148 West 72d Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

**4-STORY PRIVATE DWELLING**
**Madison Ave.** between 60th-61st Sts.
Will Lease—Long Terms
**LOUIS CARREAU** 796 6th Ave. Bryant 3697

**NEW GARAGE**
Ready for Fall Business.
WANT RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
**M. M. HAYWARD & CO.**
Broadway and 100th St.

NEW JERSEY.

**FINEST CORNER, MAIN STREET**
East Orange, MODERN STORE, 34x90, with basement; suitable for grocer, auto accessories. Rent $1,600.
**E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

**The Riviera**
**Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.**
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
**FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 rooms | $750 to $780 | Per Annum |
| 7 rooms | $1100 to $1300 | Per Annum |
| 8 rooms | $1400 to $1500 | Per Annum |
| 9-10 rooms | $1600-$2000 | Per Annum |

with two or three baths.
**Apply to A. J. Odell,**
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
**Manhattan Leasing Co.,**
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

**10 & 11 ROOMS**
**3 baths.**
**Rental $2,100 to $3,000**
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
**125 Riverside Drive**
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

**1730 Broadway**
Northeast Cor. 55th St.
11 Story Modern Fireproof Apartments.
**SUITES OF 2 TO 8 ROOMS**
All Large and Light, at an Attractive Rental.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
**N. A. Berwin & Co.,**
56 West 45th St. Tel. 4452 Vanderbilt

**Elevator Apartments.**
233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Large Light ROOMS & BATH $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
**M. M. HAYWARD & CO.**
Broadway & 100th St.

**APARTMENT OF 9 ROOMS**
and three bathrooms; 11th floor.
**Overlooking Manhattan Sq. Park**
Half block from Central Park entrance.
Living room 18x28 ft.; All Bedrooms face south. Unusual features.
Bargain. Inspect now.
For further information consult C. E. SIMPSON, 182 West 58th St. 'Phone Columbus—4253, or
**Superintendent, 44 West 77th St.**

**STRATFORD-AVON**
**210 Riverside Dr., N. Cor. 93d St.**
**8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 12th Floor, Rental $2,700**
Extensive view of Hudson; all outside rooms.
**One 10 Room, 3 Bath Duplex Apt., Rental $2,500**
**F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,**
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

**BUCKINGHAM COURT**
**310-320 West 99th St.**
High Class Apartments of
**8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS**
To Lease from October 1. Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
**Manhattan Leasing Co.,**
**149 Church St.**
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

**Doctor's Office**
**19 West 54th St.**
*Well adapted for Nose and Throat or Eye Specialist.*
Apply to
**Wm. A. White & Sons**
46 Cedar Street.
TELEPHONE—JOHN 5700.

**VELASQUEZ-GOYA**
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
*directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.*
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

**501 WEST 178TH ST.**
Corner Amsterdam Avenue.
Attractive Apartments. Elevator and Switchboard service. Moderate rentals. Apply SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

**314 WEST 94TH ST.**
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
**7 Large, Light Rooms $1000**
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

# APARTMENTS TO LET FROM Oct. 1st

**THE BELNORD,**
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths,
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

**DORILTON,**
171 West 71st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
7, 8 & 10 Rooms,
Rents $2,200 to $3,000.

**BENNINGTON CORNERS,**
817 West End Av., 100th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $900 to $2,000.

**THE COURTENAY,**
55 Central Park West, 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

**CORINSECA,**
209 West 97th St.
7-8 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

**POWELLTON,**
229 West 97th St., Corner Broadway.
6-8-9 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

**PASADENA,**
10 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway.
2-3-4-9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

**HOLLAND COURT,**
315 West 98th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
3-4-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,400.

**VICTOR HALL,**
622 West 113th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms,
Rents $685 to $1,150.

**HADRIAN,**
825 West 80th St., Cor. Broadway.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

**35 WEST 82D ST.,**
Near Central Park West.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
6 Rooms, $1,100 & $1,200.

**THE BARNARD,**
106 Central Park West, 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

**VERSAILLES,**
250 West 91st St. Cor. B'way.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

**780 WEST END AV.,**
S. E. Cor. 98th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

**VERA,**
9 West 68th St., Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600.

**CHERBOURG,**
1 West 92d St. Cor. Central Park West.
9-10 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

**77-79 WEST 92D ST.**
6 to 8 Rooms,
Rent $480 to $720,
with Electric Light.

**TUILERIES,**
251 West 95th St., N. W. Cor. B'way.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

**BARRINGTON,**
203 West 81st St., adj. Cor. B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

**451 WEST END AV.,**
S. W. Cor. 82d St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $930 to $1,200.

**WELLINGTON COURT,**
561 West 143d St., N. E. Cor. B'way.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $75.00.

**THE SAGUENAY,**
538 West 143d St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $55.

**THE CLIFDEN,**
264 Riverside Drive.
7-8 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
4 Rooms & Bath, $660.

**261 CENTRAL PARK W.,**
Northwest cor. 86th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

**THE NORMAN,**
37 West 93d.
4, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $720 to $1,200.

**244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,**
near 97th St.
5-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $840 to $1,500.

**DOROTHEA,**
331 West 101st St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

**GREENWICH,**
446 Central Park West. near 105th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rents $900 to $1,000.

**MALVERN,**
47 Claremont Av. near 119th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $960.

**CASTLETON,**
547 West 142d St.
2, 5, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $75.

**109 WEST 82D ST.**
7-8 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $780.
Hall Service.

**HAMILTON GRANGE,**
310 Convent Av. near 143d St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $62.50 to $80.

**CHILMARK HALL,**
Hamilton Place, N. E. cor. 143d.
5 Rooms & Bath,
Rents $45 to $55.

**159 WEST 80TH ST.,**
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $780.
Electric Light.

**DALLAS COURT,**
600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms,
Rents $510 to $900.

**170 WEST 75TH ST.,**
Near Amsterdam Av.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $840.

**VIOLA,**
100 West 76th St. S. E. cor. Columbus Ave.
8 Rooms,
Rent $900.

**WELLSLEY COURT,**
562 West 144th St.
6 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $70.00.

**THE KENWAY,**
462-474 Convent Av. N. E. cor. 150th St.
7 Rooms,
Rents $45 to $52.50.

**WASHINGTON IRVING,**
601 West 151st St., N. W. cor. of Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $42.50 to $47.50.

**THE HEARNCLIFFE,**
880 St. Nicholas Av., at 154th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $45 to $57.50.

**THE VARONA,**
630 West 172d St.
3 & 4 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $44.

**THE WESTPORT,**
634 West 172d St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $50.

**JEANNETTE COURT,**
248 Audubon Av., S. cor. 178th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $50.

**THE ARDSLEIGH,**
720 West 180th St.
5 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $38 to $41.

**MELVIN COURT,**
572 West 187th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $27 to $40.

## F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
*Broadway, Corner 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler*

---

# ALWYN COVRT

SOUTHERN and WESTERN EXPOSURE

Suites of 10 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

Suites of 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making the entertaining space equal to the entire floor of a private residence.

Before deciding on your new apartment See Alwyn Court
Resident Superintendent always on premises

**182 West 58th Street**

---

# 270 PARK AVENUE
FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS
*"The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments"*

*Sunniness*

EVERY apartment runs through from the street to a view of the handsome Italian Garden, thus obtaining the advantage of an attractive outlook and abundant light. The majority of apartments, however, are on corners and so have three full sides in windows, offering sunlight facilities unequalled in apartment construction.

Immediate Inquiry Necessary

*Restaurant Service*

6 to 10 Rooms 3 to 4 Baths $4000. to $6500.
12 to 17 Rooms 4 to 6 Baths $7000. to $15000.

Booklet on Request
Under Management of

**DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co.**
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street
Telephone, Murray Hill 5600

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# MANHASSET
·APARTMENTS·
BROADWAY
108th to 109th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive, Crosstown Bus Line or Subway Express Station.

## NINE ROOM APARTMENT

Occupying entire southwest wing of building, conveniently arranged and having splendid view of the Hudson. Possession at once. Rooms very large. All outside. Two master baths. Rental $2,500. Extra maids' rooms, with bath, available.

8-Room Apartment $2,400.
7-Room Apartments $1,300, $1,500, $1,700.
6-Room Apartments $1,300, $1,400, $1,500.

Ownership Management
H. B. Snyder, Manager
Phone 1500 Academy

---

# PARK AVENUE APARTMENTS

**925 PARK AVENUE**
N. E. Cor. 80th St.

DUPLEX APARTMENT of eleven rooms and four baths. Four open fireplaces. Unusually large closets. Living room 17.6x29.6. Main bedroom 14.6x23. Rent $4,500.

TRIPLEX APARTMENT of eleven rooms and four baths, with private entrance from 80th Street. Three open fireplaces. Servants' dining room. Private laundry. Rent $4,500.

**823 PARK AVENUE**
Adj. N. E. Cor. 76th St.

DUPLEX APARTMENT of thirteen rooms and five baths. Two open fireplaces. Five family bedrooms. Three servants' bedrooms. Servants' dining room. Rent $5,000.

DUPLEX APARTMENT of twelve rooms and four baths. Unobstructed southern, western and eastern exposures. Rent $4,800.

DUPLEX APARTMENT of twelve rooms and four baths, with large private roof garden. Rent $5,500.

**PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,** *Inc., Agents.*
9 EAST 44TH STREET, N. Y. TEL. 8300 MURRAY HILL

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Ready for Inspection
## 103 EAST 84th ST.
ADJOINING PARK AVE.
Leases Now Being Made
**6 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths**
**7 Rooms and 3 Baths**
at Attractive Rentals
Unusually large, well arranged, light Suites.
Apply to Your Own Broker
for plans and rentals, or
**GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.**
AT 39TH STREET.

---

# HENDRIK HUDSON Apartments

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 110TH AND 111TH STS. COMMANDING VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,400
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-$2,000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$2,200
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400

Gymnasium with needle showers for grown-ups and roof garden playground for the children are two features of the superior service.
Express Subway station at the building.
Fifth Ave. Buses pass the door.

Frank A. Peteler, Manager, at the Buildings.
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Rooms, | 7th floor | (1 bath) | $1,400 |
| 5 Rooms, | 9th " | (2 baths) | 1,900 |
| 6 Rooms, | 10th " | (3 baths) | 2,500 |
| 7 Rooms, | 12th " | (3 baths) | 2,800 |

## No. 302 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

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NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
# 370 Central Park West
*"The Apartment House Unique"*
S. W. Corner of 97th St.
*An old-fashioned touch to a new-fashioned home, featuring Queen Anne architecture.*
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms—Rentals $650 to $1,800
SPECIAL STUDIO SUITES ALSO
LEASES NOW BEING MADE FOR FALL OCCUPANCY
For booklet, floor plans, etc., consult
French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

---

# NEW BUILDING
14 Stories; in this exclusive section; Managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT
# 815 PARK AVE.
**6-7-8 ROOMS** S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
Renting Agent on premises.
Phone Lenox 6989.

---

## Washington Square Section
**NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET**
*New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building*
3 & 4-ROOM SUITES........$900-$1400
5 & 6-ROOM SUITES........1500-2300
Open Fireplaces Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection. Leasing for Fall Occupancy.
Apply on Premises
**Wm. A. White & Sons,** *Managing Agents, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.*

---

## MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

**VAN DYCK & SEVERN**
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

**FORREST CHAMBERS**
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

---

## 112 East 74th St. at Park Avenue

10 Rooms 3 Baths
$3500 to $4000
8 Rooms 3 Baths
$2500 to $3200
Now Ready for Inspection

**DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co.**
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street. Phone Murray Hill 5600.

---

# The Langham
*73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.*
**Offers a few desirable Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward**
*Representative on Premises, or*
*L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents,*
*72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750.*

---

# Chatsworth
*344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive*
**Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms**
**Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum**
*Representative on Premises, or*
*L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents*
*72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750*

---

# 1 East 56 Street
north-east corner 5th avenue.
A unique exclusive resident apartment in suites arranged to suit convenience of tenants.
Management of Mr. Warren E. Krechting
Telephone 865 Plaza
Fine Cusine Three Elevators Ready October First

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

**A. L. MORDECAI & SON**
30 EAST 42ND ST.

**ASPINWALL APARTMENTS**
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

| Suites. | Per Month. |
|---|---|
| 3-room | $28 to $31 |
| 4-room | $29 to $40 |
| 5-room | $37 to $47 |

**The HUDSON-FULTON**
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

**140 WEST 71st STREET**
Doctor's Apartment
[illegible] rooms, $800.

**3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings**
Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.
*Apply on premises or to above management.*

---

**Skylight Studios**
5 West 16th Street
**Bachelor Apartments**
$30 to $60

---

**200 WEST 58TH ST.** corner 7th av.
APARTMENTS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $2,700; include refrigeration. Larger combination if desired. Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

---

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

**The Bellguard**
216 West 89th Street
Southeast Corner Broadway.
New 12-story Fireproof Apartments.
6 Rooms, $1600 to $2000
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1800
3 Rooms, Suitable for Physician, $900

**Picken Court**
706 Riverside Drive
South Corner 148th Street
10-story Fireproof Apartments.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $780 to $1500

**The Dorlexa**
318 West 100th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
Absolutely Fireproof.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1800 to $2000

Apply to Superintendent on premises or
**Nassoit & Lanning**
Broadway and 89th St.
Tel. 8380—Riverside.

---

CENTRAL PARK
## APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
**8 to 16 Rooms**
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

---

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.
**THE CHAUTAUQUA**
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
PHONE SCHUYLER—5600.

---

**1,331-1,335 Madison Av.**
S. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

---

**GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,**
222 West 59th St.
Apartment and Studios to rent from October 1st; north light.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

---

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

## Our Annual Booklet
containing a full and comprehensive list of high-class apartments. 3 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths on upper West Side offered for rent from Oct. 1st, is now ready for distribution and will be mailed on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 W. 72nd Street.
TEL. COLUMBUS 7240.

---

We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
Call, write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Col.

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**RUNOIA, 267 WEST 89TH ST.**
Near West End Avenue
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
B'way & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

---

**6 ROOMS**
565 West 148th Street, Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
WINTER'S COAL SUPPLY ON HAND

**The Hamptons**
201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Aves.
HARLEM'S MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated; every modern improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150

**El Nido**
121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116 St. & 7th Ave.
Beautiful High Class Modern Building
Corner Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200

**97 Ft. Washington Ave.**
Finest Apartments on Washington Heights
Beautifully located—near subway stations
River views; every modern improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms, $570 to $900
Apply Supts., or Louis Schlechter
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 3930 Morning.

---

**7-8-9 Rooms**
1 & 2 BATHS.
Elevators, Telephone Service, &c.
1 West 102d St., Cor. Central Park, Rent $80-$85
424 Central Park West, Near 102d St., Rent $60-$75
71 E. 96th St., Cor. Park Av., Rent $85-$115
218-20 West 59th St., Opposite the Park, Rent $85-$100
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42d Street.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

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**ROCKLEDGE COURT**
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-room apartments, $28-$32;
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

**70 Morningside Drive** Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, Bath.......$480
6 Rooms, Bath.......$720
8 Rooms, Bath.....$1,200

**400 WEST 118TH STREET**
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
**7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200**
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

---

## HUDSONIA
79th St. and Riverside Drive.
315-321 WEST 79TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. 'Phone 9171—Schuyler.

---

**315 W. 94th St.**
**NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE**
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$20 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

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**136th STREET, 611 WEST**
Near Riverside Drive, block from subway, 137th St. and Broadway; 7 rooms, bath, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; references required. Supt. or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. 1732 Vanderbilt.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

**Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS**

**8 ROOMS**
174 West 79th Street. $1500
515 West 110th Street. 1450
604 West 115th Street. 1000
606 West 116th Street. 1500

**7 ROOMS**
250 Riverside Dr (97 St) $1200
431 Riverside Dr (115 St) 1400
606 West 116th Street. 1200
616 West 116th Street. 1100
620 West 116th Street. 1200

**6 ROOMS**
250 Riverside Dr (97 St) $1100
515 West 110th Street. 1150

**5 ROOMS**
515 West 110th Street. $960
616 West 116th Street. 840

Renting Agents at 606 W. 116th St. and 515 West 110th St.

**EARLE & CALHOUN**
REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

---

**10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS**
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
$2,600—$3,000
**495 WEST END AVE.**
S. W. Cor. 84th St.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
ALFRED C. BOWMAN,
5 West 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3463.

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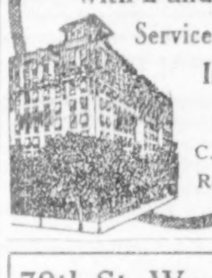
APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The
## ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St
Northeast Corner
**7, 8 & 9 Rooms**
with 2 and 3 Baths
Service Unexcelled.
Inspection Invited.



C. E. HAMES,
Resident Manager.

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**70th St.-West End Av.**
N. W. Corner.
Choice Elevator Apartments.
3—6 Rooms & Bath, $840 yearly
Occupancy Oct. 1st.

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**THE LANCASTER**
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near subway. Modern elevator building. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms, $50. 7 Rooms, $65-$70

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

## WANTED
**Management Man**
Experienced in
**High Class Apartment Houses**
Park Avenue Section, as Asst. Mgr. of Department.
Exceptional opportunity for hustler with pleasing personality. State full qualifications. Address D 442 Times Annex.

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**AVALON HALL**
**227 Riverside Drive**
Corner of 95th Street
Modern High Class Apartments
5 Rooms and Bath.......$1080
6 Rooms and Bath.......$1000
7 Rooms and Bath...$900-$1100
**Thomas J. O'Reilly**
Partnership Management.
Broadway, cor. 109th St.

---

**LIDO HALL**
110th St. AT 7th AV. (N.W. Cor.)
8-9 Rooms—2 & 3 Baths,
Rentals $1,100 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars.
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 37 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.


**219 West 81st St.**
Corner Broadway.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rental $1,200 to $2,000.
Superintendent on Premises, or
Tucker, Speyers & Co.
435 5th Av. Tel. 2750 Murray Hill.

**The ROGER-MORRIS**
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

**Westwood & Cliffwood Court**
Ft. Washington Av.
and
179th to 180th St.
High-class Elevator Apts.
8 and 9 rooms
rent $1050 to $1500
all outside rooms; exceptionally large.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Rent $480 to $800
Owner on premises.

**Choice Apartments**
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms & Baths.
Rentals from $40 to $175.
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone 1600 Academy.

**2465-71 Broadway**
AT 91ST STREET.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.
**Kendal Court**
521 WEST 111TH STREET.
Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or JOHN S. REEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2065—John.

**205-11 West 107th St.**
Near Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath, $55-$60
All Modern Improvements.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

**VERSAILLES PALACE**
605-607 W. 113th St.
Bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
6 Rooms, One Bath, $1,080, $1,150.
8 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450, $1,550.
Rooms large, light, conveniently arranged.
Jos. Atz, 55 Liberty St., or Supt.

**401 WEST END AVENUE**
9 and 11 rooms and three baths in a most modern apartment house. Rooms large and airy, with refrigeration, filtration, and table ice. $2,600 to $3,500.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
Broadway at 92d Street.

**ONE APARTMENT LEFT.**
in the beautiful ST. DENIS, Riverside Drive, north corner 92d St. Delightful location, exceptionally modern, very large rooms and abundant closet space. Contains 10 rooms and 3 baths, $2,800. Inspection invited.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
Broadway at 92d Street.

**SWAMPSCOTT** 600 West 180th St., Corner Broadway.
Very high-class elevator house; spacious apartments; extra large and light doctor apartment; 4 or 5 rooms, $40 and $50; 5 rooms, $40 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $60 to $65; a few apartments to be had from Aug. 1. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

**661 W. 180th, Cor. Broadway.**
An exclusive high-class elevator house; excellent night and day service; sleeping chamber, extra large; hardwood throughout; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40 to $45; 5 rooms, corner, $60 to $65; 5 rooms, $50 to $55; a few apartments to be had from Aug. 1. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.


MANHATTAN—East Side.


**MAPLE COURT**
1229 PARK AV., CORNER 96th ST.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Dentist's Apartment, Ground Floor
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.........$1,300
CORNER APARTMENT,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.........$1,350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem 1518) 133 E. 118th.

**ARTHUR HALL**
51 East 96th Street
Corner Madison Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rent $93.50 to $125.00
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

**THE WITHINGTON**
16 East 60th Street
At Madison Avenue
Modern bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator and maid service; $50 and up.
FREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
646 Madison Ave., N. Y.

**THE KING** 56 E. 87th St. NR. PARK AVE.
High class modern elevator apartment, day and night service.
6-7 ROOMS, BATH,
MAIDS' LAVATORY $840—$1,200

**Corner Apartment**
Eight all outside exposed rooms; high-class service; rent, $1,150. Supt., 1,350 Madison Av., S. W. corner 95th.

**A.—640 Madison Av.** Hoffman Arms N.W. Cor. 59th
6 to 10 Large Rooms
$1,300 to $2,000.

**75 EAST 81ST STREET.**
N. W. corner Park Av.; high-class apartments, six, seven, eight rooms, $75, $85, $95, $100 upwards; service unexcelled.


## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

**Monday, July 16.**
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.
Interior lot, 91.6 ft e of Bathgate Av and 243 ft s of 175th St, 40x22.1, M. A. Langbein, individually and executor, against Abraham Offenheimer et al; Ewald, W. & M., attorneys; due, $2,157.45; taxes, &c., $60.

**Tuesday, July 17.**
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Daniel Greenwald.
Wooster St, 149-153, w s, 145.2 ft s of Houston St, 74.6x100, eight-story loft and stores; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Chisholm Realty Company et al; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $180,838.74; taxes, &c., $6,217.50.
By Joseph P. Day.
Madison Av, 1,845, w s, 76 ft s of 120th St, 25x100, five-story flat and store; City Real Estate Company against Creston Building Company et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $23,426.32; taxes, &c., $500.
2d Av, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; City Real Estate Company against Ezra Solomon et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $17,435.27; taxes, &c., $500.
39th St, 538 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; S. M. Warner and another, as commissioners, against Cassandra Mendelson et al; E. G. Kremer, attorney; due, $16,438.11; taxes, &c., $1,019.64.
By Henry Brady.
Cannon St, 116, e s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x99.10, five-story tenement and store; E. S. Fuerst against Sarah Minkowsky et al; Meighan & N., attorneys; due, $23,146.68; taxes, &c., $49.60.
By Samuel Marx.
Madison St, 141, n s, 38.9 ft e of Birmingham St, 25x82, four-story tenement and store; Samuel Levin against Jacob Lanitz et al; Heyn & C., attorneys; due, $16,803.86; taxes, &c., $578.14.
By Herbert A. Sherman.
74th St, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat and stores; rector, &c., Calvary Church against Leo Katz et al; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $22,858.21; taxes, &c., $1,262.80.
By J. H. Mayers.
19th St, 453 East, n s, 93.10 ft w of Avenue A, 29.9x92, five-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against James J. Burke et al; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $16,563.53; taxes, &c., $1,054.78.
By James L. Wells Company.
2d St, 127 and 129 West, n s, 134.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 46x100, one-story frame sheds; Courtney Development Co. against Morris Jacoby et al; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $18,532.28; taxes, &c., $365.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.
St. Ann's Av, 728, e s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 25x90, four-story flat; M. A. Watson, individually and executor, against Marie Kahrs et al; McGuire, H. & S., attorneys; due, $13,042.15; taxes, &c., $452.77.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.
Prospect Av, 2,109, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 40x100x irregular, dwelling and vacant; M. E. Allen against Giosue Gellani et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $3,967.53; taxes, &c., $202.24.
By James J. Donovan.
156th St, 244 East, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, five-story flat; A. C. Rogers against Abr. Greenberg et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $14,501.54; taxes, &c., $165.80.
Southern Boulevard, w s, 395 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Amundson Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450.

**Wednesday, July 18.**
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.
130th St, 130 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.5x99.11, three-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Sara Prince et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $10,891.18; taxes, &c., $454.97.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Academy St, w s, 75 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 25x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Louis Davis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $2,814.95; taxes, &c., $175.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Herbert A. Sherman.
Boston Road, e s, block front from Bristow St to Stebbins Av, 227.4x112.7x138.1x irregular, vacant; E. S. Appleby and another against Sellwell Realty Co. et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; due, $38,669.72; taxes, &c., $2,857.36.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Westchester Av, s s, 326.6 ft w of Olmstead Av, 66x124.4; Farmers Loan & Trust Co., trustee, against J. C. Fisher et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $7,277.40; taxes, &c., $2,990.01.
By Henry Brady.
Fowler Av, w s, 225 ft n of Rhinelander Av, 50x127.8; L. W. Kobbe against Carolina Visconti; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $1,200.77; taxes, &c., $155.26.
By James J. Donovan.
165th St, 501 East, n s, 176.1 ft w of 3d Av, 26x187.6, vacant; Margaretta Jones against Joseph Kabry et al.; John Davis, attorney; due, $2,998.37; taxes, &c., $1,890.82.

**Thursday, July 19.**
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.
Nine plots on Havemeyer, Haviland and Edwards Avs and Westchester Creek; voluntary sale.
By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.
Av A, 1,358, n w corner 72d St, 25.8x100, six-story tenement and stores; Maimonides Benevolent Society against Ciryl Holding Corp. et al.; Wilber, N. & K., attorneys; due, $24,247.62; taxes, &c., $575.
By Samuel Marx.
19th St, 1-3 West, n s, 53.7 ft w of 5th Av, 27.10x50.1x irregular, two three-story dwellings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against E. F. Fay et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $12,801.72; taxes, &c., $291.40.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.
Fordham Road, s w corner Crotona Av, 52x209.3x89.1x204.6; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Levy; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $9,654.82; taxes, &c., $893.25.
By Joseph & Co.
Prospect Av, 980, n e corner 164th St, 74.5x75, six-story apartment house; J. L. Feinberg and another against B. & W. Building Co. et al.; H. H. Straus, attorney; due, $10,984.74; prior mtg, $73,000.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.
Washington Av, 1,056, e s, 168.5 ft n of 166th St, 25x200, frame dwelling and stable; J. A. Hagmayer and another against E. E. Nebel et al.; O. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $7,819.99; taxes, &c., $295.

**Friday, July 20.**
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Herbert A. Sherman.
Broome St, 26 and 28, n s, 50 ft e of Goerck St, 50x75, six-story tenement and stores; Empire City Savings Bank against Jacob Selder et al.; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due $41,268.01; taxes, &c., $1,800.
By Joseph P. Day.
17th St, 303 East, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 21x51.9, three-story house; M. G. Crissman against C. J. Smith et al.; G. J. and S. N. Carr, attorneys; due, $9,519.42; taxes &c., $475.
By Henry Brady.
23d St, 331 to 335 West, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 58.6x142, 4 and 5 story houses and 2-story rear building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title and interest which Isabella Cappel had on March 7, 1917, or since; C. A. Brodek, attorney.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.
3d Av, 4,442 and 4,444, n e corner of Lorillard Place, 51.2x122.6x irregular; J. M. Brady et al. against Belmont Square Market, Inc., et al; J. J. Hynes, attorney; due, $18,159.53; taxes, &c., $274.40.

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to Samuel E. Jacobs, 27 West 85th St, June 2; attorney, S. E. Jacobs, 30 East 42d St..........$100
2D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 100x e 108.8 to road from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp x s 44.5x s w 33.9x w 105.8x n 4; Eugene L. Brisach to Frederick H. Stilwell, 75 North Trenchard St, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $6,500, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100
3D AV, 2,920, s e s, 25x87; Irene K. Martin to Henry B. Pye & Co, Inc, 2,918 3d Av, mtg $6,000, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100
148TH ST, 296 East, s s, 25x100; Louis J. Buhler to Anna M. Buhler, 296 East 148th St, mtg $5,000, ½ part, Jan. 24; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St..........$1

### RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

**Manhattan.**

8TH AV, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 23.6x80, July 11; Cahill Realty Corp. to Philip J. Smith, 348 West 58d St—this is a deed by way of mtg to secure $500 due July 25, 1917, and if paid on that date or before this deed becomes void, prior mtg $51,500..........$1
17TH ST, 227-239 West, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 120.4x42.4, July 13; Volga Realty Corp. to Leon Tuchmann, 1,990 7th Av, due July 15, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg ——; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway..........$11,500
83D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, July 5; Elise E. Bohsung and Charlotte Ottes (Hurst) to Rose and Meta Roll, 201 East 82d St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Herman M. Stoffers, 334 East 63d St..$1,500
89TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.8, July 12; New York City Society of the M. E. Church to Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the M. E. Church, 1,701 Arch St, Philadelphia, Penn., due and int. as per bond; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..........$750
90TH ST, 124 West, s s, 320.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 26.6x100.8, July 8; Johanna M. L. Ahrens to Elise Koster, 56 Clinton Place, East Rutherford, N. J., due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$2,500

**Bronx.**

AMUNDSON AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 150x100; Edenwald Nelson to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$840
FORDHAM EXTENSION, s s, 258 ft w of Main St, 24x150; Margaretha Martens and another to Robert W. Maloney, 3,409 Giles Place, trustee, given as collateral security for mtg of $1,000, dated Feb. 10, 1910, June 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. W. Pollack, 309 Broadway..........$1,000
OLD POST ROAD, n w s, adjoining land now or late of Eliza Winship, runs n w 130.7x n e 55.2x s e 149.4x s w 56.4; Lemuel H. Pierce to Ella F. Belton, 1,777 West Farms Road, Oct. 19, 1916, due Oct. 19, 1918; attorney, Harris Pierce, 656 West 181st St..........$3,000
MORRIS AV, 2,301, w s, 50x105; Aberholm Realty Co., Inc., to David Levy, 1,884 7th Av, July 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway..........$5,000
TINTON AV, 1,140, e s, 45x135; Elsie Schoffer to Board of Domestic Missions of Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, July 6, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000
3D AV, 2,920, s e s, 25x87; Henry B. Pye & Co., Inc., to Irene K. Martin, 524 Convent Av, July 13, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$35,000
148TH ST, s s, 1,011.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100; Antonio Mangiere to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 13, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St..........$2,000
148TH ST, 296 East, s s, 25x100; Anna M. Buhler to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 13, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St..........$8,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Antonio Mangiere, 292 East 148th St, prior mtg $3,000, July 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney..........$2,000
241ST ST, 637-639, n s, 34.1x irregular; Carolina Hermann to German-American B. and L. Association, 1 3d Av, July 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$3,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $3,000, July 13, due July 13, 1927, 6 p. c.; same attorney..........$3,000

### RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

**Manhattan.**

11TH ST, 525 and 527 East, n s, 295.6 ft e of Avenue A, 50x103, four-story stable, all; Louis J. Pooler to Moses Gross, 156 2d Av, 21 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Bernard Bogart, 61 Park Row..........Taxes, &c., and $2,100
BROADWAY, 810, store, basement, and sub-basement; Parisian Real Estate Corporation to Mandel, Loeb & Yankauer, 67 East 9th St, 3 4-12 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway..........$2,500
BROADWAY, 3,550, all; Charles D. Donohue to Max Friedlander, 63 East 118th St, et al., 4 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1918; attorneys, Gilbert & G., 43 Exchange Place..........$15,000
MULBERRY ST, 77, basement; Rosina Marino to Gennaro d'Amodia, 93 Mulberry St, 3 years from July 1, 1917..........$240

### LIS PENDENS.

**Manhattan.**

CHERRY ST, 384, and Scammel St, 45 and 47; Anna C. Stephens against Eugenie Gordon et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorney, T. F. Keogh.
EAST HOUSTON ST, 104 and 106; Emilie Schnitz against Charles Lowe et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard.
MULBERRY ST, 227; Lincoln Trust Co. against Mary Le Vien et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
1ST AV, e s, 33.1 ft s of 25th St, 18x63; Florence Lockwood against Isaac Steigerwald et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.
1ST AV, 426; Wm. H. Reid et al. against Isaac Steigerwald et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.
6TH AV, 814 and 818, and 46th St, 73 and 75 West; Thomas H. Kelly against Philip A. Fitzpatrick et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Gillespie & O'Connor.
42D ST, 422 West; John J. Burns against Joseph Patton et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, H. Roth.
47TH ST, 522 West; Henry Schaefer et al. against Thomas M. Fanning et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

**Bronx.**

WHITLOCK AV, n w corner of Barretto St, 36x100; Anna O'Toole against Tully Const. Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Hoadley, Lauterbach, & Johnson.

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

33D ST, 12 and 14 East; National Sash & Door Co. against Ralph Wilson, owner and contractor; Edward A. Carpenter, contractor..........$245
57TH ST, 49 and 51 West; Thomas Gilligan, Inc., against White Co., owner and contractor..........$4,212
123D ST, 13 East; T. P. Kane Co., Inc., against 15 West 123d St. Co., Inc., owner; Bunt & Son, Inc., contractor..........$155

### SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

**Manhattan.**

BROADWAY, 63; Michael Torpey against American Express Co. et al; Sept. 14, 1916..........$128
126TH ST, 57 East; Cohen Ezilow Co., Inc., against Clara M. Hulbert et al.; June 15, 1917..........$92

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, July 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

BLEECKER ST, 87, n s, 18 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x81.4; Bleecker St, 89, n e corner of Mercer St, 18x81.2; Broadway, 523, w s, 50.4 ft s of Spring St, 24.3x100; Hester St, 79, n w corner of Orchard St, 23.4x63.5; 2d St, n s, 25x— to cemetery, Lot 8, map of William Hillyer; Bleecker St, 85, n s, 35.10 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x81.5, and Broadway, 527, s w corner of Spring St, 25.6x75; Reginald Ronalds to Mildred Combs, Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., one-third part, all title, all liens, July 13; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row..........$100
GREENE ST, 65, w s, 25x100; Greene St, 68½, e s, 15x100; Greene St, 66, e s, 15x100; Canal St, 362, s s, begins at n w corner 360 Canal St, 97.1x19.2x irregular; Reginald Ronalds to Mildred Combs, Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., 1-11 part, all title, all liens, July 13; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row..........$100
HENRY ST, 83, n s, 237.5 ft e of Market St, 25x87.6; Sophia Mayer to Jennie Faley, 696 Cauldwell Av, Bronx, b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, June 5; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St..........$100
HOUSTON ST, 495 East, s s, 60 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75, foreclosure, July 6, 1917; Matthew A. Henkel, ref., to Frank Davin, 410 East 57th St; John W. Grant, 441 Nuber Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and John G. Donnelly, 1,912 Prospect Av, Bronx, exrs., subject to tax lien, $548; attorney, Walter B. Hopping, 165 Broadway..........$6,500
LUDLOW ST, 172, e s, 100.7 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x90; Isidor Fuss to Esther Koppelman, 144 Rivington St, mtg $23,000, all liens, July 12; attorney, Benj. B. Weinberg, 144 Rivington St..........$1
5TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 50x100; Morton F. Plant, Groton, Conn., to Louis J. Cartier, Paris, France, and Pierce C. Cartier, 701 5th Av, all liens, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100
17TH ST, 227-239 West, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 120x40x120.4x42.4; Leon Tuchmann to Volga Realty Corp., 302 Broadway, mtg $118,000, all liens, July 13; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway..........$1
25TH ST, 56 West, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9, foreclosure June 8; Julian M. Wright, referee, to N. Y. Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, July 12; attorney, Geo. W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway..........$30,000
103D ST, 244 West, s s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Securities Co. to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, b. & s., July 10; attorneys, Holt, W. & G., 42 Broadway..........$1
132D ST, 106 West, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; 128th St, 111 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; 46th St, 149 West, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; 82d St, 123 West, n s, 320.6 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; 82d St, 138 West, s s, 381.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; David A. and Edalyn Kerr to Celia C. & Lillie A. R. Kerr, 465 West End Av, b. and s. and c. a. g., all liens, July 5; attorney, C. A. Hart, 35 Nassau St..........$100
155TH ST, 513 West, n s, 199.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x58.8, foreclosure July 13; Horace E. Deming, referee, to Henry B. Wolryche-Whitmore, Thedden Grange, Alton, England, trustee of will of Douglas Robinson, for Harriet D. Wolryche-Whitmore, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,000
227TH ST, e s, 175 ft s of Adrian Av, 25x100; Thomas M. Lepard to Harriet A. Rontey, 207 Willet Av, Portchester, N. Y., 1-3 part, b. & s., c. a. g., March 27; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St..........$100

**Bronx.**

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s w s, at w s of Amundson Av, runs s — to point 250 ft n of Jefferson St x w 100x s 250x e —x n w x n e to road x n w — to beginning; Land Co. A of Edenwald to Edenwald Nelson, 4,016 Seton Av, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100
LOTS 26 to 28, map of M. Morgenthau; John T. Martin, referee, to Frank W. Blauvelt, Catskill, N. Y., mtg $5,000, June 19; attorney, Wm. V. Simpson, 41 Park Row..........$50
LOT 212, map of Van Nest Park; Nicholas Serracino to Morris Van Buren Realty Co., mtg $4,500, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co..........$100
MINFORD PLACE, 1,553-1,555, w s, 75x100; Nicholas Serracino to Morris Van Buren Realty Co., Inc., 1,170 Broadway; mtg, $28,000, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Hopkins G. Barrett Co. to Richard Butler, 533 Union Av; mtg, $8,000, July 12; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av..........$1
TELLER AV, 1,826, e s, 16.8x82.10; Gerd Busch to Henry Busch, 1,826 Teller Av; July 12; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..........$100
TYNDALL AV, w s, 212.6 ft s of 261 St, 62.6x95; Abraham Schwartz, referee, to Jane G. Davron, 620 West 115th St; July 9; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway..$2,100
WESTCHESTER AV, 718, s w corner Wales Av, 79.10x irregular; Sellwell Realty Co.

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**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

For Sale.—Private house; four-story; aristocratic location; fifteen magnificent rooms; six beautiful bathrooms; a real palace; leasehold, price $35,000. 62 West 51st St.

Bargain.—Six-story non-elevator apartments in Greenwich Village, (West 12th St.;) excellent condition; bank mortgage until 1919. Box 186, 263 West 125th.

Bargain for investment or ripe for improvement, plot 38 feet wide with two houses, or 54 feet wide with three houses; immediate. F 221 Times Downtown.

## REAL ESTATE.

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

156th St., 550 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 5 baths, steam-heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

Private Houses for Sale or Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Near 42d St.—Full lot, suitable for garage or small business building; easy terms; bargain. E 480 Times Annex.

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**

East 35th St., between Avenues K and L, Brooklyn; plot 100x100; sewer, water, gas, electric light, concrete sidewalk and curb; ideal site for Summer or all-year home; soil rich and fertile; short ride to shore; easy terms. Apply owner, 85 Warren St., Newark, N. J.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE.
Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 18, east side of Dover St., near the bay. Am very anxious to dispose of same. Edward Maag, 46 West 23d.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Beach.—Three lots; reasonable offer accepted. Phillips, 1,916 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.

**Bronx—For Sale or to Let.**

University Heights—2-family house, in exclusive section of Loring Place, near campus, 6 and 9 rooms; every modern improvement; worth $16,000; sacrifice for $11,000; assessed by city for $13,000; easy terms. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road.

For Sale.—A plot, whole block front, including two corners, near the Grand Concourse and Fordham Road, free and clear, on business street. Inquire T. H. KELLY, 158 EAST 188TH ST.

BUILDERS, HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.
To close estate, plot 50x100 on Westchester Av., near 3d Av., will be sacrificed. Herest, 503 5th Av. Phone 687 Murray Hill.

Two fine modern corner apartments; good investment; bargain quick buyer. V 135 Times.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage, bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Will greatly sacrifice handsomest residence, Richmond Hill. City-Suburban Co., 300 Broadway.

**Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.**

Stately residence overlooking harbor and ocean; commands most wonderful view along Atlantic; fifteen rooms, five baths; fifteen acres beautifully landscaped; modern; high altitude; forty minutes Manhattan; price, $55,000. H. Curtis Biggs, 450 Audubon. Phone 3095 St. Nicholas.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

LOOK AT THIS.
For rent, unfurnished, to small family of adults, ideal place; beautifully located; medium-size cottage; all improvements; perfect order; large piazza; forest trees and shrubbery; 30 minutes to city; one room on top floor to be reserved; rent, $15 per month. Owner, 4 Manhattan Av., Rochelle Park, New Rochelle.

A beautiful English cottage of nine rooms and three baths will be available near Scarsdale Station in October for a refined American family; the elevation is high, overlooking a charming country; the environments, accessibility, and charm of this offering is ideal. Mr. T. Seymour, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Bronxville, at "Sagamore," new 8-room 3-bath residence, shingle and stucco construction, inclosed living and sleeping porches, corner plot 100x115, two-car heated garage; moderate price and reasonable terms. Write or phone for particulars. Gramatan Hotel Arcade, Burke Stone, Inc.

Two beautiful seven-room homes, hot water heat, &c., being built at Larchmont, within five minutes' walk from depot, three minutes from trolley, water side of railroad; plot 65x100 each; for sale at $7,000. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St., Room 1203. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

BEAUTIFUL Dutch Colonial nine rooms and two baths, in restricted section of Larchmont; five minutes' walk toward water from depot; convenient to schools, stores, &c. Address Larchmont, Dept. T, 39 West 31st St. 'Phone 9861 Madison Square.

A new Colonial dwelling at Scarsdale is offered at very attractive price and terms; 8 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; finest view; short walk to station; ready for occupancy Oct. 1. J. T. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Tel. 9860 Mad. Sq.

A water front on Lake Mahopac; unique point of land, almost entirely surrounded by water; 465 feet frontage; sandy beach for bathing; owner will sell all, or will divide with responsible party. J. T. S., Room 1202, 40 West 32d St.

Bungalow at Lake Mahopac, five rooms and bath; three more rooms may be finished on second floor; on hilltop plot, with water front rights. California, Dept. T, Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Bargain.—Two-family house, six-room apartments, all improvements, near Van Cortlandt; $7,000; easy terms; also choice plot for bungalow, cheap. R. Mulligan, 30 East 42d St.

New stucco cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, adjoining Van Cortlandt Park; 15 minutes 155th St.; convenient schools, churches; $9,000; easy terms. Baker, 50 South Broadway, Yonkers.

30 Minutes Grand Central.—Bargain, 8-room house, all improvements; plot 100x100; garage, chicken house, workshop, fruit trees; 3 minutes from station. Burke Stone, Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Bargain.—Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; modern residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, 3 open fireplaces, gas, electricity; cost $18,500; will sell for $14,000. Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

A ten-room house on large lot in New Rochelle; modern improvements; select neighborhood. Information, apply Mrs. Brooks, 35 Woodland Av., New Rochelle. Tel. 3663.

SCARSDALE.—New 8-room house, 3 baths, hot-water heat; high, fine neighborhood; for sale on reasonable terms. Owner, BENJAMIN EDWARDS, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Lake Mahopac.—Bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $500. Owner, Dept. T, Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

BEAUTIFUL eight-room stone and stucco bungalow at Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill; cheap for quick sale; owner on premises. Z. A. Robinson.

$500 buys 7-room house, White Plains; all improvements; large plot, chicken run, garden; high location; easy terms. Owner, Box 458, White Plains.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

Bronxville.—For sale or rent, new 9-room stucco house, 2 baths; garage; price $8,500. Gleichert, owner. Tel. 1069.

Beautiful mansion; cost over $30,000; garage, servants' quarters; large plot; bargain; $18,000. Baker, 50 South Broadway, Yonkers.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

WIDOW FORCED TO SELL
her beautiful home, in perfect condition, at North Freeport, for $1,700; terms; 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; fruit and shade; plot 80x100. Box 16, Roosevelt, L. I.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Forest Hills, L. I.—8-room house, sun parlor 2-story garage; plot 100x100; desirable location; immediate possession; furnished or unfurnished. 77 Harvest St. Tel 6328 Forest Hills.

100 ACRES shore front, Southampton, L. I.; very choice, almost an island; 7,000 feet shore; light loam; price fair; best neighbors; superb views; details sent. Box 346, Northport, L. I.

Freeport.—Six-room house, bath, electric light, steam heat; separate laundry, pantry; hardwood finish; big garden; fine location; sacrifice, $3,200. J. L., 4 Bashford St., Yonkers.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

FOR SALE, GLEN COVE LANDING, L. I., HOUSE AND COTTAGE, SHADE AND FRUIT TREES. INQUIRE J. N. McCORMICK, 252 WILLOUGHBY AV., BROOKLYN.

In residential Bay Shore, plot 241x223, with flowing stream through centre; shade trees; high ground. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, N. Y.

GREAT NECK.
Ten acres of the finest waterfront for sale at a bargain to prompt purchaser. Address B 201 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens.—Plot 120x100, unexcelled site, for refined home; bargain. A 41 Times.

## REAL ESTATE.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.
Beautiful home, 6 rooms; handsome bath; open fireplace; elegant decorations; hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range, and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price, $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,450, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bungalow, $4,000; building site, $1,600; near depot. Freeport, A 100 Times.

Water front building lot for $500. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, L. I.

**New York State—For Sale or to Let.**

10,000 acres in the Adirondack Mountains, a vast tract of picturesque land; elegant four-story lodge, with everything else that goes to make the supremely perfect proposition for a tired business man of means; ask for details and get the cash price; no exchange considered. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., New York. Phone 2864 Vanderbilt.

On top of mountain, 300 acres of ground, including spring lake, covering 50 acres white sand beach; stone house, stone garage, ice house, 200 tons capacity filled; large timber; 15 acres fertile ground; 75 miles from New York on State road. Write W. C., 8 Greenwich Av., New York.

Farm, 133 acres, for sale, near Poughkeepsie; 400 young apple, 900 bearing peach, and other fruit; house 12 rooms and outbuildings; price $12,000. W. A. Leonard, 555 West 186th St., New York.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Desirable property for sale at Ridgewood, N. J.; twelve-room house on corner of two principal streets; contains all modern improvements, hardwood floors, gas, electricity; hot-water heating; also two finished rooms in attic; laundry in basement; five minutes' walk from station; excellent train service; fine vegetable garden, lawns, flower beds, and grand old shade trees; no reasonable offer refused; terms, part cash and balance on mortgage if desired. Address Gen. P. O. Box 1,541 New York City.

AT A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME SUBURBAN HOME, newly decorated, half hour from New York, 8 fine rooms, spacious centre hall, 3 fireplaces, large attic, parquet first and second floors; hot water heat; corner plot, 120x125, overlooking river; fruit trees, garage, near station; could not be duplicated for $12,000, but for quick sale will take $8,000, only $800 cash; rest can remain on mortgage. Write or telephone Owner, Suite 1933, No. 19 Cedar St., N. Y. Tel. John 1598.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Beautiful 8-room house; hardwood trim, parquet floors; tiled bath; gas, electric light, hot-water heat; high and dry; beautiful garden and trees; cement street; school, church, and stores very convenient; 25 minutes to New York City; two railroads; commutation 7 cents; large plot; room for garage; $4,000; terms to suit. Write Box A 147 Times.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

House For Sale.—Furnished or unfurnished, Rutherford, N. J., in beautiful park section; grounds handsomely laid out; tennis court, cement walks, hedges, shrubbery; 3-car garage; turntable and prize chicken incubator; house of 12 rooms, 3 baths and washroom; wonderfully finished and furnished; has every necessity and comfort; only 30 minutes from uptown or downtown New York. Address J. L. Moore, Wood St., Rutherford, N. J.

Small factory with siding, in Jersey City; gas engine, shafting, &c., suitable for heavy or light work; forced sale, low price. We have others, including stone mill with water power for rent at $2,500, and large dockage property with over 300,000 ft. area in brick buildings. Factory Exchange, 43 Cedar St. Tel. John 3719.

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY, PEARL STREET; COZY 7-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, HEAT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; TREES, SHRUBBERY AND CHICKEN HOUSE; PLOT 50X149. OWNER, 537 GREENE AV., BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL California bungalow; hour out, in the hills; Stickley Craftsman design; seven rooms, bath; hot water heat, electric lights; beamed ceiling, inglenook, two fireplaces; large shaded plot; six minutes station; Western owner will sacrifice. Box D, 251, Mahwah, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

VINELAND
FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS,
with stock and crops included. Real bargains. Terms to suit.
J. H. McKILLIP, 520 LANDIS AV.,
VINELAND, N. J.

Attractive new California bungalow, five rooms, bath, steam, gas, electric light, spacious grounds; sacrifice, $2,950; easy terms; worth $3,500; only 25 minutes from Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—12-room cottage; all improvements; 2-story garage; lot 90x320 waterfront, Shrewsbury River; 3 minutes to Penn., Cent. R. R.; ideal location; sacrifice $5,500. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, N. J.

Attractive country home; modern improvements; spacious grounds; plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs, shop, chicken coops; sacrifice account leaving town; price, $2,950; terms arranged; Lackawanna, nine miles out. Owner, 250 Times Downtown.

Account age and change of business, must sacrifice beautiful country home, Rutherford's prettiest location; plenty fruit; chicken coops, capacity 1,000; 100x150; price, $6,500; worth $8,500; write quick. Opportunity, 275 Times Downtown.

HISTORIC ESTATE.
An attractive country home, and an up-to-date, fully equipped farm combined; one hour from Liberty Street. Write for catalogue to H. C. Higgins, P. O. Box 70, N. Y. City.

Sale or Rent.—Beautiful stucco semi-bungalow; five rooms; decorated, gas, electricity, fireplace; thirty minutes from Manhattan; elevation, 200 feet; plot, 40x105; $3,200; rent, $27. C. R. Warren, Columbia Boulevard, Woodridge, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms, all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

FINE 65-ACRE FARM,
27 miles C. R. R., N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Large corner lot; 5-room house; just renovated inside and out; water, sewer, gas; 1 block from school, near Erie and Susquehanna stations; bargain at $2,500; easy terms. F. B. Ross, 199 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

High-class suburban home, hour out, all modern improvements; half mile from station, town school; fruit garden, chicken houses; worth $7,000, will sacrifice for $5,100; no agents. B 208 Times Downtown.

LEONIA—BUILDER'S SACRIFICE.
Six rooms, sun parlor, sleeping porch, tile bath, steam heat; all improvements; large plot; price, $5,800; easy terms. H. I. Vanderbeck, Broad and Central Avs., Leonia, N. J.

Attractive all-year home to rent or for sale, Morris Plains, N. J.; hour out; every improvement. Margaret M. Burnett, 2 Rector St., Room 309.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

At Sacrifice.—Fine old homestead, 10 rooms, bath, modern improvements, seven acres, beautiful shade trees, all kinds fruit, barn; convenient. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Haworth, N. J.—Ideal modern home, eight rooms, two baths; furnished if desired; near station, golf links, school, churches. Call or write Mrs. Seeberg.

Beautiful cottage for rent at Wildwood, $450 for balance season; picture and full details mailed upon request. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., New York. Tel 2864 Vanderbilt.

Great Bargain.—Must leave city Aug. 1; will sacrifice my home, 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

FOR SALE
at a bargain, corner lot on Ocean Av., Bradley Beach, N. J. Address B 219 Times Downtown.

Flat, six-family frame; all outside rooms; best condition; convenient. Post Office Box 117, Bergen Station, Jersey City.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
Robert T. Stoutenburgh,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Ramsey, N. J.—Beautiful estate, 9-room house, bath, electricity, steam heat, telephone; garage; stream; 2 acres; $7,500. Box 232.

## REAL ESTATE.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Country Estate, 164 acres fertile Jersey soil, near Long Branch, and 3 minutes by auto from MONMOUTH PARK U. S. GOVERNMENT AVIATION FIELD; 125 acres under high cultivation; 26 acres in young bearing up-to-date peach and apple orchard; brook; fresh water spring never dry; 10-room dwelling; good cellar; one large barn for 20 cattle and 6 horses; one large storage barn, one carriage house; all in good state repair; 2 silos; 30 acres of good timber; for sale at a bargain by retiring owner; no trades; one-half cash, balance mortgage.
DUDLEY E. LATHAM,
165 Broadway. New York City.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.9; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $5,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

South Orange, Mountain Station, Maplewood.—Attractive homes, desirable plots. Eugene Hughes & Bro., opp. depot, So. Orange.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.,
Factory Factors,
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

FOR Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge, care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TWENTY acres of good, tillable land, some timber; beautiful location; eight-room house in perfect condition, surrounded by beautiful old trees; $4,500. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn., on the Sound.

A Beautiful Country Home, Colonial, modern; 29-acre estate; close Boston Post Road; 1½ miles station, town; price $15,000, one-third cash. Southey & Son, Westport, Conn. Telephone 201.

Lake Front.—Sacrifice; beautiful country place, 18 acres, 50 miles New York, 11-room cottage, completely furnished; 5 minutes from station. Mulligan, 461 Tremont Av.

**Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.**

IN THE BERKSHIRES.
In beautiful Great Barrington, on the Green River, a farm, 45 acres, level, all under cultivation; large basement barn; antique 10-room house, with every convenience; electricity; $6,500; easy terms. H. G. Woodlin, Great Barrington, or Stiles, 1 East 128th St., New York City.

**New England—For Sale or To Let.**

Vermont, New Hampshire farms; lists sent. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

**Florida—For Sale or to Let.**

For Sale—50,000 acres of long leaf yellow pine timber. Kissimmee Island Naval Stores Co., Lake Wales, Fla.

**Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.**

SUMMER HOTEL—Beautifully located in the Delaware Valley, along popular motor highway; completely equipped for the present season; accommodates 125; lake, gravity spring; modern sanitation; tennis; broad porches; garage; 3 acres of planted gardens; extensive grove and lawns; immediate sale account of proprietor's death. Address J. B. Williams, attorney, Stroudsburg, Penn.

For Sale.—Owner of 120 acres of the best of California's alfalfa and fruit land, located in the San Joaquin Valley, wishes to sell half his holdings; price, $150 per acre, terms. If desired; surrounding land held at higher figures and most of it is also under option as oil land. If interested address V 102 Times.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

Have you any property that is difficult to sell or rent? I can offer a suggestion that will produce the highest possible returns. John Kirk, Manhattan, 41 West 8th St.; Brooklyn, 167 Clinton Av.

Wanted—House by well-known non-sectarian society for religious war relief work; rent free or nominal consideration; excellent care. Address D 440 Times Annex.

For Sale, Vancouver, B. C.—Business property, with C. P. R. trackage, at third value; must sell. Address Vancouver, Times Harlem.

Small house; for position, New York State; 30 miles city; particulars. Box H, 90 Charles St.

Can sell any bargain; owner accepts $100 cash, balance monthly; exchanging our specialty. City-Suburban Co., 300 Broadway.

House, commuting distance, nine rooms; prefer open section; $425 yearly. J 307 Times Downtown.

Workingman wants largest ground, including house, below $2,500. Anton, 236 West 35th.

Wanted, lease apartment house, rental $4,000 annually. Curtis Biggs, 450 Audubon Av.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

Monmouth Beach, 200 feet from the Atlantic Ocean—Beautiful, complete residences, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 40x100; also corners with completed houses of 12 rooms, 2 baths, with all the latest improvements; will sell at sacrifice, or will exchange for old houses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, that need alteration, or unimproved property; act quick; houses are ready for occupancy. J. Sommers, builder, 55 West End Av., Manhattan Beach. Telephone 984 Coney Island.

Beautiful corner villa, 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat, conservatory, garage; every modern improvement; high-class construction; no expense spared; occupied by owner; near school; railroad and surface cars within several blocks; located near Hackensack, N. J., for sale or exchange for income property or free and clear lots; price, $25,000. Owner, B 21 Times.

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE!
Own approximately twenty lots Coney Island Av., near Prospect Park; best location in Flatbush; suitable for immediate improvement with four or five story tenements; liberal terms to responsible party; would consider exchange. J 114 Times.

Will exchange use of furnished house in Fiske Terrace section, Flatbush, 10 minutes from beaches, 35 minutes from New York, for rent of furnished house, New York State, New Jersey, or Long Island, for month of August; references exchanged. Phone 2148W Kenmore.

Owner of acreage within twenty miles of New York and walking distance from station, communicate at once with two experienced brokers and large following; can dispose of your property at tremendous profit. A 135 Times.

Want gentleman's farm or country place in exchange for 44-foot building, Manhattan, suitable for alteration to garage; will net income of 20 per cent. after alteration, price $12,000. Orcutt, Wright & Co., 165 Broadway.

Will exchange gilt-edge business corner, value $15,000, Atlanta, Ga., four blocks from centre city, for country property, North Shore, with trees and water rights or views of Sound. E. A. Veller, Colony Club, Waldorf-Astoria.

Attention, Owners.—If you have a high-class apartment house, one mortgage, can offer you free and clear property and add cash $100,000 in exchange. Irving, 150 Nassau St.

## FARMS.

**Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.**

VILLAGE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Westchester County, 45 minutes from Grand Central Station, via N. Y. C. Railroad; 30 minutes from 155th St., via Putnam Railroad; situated on trolley line; 8 rooms and garage; half acre of ground; corner property; church and schools nearby; price $6,000. W. P. Fickley, 177th St. and Harlem River.

236-ACRE FARM,
BEDFORD ESTATE SECTION,
on Miami River—ponds and waterfall.
Owner wants immediate offer.
J. T., 257 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

**New York State—For Sale or To Let.**

170-ACRE fruit and grain and stock farm, new 10-room house; can be worked by tractor; 15 acres wood and timber, worth $3,000 to $4,000 alone; mostly hardwood; about 1,400 fruit trees, 300 grapes; place produces 100 tons hay, 600 bushels corn, 300 oats, 100 bushels potatoes; R. F. D.; good water and good roads; for quick sale $10,000; no exchange. Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL FARM.
Fully equipped, 290-acre Commercial Farm; large crops, stock, tools and excellent buildings. Price $28,000.
RURAL LIFE CO., KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Acreage and buildings adapted for dairying, stockraising, creamery; $30 per acre; acreage up to 3,000 or less. 62 Franklin St., Jersey City, N. J.

Commuting, 9-room bungalow, all improved, seclusive, over 4 acres, $8,000. 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

1,400 Acres.—Bungalow, chapel, theatre, farm houses, buildings; adapted for estate, club. 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

## FARMS.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 185 ACRES, with modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000-bushel potato crop; price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. R., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

BIG "LITTLE FARM" DEVELOPMENT AT R. R. STATION, within commuting distance; miles of stone road lot frontage; electric light, town water; river front; 200 acres garden soil, all ready to retail. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Twenty-four acres, abundant fruit, healthy location, overlooking valley; fine six-room house, artesian well, outbuildings; station three miles; price $6,000, half cash, including growing crops, tools, live stock. Frederick Howard, Monsey, N. Y.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees; 10-room house and 5-room house; 7 good outbuildings, painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Finest agricultural estate in New Jersey at its value, $35,000; highly profitable; elite section; 250 acres; $6,000 down. Grant T. Parish, Broker in Farms, Asbury Park, N. J.

**Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.**

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here, productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

**Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.**

THE BEST bargain in an 85-acre farm for sale; excellent soil, lasting stream of water; not far to railway station; on solid roads; large stone house, large barn, outbuildings; growing crops; possession at once; all under cultivation; plenty of fruit; lasting water; only $1,500 in cash required.

A fertile 24-acre farm for sale; stone dwelling house, frame barn; fruit, lasting water; near store, creamery, school; not far to trolley; $750 in cash required. For further particulars address Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Penn.

BEST BARGAIN IN FARMS.
For sale, a 96½ acre farm along the Perkiomen Creek; 2 miles to railway station; no buildings; lasting spring water; considerable woodland; many walnut trees; some land under cultivation; excellent ground for a gunning club, bungalow sites, fishing, boating, or anything of the kind; fenced; $3,000 in cash will buy it; this is a bargain, come and look it over. Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Pa., Agent.

SETTLE IN THE SOUTH, where opportunity awaits the farmer; good land, big crops, agreeable climate, excellent schools, churches, and neighbors; send name and address for beautifully illustrated magazine, "The Southern Homeseeker," that tells about the exceptional opportunities for low-priced, productive land along the N. & W. Ry.; year's subscription free. Address F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 413 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

For Sale.—A very desirable 55-acre farm; bargain, fully equipped; large house and barn; spring water; includes horses, cows, implements, and crops, all under cultivation; woodland; excellent soil; price $3,600, complete; only part in cash required. For further particulars address Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Penn.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.
If you are looking for a good farm of fifty acres, write me and I will give you particulars of interest. O. W. Richards, 56 West 33d St., New York City.

**Wanted.**

Wanted to rent or lease, on Long Island, with option of buying, small farm, 10 acres or more, house, easy commuting distance city; state full particulars. Robertson, 19 Times Downtown.

Attention, Owners.—I have a number of good exchange propositions; some good free and clear Bronx, Brooklyn, and country; send particulars first letter as to what you have to offer. Irving, 150 Nassau St.

FARM WANTED.
A good productive farm, stock and implements, commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.
F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

Wanted—To rent, with option purchase, a small house; one with garage preferred, hot water heat desired; neighborhood of University Heights, Park Hill, Yonkers, Spuyten Duyvil, or Riverdale. B 5 Times.

Want to rent large house for first-class boarding house; fullest particulars. Carey, 835 Riverside Drive.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BIG CHANCE
for
HARDWARE STORE
in good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address
F. B. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

Business Opportunity.—A young man between ages of twenty-five and thirty-five desired as treasurer of corporation issuing a certain form of insurance; an investment of at least ten thousand dollars will be required; reply, giving references, present and past employment; same will be treated in strict confidence. A 280 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY for high-class HAIRDRESSER and MANICURIST to obtain spacious quarters in exclusive beauty parlor at moderate rent; store floor, vicinity Broadway and 72d St. Apply to JOHN POST, 200 West 72d St. Phone 4186 Columbus.

Office Space.—Wish to let light, airy offices, Hudson Terminal Building, for unexpired term of lease; about 1,000 feet in one office and 200 feet in adjoining office; will sublet separately; rent reasonable.

Private office or desk room, $15 month; also sample space; telephone, stenographer; high-class office building, Broadway and 34th. J. Henry, Old Colony Club, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

43 East 20th.—First loft, 22x80, silk and woolen district; rent $1,300; will sublet to Feb. 1, $90 monthly; shelving and counters for sale, cheap. Inquire premises.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Furnished office to let, 21 Park Row; light, airy, and with full equipment; references required. Inquire Zobel Color Works, 101 9th St., Brooklyn. Phone South 4304.

Factory, 32x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Three loft buildings to rent, suitable for light manufacturing; four minutes to Grand Central, 22 Hunters Point Av., Long Island City. Tel. 2746 Hunterspoint.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office; suitable for any purpose; well kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

A small store on Broadway, near 66th St., to lease; 30 feet show front; two entrances.
GEO. W. MARTIN,
1,947 Broadway.

Small office to rent, furnished; high-class building; fine location. Apply Mr. Clark, Superintendent, 1 West 34th St.

For rent, in the neighborhood of 5th Av. and 23d St., corner loft, 9,000 feet, $200 per month. Box J 86 Times.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet elegant light office, furnished or unfurnished, in Fitzgerald Bldg.; excellent advertising facilities. Room 402, 1,482 B'way.

Desirable private office in exclusive suite, Liberty Tower Building; references exchanged. R. B. Box 405 Times Downtown.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER
BROADWAY AND 148TH ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,513 B'way, (147th St.)

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Jersey City Heights.—For rent, store, 487 Central Av., main business thoroughfare, rent $60. Cascard, 485 Central Av.

926 Madison Av., (73d,) large light store. Phone Bryant 480.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Parlor, 20x75, parquet floor, conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Desk room, private office, outside; all accommodations. 505 5th Av., Suite 1701.

**New Jersey.**

Manufacturing space in modern, daylight building; elevators; railroad siding; lowest insurance rates; suitable for any class of manufacturing; space up to 30,000 feet ready Sept. 1; conditions favorable for male help; population of 300,000 to draw from. Write for descriptive booklet.
Paterson Industrial Development Co.,
Room 206, 5 Colt St.,
Paterson, N. J.

**Wanted for Business Purposes.**

Wanted to lease in Manhattan, 7,500 square feet of space suitable for automobile warehouse and offices. Mail full particulars to FACTORY BRANCH, J 77 Times.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

## SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

### Staten Island.

5 and 6 room furnished bungalows to let reasonably for August and September. Apply E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, Staten Island.

### Long Island.

Attractive furnished bungalow, overlooking Long Island Sound; 5 bedrooms, bath, running water; large screened veranda; electric light; shade; large grounds; water sports; $100 per month. R. H. Hopkins, Miller Place, L. I. Phone 14-F 6 Port Jefferson, reversing charge.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

A new Colonial house, 14 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements, large grounds, near station, village and beach; reduced rent, $475. Thomas M. Otto, Sayville, Long Island. Tel. Sayville 218.

Sheepshead Bay.—New apartment, 6 rooms, bath, sleeping and open porch; all improvements; season or year. 2,665 East 26th St.

Cedarhurst.—Bargain; fine Colonial house; 6 bedrooms; garage; large grounds; season or year. Phone 2743 Far Rockaway.

### Westchester County.

For Rent.—Attractive 9-room modern house; all improvements; sleeping porch; high ground; convenient trolley and railroads; very high-class neighborhood; large plot; garden, fruit; $65 monthly. T. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle.

At Larchmont.—Nice, cool, modern cottage; walking distance from station; five bedrooms, three baths, lavatory; garage; half acre; shady lawn; July 15 to Sept. 15, $500. Box 394, Larchmont. Phones 299 Larchmont or 2422 Murray Hill.

Cool, airy furnished house, ten rooms, 3 baths, part or rest summer; 45 minutes to New York; rent reasonable. McGill, 2 Hillcrest Av., Yonkers.

At Hastings-on-Hudson, will sublet for $250 until October, 8-room cottage regularly running at $600 a season. Phone Hastings 1043.

For Rent.—An old farmhouse, with modern conveniences, for month of August; garden, fresh eggs, fruit and flowers. Call Bronxville 292 J.

Tarrytown.—Country place, furnished, grand view, high elevation, $300 per month. J 376 Times Downtown.

### Connecticut.

Attractive, 5-room bungalow on beautiful estate on Twin Lakes; 2 bathrooms, hot and cold water in each bedroom; extensive porches; screens, awnings, open fireplace, garage; large separate studio; spring water; high elevation; exceptional opportunity; $350 for season. 84 East 17th St., Flatbush. Tel. 8100 Flatbush.

Milford—Sound shore front, furnished cottage, 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, gas range, all improvements; tennis; garage; long or short season. W. H. Mills, 7 East 42d St., New York.

A furnished shore cottage, Fairfield Beach, Conn., $225, (August, $125, $150;) new 6-room bungalow, $100. Write or phone C. H. Crandall, R. D. 55, Springdale, (Stamford, Conn.,) or call Sedgehurst Cottage, Fairfield.

Connecticut.—Hour city, 10 rooms; improvements; pure water; bathing beach; acre garden; rent two months. Powers, 160 Broadway.

For Rent.—Completely furnished cottage on waterfront, Black Point, Niantic, Conn. W. H. Scoville, 720 Main St., Hartford, Conn. Telephones.

Pleasant furnished farm house, near centre; bathing; milk 5 cents; fruit free; $85 season; photo. Mayhew, Bethel, Conn.

Furnished bungalows, $200, $350 season; $25, $45 week; shore. 266 West 40th St.

### New Jersey.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSE TO LET.
WOODCLIFF-ON-HUDSON, N. J.
8 rooms; all latest improvements; hollow tile stucco; parquet floors; hardwood trimmings; 2 years old; hot-water heat; facing park; 45 minutes to 42d St. and Broadway; opposite 86th St.; rent $60 per month; lease and best of references required; restricted town. 409 35th St., Woodcliff, N. J.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—For rent, furnished, at Palenville, N. Y., attractive 10-room Summer cottage and 7-room bungalow with modern improvements and electric lights and fireplaces; excellent location on private estate; new country club with golf course now open; booklet on request. F. Hill, Palenville, N. Y.

Handsome dwelling at Glen Ridge, N. J., for the Summer; four master's bedrooms, three baths, shower bath, two sun rooms, electricity, gas; one acre, garden; five minutes' walk to station; really very desirable; $250 per month. Telephone Pierson, John 2270.

For Rent—Furnished ten-room farm house, six bedrooms, all improvements; garden, all vegetables; electric light, telephone; large, shady lawn; garage; 2 miles Monroe Station; $250 Oct. 1. Mrs. H. Weller Bull, Box 82, Monroe, N. Y.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Physician called to active service will sublet ten-room furnished cottage, three baths; garage for two cars; apartment over garage; near beach; reduced rental. C. P. Brown, Agent, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Green Pond, N. J.—Camp, bungalow, furnished, summer house, garage, canoe, complete for delightful camping, on beautiful high, clear lake; 28 miles from city; price $1,100. Emerson Harris, Green Pond, New Jersey.

For Sale.—Commuting country place, 4 acres, beautiful all year bungalow; large veranda; plenty of fruit and berries; garage; poultry buildings; $5,800; hour Jersey City. Private, Times Downtown.

Bungalow for rent, fully furnished; all conveniences; garage; $200 for season. Martinen, Box 53, Little Silver, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Modern stone cottage; reasonable; all improvements. Address Box 68, Landing, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Budd Lake, N. J.—Squirrel Lodge, fully furnished; six large rooms, bath; open attic; shade; spring water. H. C. Beecher.

Lake George.—Attractive seven-room cottage, hardwood trim; $200. Clirehugh, Elizabeth, N. J.

### New York State.

BEAUTIFUL COPAKE LAKE, Berkshires.—4-5-room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elevation; $15 week; $125 season. C. I. Stillwell, Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y. 1689-R. Richmond Hill.

We have for sale several well-located Dutchess County farms in vicinity of Poughkeepsie, 75 to 150 acres each; price, $2,500 to $10,000. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt.

430-acre farm, twelve buildings, located in New York State, for sale at half its value in order to settle estate; price will include all live stock, implements, &c. F. Pier 25, N. R., New York.

Catskills—Comfortable seven-room cottage beside picturesque trout stream; large bedrooms; tennis court; $125. Laura Ackley, Shandaken, N. Y.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.
Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

Summer house, nine rooms, completely furnished; beautiful view, high; 60 miles distant; owner's farm; bath, telephone, fruit, stable. C. Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Adirondack bungalow, Swiss architecture; elevation 2,000; open fire, wood; $100. Mrs. Parker Morrison, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Fire Island Beach cottage by week, month or season; directly on the water. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, N. Y.

### Massachusetts.

CAPE COD, Eastham.—Two nice cottages for July, August, and September, 7 and 10 rooms; beautifully located, furnished; reasonable price. F. C. Hatch, Eastham, Mass.

## FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

High-grade hatters' printing plant, established 12 years, enjoying reputation for honesty and high-grade workmanship; owner in other line of business; price one-quarter of stock values; CASH only. V 166 Times.

For sale.—Dogs, rabbits, pigeons; write before buying elsewhere for prices; you will find they are attractive; postal will bring prices; no stock kept at this address. C. Ridgely, 2,159 E. 40 St., Cleveland, O.

For sale.—Hand power elevator, 16 feet long, 8 feet wide, carry two or three tons, perfect condition; a bargain. Apply Metropolitan Auto & Carriage Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Chemical factory and grounds, some machinery, formerly used for the manufacture of peroxide; bargain. F 216 Times Downtown.

Sell or lease elegant glass cabin cruiser; in commission; reasonable. V 156 Times.

### Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 months for $5.
Visibles, 3 months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
339 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Ave.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

## SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

### Wanted—Furnished.

Cottage at shore, Aug. 1-Oct. 31, by refined Christian family; 4 bedrooms, 1 maid's room; Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, south shore Long Island preferred. Full particulars to B 37 Times.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, within commuting distance of New York in Westchester County; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 348 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Furnished cottage within 50 miles of city; five bedrooms; family adults; give full particulars. Mrs. J. D. Palmer, 489 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished cottage or bungalow; plumbing; reasonable; shore preferred; adults. 584 East 135th.

Cottage, about six rooms, for August; near water; state particulars. Y 383 Times Annex.

## SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

### Westchester County.

For rent, unfurnished, cottage; all modern improvements; waterfront. Apply 21 Tier St., City Island.

### Wanted.

Wanted, Oct. 1, modern, unfurnished; near; nine-room country house. J 361 Times Downtown.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Unfurnished—East Side.

56TH ST., 135 EAST,
near Park Av.
Two rooms, bath, large and light, $50.
HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 Fifth Av. Tel. 1732 Vanderbilt.

DALY AV., 2,183-41.—New high-class apartments to lease, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; near Bronx Park subway station; ready Aug. 15; rent $24-$50. Inquire on premises.

Elegant floors in private house, 45 East 60th St.; large rooms; hardwood floors; kitchenette, &c.; one apartment on each floor.

FIVE rooms and bath, $75; 2 rooms and bath, $40. Apply to owner, Reeder, 415 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 281.—4 rooms and bath; south, east, west exposure; at a sacrifice.

MADISON AV., 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7608 Plaza.

SAN JACINTO, 18 E. 60th St.
Apartments, any size, Oct. selections.

SHAKESPEARE AV., 1,228, (Between Jerome and 168th.)—One family, 7 rooms, bath; $35.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

THE PLYMOUTH, 142 EAST 83D ST.
Seven exceptionally large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; parquet flooring; $42-$50.

### Unfurnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38-$40; for people of refinement; no small children.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

57TH, 429 WEST.—Eight large rooms, heated, all modern improvements; $46.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,820 to $1,600; worth investigating.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $60-$65.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Seven light rooms, private hall, and bath; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and subway; ready Sept. 15; terms reasonable; careful management.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $550. Riverside 7830. Engel.

99TH AND BROADWAY.—8-room apartment, light, airy; elevator; sublet, bargain; $87.50; immediate possession. Mrs. Perkins, 2,609 Broadway.

99TH, 216 WEST.—5 rooms, bath; $50; concession balance lease. Morse, 5352 Morningside.

530 WEST 113TH.
Very high-class elevator house.
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Inquire Office, 507 West 113th St.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Seven rooms, $80; white enamel; exceptional transportation; suitable doctor, dentist.

115TH ST., 315 WEST.—6-room elevator apartment to sublet until October 1st; an extended lease can be had if desired; call from 10 to 4 Sunday and Monday. Apt. 52.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Elevator apartment, beautiful 3 rooms, kitchenette. Apartment 33B.

143D, 505 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Sublet seven spacious rooms, southern exposure; fine location; concession.

160TH ST., 400 WEST, (11th floor.)—Unusually attractive four-room apartment, overlooking city; reduced rent; possession Aug. 1 or earlier. Call Reese, Apt. 11H.

172D ST., 642 WEST.
NEW ELEVATOR HOUSE, ALL IMPVTS.
3, 4, AND 5 ROOMS.

180TH, 825 WEST.—3-room modern apartment, outside, cool and light; second floor; 5 minutes' walk from subway; $29. Phone St. Nicholas 9372, or Pinehurst Holding Co.

### Unfurnished—West Side.

AN APARTMENT of four rooms and bath in a private house for light housekeeping; suitable for two business women or men; delightful location; overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River; southern exposure; rent $45, including gas, hot water. Apply 613 West 146th St.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

BEAUTIFUL 6-7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
HIGH-CLASS BUILDINGS.
Electricity, telephone, steam heat; near Central Park West; $85 monthly, upward.
OFFICE 14 WEST 101ST ST.
Telephone 5025 Riverside.

CARYL AV., 119, (near station.)—Five rooms and bath $30; 6 rooms and bath, $45; 625 South Broadway, opposite park, 5 rooms and bath, $38, $40; new, latest improvements. Baker, 30 South Broadway, Yonkers.

GEORGETTE COURT, 215 West 113th St.—$35 and $42.50, elegant 5-room apartment, worth $50 and 60; decorated all in white; modern; phone in each apartment; electric domes; elevator service day and night; uniform hall service; centrally located; near parks, subway, elevated, cars, and bus. Superintendent.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only. HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 4 to 8 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire 41 Convent Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park; rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 870, 2-D.—Sublet, six-room unfurnished apartment, August and September, $65 monthly. Phone Audubon 2581.

SUBLET Aug. 1, 4 rooms and bath. Apartment 27, 70 Morningside Drive.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

WEST END AV., 411, (corner 80th.)—Exceptionally choice; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; one year sublet. Lowenstein.

WEST SIDE.—Five or six rooms, top floor, elevator. A 160 Times.

### Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 632, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

### Westchester County.

Mount Vernon, 315 Gramatan Av., opposite high school, to let unfurnished, three-room apartment, nice grounds surrounding house, electric light, bath and conveniences; $20 monthly.

### Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 863.—4-5 large, light, up-to-date rooms; electric light; showers; steam; hot water; reasonable.

### Furnished—East Side.

18TH, 153 EAST.—Studio apartment; 3 outside rooms, kitchen and bath; will sublet month, beginning July 20. Apt. 18.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath. $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Cool, large room, with bath; Summer rates; bachelor service.

56TH ST., 135 EAST,
near Park Av.
Two rooms, bath, large and light, $50.
HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 Fifth Av. Tel. 1732 Vanderbilt.

58TH ST., 111 EAST.—Elevator apartment; room with alcove and bath, attractively furnished. Superintendent.

82D ST., 27 EAST.—Until October, $75 a month, beautifully furnished; sixth floor; 2 baths; linen, silver, bedding. Phone Plaza 6746.

62D, 27 EAST.—Exceptional five to six room beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment; 15 months, $2,300. Phone Plaza 6746.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Furnished—East Side.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent, furnished, $100 per month.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2 and 3 rooms, all modern, $45-$65.

### Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

11TH ST., Washington Square District.—Will lease until October, sell complete, elegant new furnishings six rooms, in modern elevator apartment. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

26 WEST 27TH ST.
Two rooms and bath with maid service; $50.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large rooms; clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS.
SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

59TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly. Also doctor's offices.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—To sublet, two rooms, bath, elegantly furnished.

70s.—Nicely furnished seven-room apartment, $75 month, to October. Vanderbilt 1453.

72D.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms; new building; housekeeping; Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

72D SUBWAY (near;) 7 rooms, 2 baths, shower, $80. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th. Phone Riverside 8098.

74TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Hotel San Remo.)—Attractive and cool apartment facing beautiful Central Park; 1 room and bath up to 5 rooms and bath at unusually reasonable rentals for the Summer.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Housekeeping suite, suitable two; linen, silver; immaculate; $40 monthly.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt, Schuyler 7775.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Sublet immediately, seven rooms, bath, suitable for doctor. Inquire hallboy.

81ST, 51 WEST.—To sublet, two large rooms, bath, apartment hotel, 9th floor; Summer rates. Apartment 903.

81ST, 158 WEST.—High-class, richly furnished five rooms, to October. Apt. 41.

82D, 35 WEST.—Cool, front, six-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; furnished or unfurnished; October or longer. Lawton.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; hotel service; sacrifice. Apt. 10C.

86TH.—Six charmingly furnished outside rooms, 3 baths; bargain. Columbus 3974.

90s, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, southern exposure, $65. Particulars, 745 West End Av. Phone Riverside 8098.

91ST, 160 EAST.—Furnished apartment to let, four rooms and bath, suitable for couple; $40; owner must vacate Aug. 1. Apply Apt. 330.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

95TH, 148 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms; southern exposure; beautifully furnished, completely, $80; less than rent unfurnished. 8C.

95TH.—Part or all, 5-room furnished apartment; rooms light, airy, and well furnished; reasonable. Phone 5400 Riverside, Apt. 64, or 35 Stuyvesant.

96TH SUBWAY.—Five rooms, handsomely furnished, new building; Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

113TH.—Beautifully furnished six rooms, two baths; seventh floor; $75. Vanderbilt 1450.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; all conveniences; phone; near Riverside Drive.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment, near Columbia University; reasonable rent. Apartment 3C.

115TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 33B.

115TH, 412 WEST, (University.)—Seven rooms, outside, well furnished; pianola; reasonable. Franklin.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive two-room, cool apartment; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cool, charming five-room front apartment; sublet, month or year; attractive outlook. Hawley, Apartment 26.

124TH, 534 WEST.—Private family will sublet, furnished, six-room apartment to Oct. 1; piano; sunny apartment; electricity, elevator, telephone; references. Call all week, Superintendent.

124TH, 429 WEST.—Would share spacious five-room apartment with business woman, student, or couple; reasonable. Call evenings. Carpenter.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Attractively furnished five large, sunny rooms; high-class apartment; beautiful view of Drive; block subway, all cars. Apartment 53.

136TH, 516 WEST.—Three housekeeping rooms, modern conveniences, phone; subway; moderate. Reid.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Two large front rooms, kitchen, newly furnished, $9. Campbell.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

169TH, 651 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Sublet well furnished 4-room, foyer, $55 a month.

186TH, 600 WEST.—Six outside rooms, two baths; will rent at cost until Oct. 1; near river. Apt. 2B.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED.—List on request. Elite Renting, 25 W. 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

A MODERN APARTMENT; light, airy; two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, elevator, electric light, telephone; two blocks from Dyckman St. subway; sublet till Oct. 1. Phone 3720 St. Nicholas. Apt. 601. Emerson.

ANY PART of lovely, cool, beautifully furnished elevator apartment, West 85th; very reasonable. Particulars Bryant 3816.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

BROADWAY, (70's.)—Have large 11-room, high-class apartment; will rent one or more suites to party of gentlemen or to refined couple. Further information address J 89 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 99, (120th St. West.)—During August, 4 rooms; two bedrooms, living room, (also used as dining room,) and kitchen. Foyer hall, and bath. Modern elevator apartment. Southern-western exposures. Cool, clean, light, attractive; $65. Phone Morningside 4102, Apt. 805. Gerber.

CLAREMONT AV., 39, Apartment 22.—Beautifully furnished, cool, airy, six-room apartment, excellent location; fine transportation. Morningside 6480.

DANDY five-room apartment; elevator, conveniences; cheap. 509 West 124th St., for key.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT to lease; each room's windows face street. Apply Superintendent, 880 West 181st St. and Riverside Drive.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d, 1077 Columbus.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Furnished—West Side.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangement. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6600.

LADY will dispose of beautifully equipped apartment, seven large rooms; furnishings of rare beauty; nothing sold separately; seen by appointment only. Tel. Plaza 7479.

PINEHURST AV., 45, (179th.) (Apt. 24.)—Four airy outside rooms with bath; desirable location.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Nine large, light rooms, three baths; moderate rent. Apply Apt. 82.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for three months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Seven attractively furnished rooms; view; big bargain. Details Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet 6-room corner apartment; attractively furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880.—FIVE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; PIANO. AUDUBON 1550.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET attractively furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath, electricity, near Broadway subway, $35. Telephone 2163 St. Nicholas.

TO RENT for two women, two rooms with private bath in the apartment of two young business women, overlooking the Hudson and near Columbia. Phone Morningside 6950.

TOWN and country renting agency; specialize in furnished apartments. 200 West 72d St.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Artistically furnished six-room apartment on Washington Square for the Summer; delightful view; all outside rooms; very cool; for price of rent to person taking good care of apartment and giving best references. H 157 Times.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END, 740.—Five beautifully furnished rooms; 2 master bedrooms; cool, spacious. Apt. 94.

WEST END, (101st.)—Seven rooms, two baths, eighth floor; reasonable. Vanderbilt 1451.

Will sublet 3 rooms, 2 blocks from Dyckman St. Subway station, $37.50. Janitor, 580 Academy St., New York.

### Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one room, bath, apartment; excellent service; telephone, screens, awnings; Summer, $25 monthly.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 56.—Seven rooms, light, breezy, convenient; telephone, hall service; $70; one to three months. Agent, Haviland & Sons, Fulton St. and Grand Av.

PACIFIC, 1,236, (Between Bedford and Nostrand.)—Small, first class, housekeeping. Stuart Arms Apartment Hotel.

### Long Island.

FLOOR to let, 6 rooms, bath, pantry, and alcove, front and back porch, parquet flooring, electric light, hardwood trim; near "L" station; with garage; rent $38. Thomas Daly, Junction and Roosevelt Avs., Junction Av. Station, Corona "L." Corona.

### New Jersey.

Elegantly furnished apartment; refined couple; front bedroom, dining, kitchenette; modern conveniences; use of bath, parlor, screened porch; $7 weekly; telephone. Kerdy, Palisade, N. J.

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

### Furnished.

List your furnished apartments.
KATHARINE MARTIN,
245 WEST 76TH STREET.
SCHUYLER 8522.

BUSINESS MAN, bachelor, desires to rent apartment, (furnished or unfurnished,) three rooms and bath, with maid service; location central, between 42d and 72d Sts.; rent must be reasonable. V 90 Times.

WILL RENT furnished apartment of 7 or 8 rooms, with two master baths, from September to June. G. L. Hess, 16 East 42d St.

List your apartments, furnished or unfurnished, for Fall leasing. Exclusive Realty Co., Specialists, 176 West 72d. 848 Columbus.

Apartments Wanted — Small, especially: ELITE RENTING, 25 West 43d St., Vanderbilt No. 4416.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!! Management of apartment house for part rent; responsible. Walter Solomon, 102 West 42d St.

WANT 6, 7 rooms, well furnished; modern building; about Oct. 1, 1 year, around $200. Adults, 44 Times.

TWO BEDROOMS, kitchenette, below the sixties, for two months. V 162 Times.

### Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN seeks a gentleman to share a two-room unfurnished apartment; have found best value near Central Depot; we can live genteely on $10 per week. Van, 155 East 44th St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT wanted for Oct. 1, five or six rooms, short hall; 72d to 110th St., west side; price not exceeding $1,000. Reply, with floor plan, J 315 Times Downtown.

WANTED, sublease unfurnished high-class apartment, seven or eight rooms, for nine months, Sept. 15-May 15; preferably West End Av., 72d to 90th St. J 321 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT wanted by college professor's family, 6 or 7 rooms, sunny, quiet; elevator or one flight up; moderate. Address Y 524 Times Annex.

SIX, SEVEN unfurnished rooms; southern exposure; October; state price, particulars. B 252 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS wanted. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. 1077 Columbus.

Six-room unfurnished apartment, west side, between 90th-155th Sts. V 117 Times.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### East Side.

14TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large furnished studio; very reasonable. Apply to janitor.

18TH, 153 EAST.—Cool single room for business woman; breakfast privileges.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

30TH, 39 EAST—31ST, 114 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

35TH, 20 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Desirable room; conveniences; electricity, telephone; gentleman; $7.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large, small rooms; private bath if desired; references; refined surroundings.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

37TH, 145 EAST.—In French family; room, private bathroom; running water; also hall room; electricity, telephone.

39TH ST., (339 Lexington Av.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentleman.

48TH ST., 144 EAST.—Hall bedroom; bath; no other roomers; quiet family. A. J. Reeder. One flight.

53D, 56 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; near park; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

MADISON AV., 180.—Rooms, $2.50-$10; light housekeeping, large parlor; Southerners accommodated. Telephone.

### West Side.

5TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished, large, front rooms; clean, well-conducted house; continual hot water, electric light, telephone; reasonable.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

10TH ST., 59 WEST, (Apt. 3B.)—Single room with private family; gentleman preferred; reference required.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; superior house.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room; running water; private house; references.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Two cool, light rooms, water, phone; also front basement; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

13TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; refined surroundings; water; closets.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

45TH, 305 WEST.—Room and bath to let. See Supt., Apt. 1-H. V 109 Times.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private home; refined people. Bryant 3558.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Attractive suite one and two rooms and bath; electricity; telephone.

52D, 250 WEST.—Scrupulously clean; parlor, private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms, private bath; piano; home comforts.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; shower bath and all improvements; reasonable; gentleman; reference; attractive small room also.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Lovely room; private family; references; woman preferred. Nichols.

57TH, 421 WEST.—Attractive double or single room; electricity; elevator; refined surroundings.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms; electricity; elevator apartment; $5 to $10. Sewell.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsome, large room, second floor; private bath; electricity; select; references.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large room, with bath, telephone, $50 monthly; bachelor or couple.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park.)—Handsome corner rooms, en suite, overlooking Park; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive outside room, shower, telephone, electricity; excellent location. Ronza.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.
In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 101 WEST.—Clean, neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences, one flight; moderate.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front room, kitchen privileges; tourist accommodated; rates. Joel.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, DOUBLE ROOMS, ONE FLIGHT, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY, ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 37 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath, facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly decorated furnished rooms, electricity, private bathroom, exclusive house.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms; electricity, phone, and running water; choice location.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; reasonable; meals optional; reference; excellent location.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, private bath, twin beds; special Summer rates.

72D, 120 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy rooms, with, without individual bath. Columbus 8012.

72D, WEST.—Two rooms, bath, service; private house; Summer rates. Col. 1242.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 140 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; ONE FLIGHT; REASONABLE.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; excellent meals; references.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room and extension; private bath; kitchenette.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, private bath, or separate; special Summer rates.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, twin beds; also front parlor with running water, electricity.

73D, 145 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; very reasonable; references.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; quiet house; gentleman; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; southern exposure. Telephone Columbus 2008.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; electricity; private family.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; private bath; electricity.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Choice room for 2 men or couple; every convenience.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

75TH, 161-181 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with or without baths.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Most desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant two large rooms, kitchen, modern improvements, $100 monthly.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, single and suite; private baths; electricity. Phone Schuyler 3246.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

76TH, 176 WEST.—Large, small room, water, near bath, phone; subway express.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio, room. Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house; handsomely appointed large and medium rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; low rates.

77TH, 150 WEST.—House just opened; newly decorated; electricity; reception room; piano.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Ideal bachelor home; single, cool rooms, latest comforts, $5; rooms suitable bachelor, couple, $8 up.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; Summer rates; references required.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Cool, inviting private house; individual baths; single, en suite; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms, with kitchenette; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 105 WEST.—Pleasant room with running water in quiet, well-kept apartment, $4 weekly. Allan.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room southern exposure; reasonable; reference.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large, cool, facing Park; permanent or transients; references. Dozier.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; absolute cleanliness; references; $4.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

78TH, 123 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, also single; cool; homelike; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, three windows, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; cozy kitchenette; adjoining bath; Summer rates.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Large newly decorated front suite; small room; phone. Hazelwood.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool two connecting rooms, kitchenette; piano; reasonable.

79TH, (Broadway.)—Front suite, handsomely furnished, piano; no other roomers; reference. J. Henry, Old Colony Club, Waldorf Hotel.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Strictly bachelor, cool, quiet rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms; private baths; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front rooms; telephone; private house.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath; electricity.

81ST, 27 WEST, (facing park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST ST., WEST.—Facing park; exceptionally large, elegant room or suite; private bath; maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well-furnished, clean, cool rooms, large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Beautiful large front room in richly furnished private apartment. Inquire from telephone operator; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 70 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms; electricity, hot and cold water, reduced rents.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room; select apartment; private family. Phone 6588 Schuyler.

83D, 325 WEST.—High-class rooms; private family; reasonable. Apartment 5 West.

83D, 324 WEST.—Cool, light, nicely furnished; $5. Apt. 6 West.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Furnished rooms, running water, bath, phone, kitchenette; subway, elevated.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Very desirable second story front room; also magnificent parlor; electricity.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; front basement, private bath.

85TH, 118 WEST, private house; 330 West, elevator apartment; Summer bargains, high-class accommodations, $4, $5, $6.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class room, suite; private family; Summer rates. Freeman.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large front room, electricity, kitchen privileges; refined home surroundings.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; small room; near Drive; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH ST., 202 WEST.—High-class accommodations. Apartment 6E. 9373 Schuyler.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, adjoining bath; kitchenette; electricity; $4-$9.

87TH, 330 WEST, (Riverside.)—Sitting room, bedroom, private bathroom; $9; private house.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Private American family; large; $4.50; references.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Cool, well-ventilated single room; also suite; references. Rose.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Two beautiful, large rooms; sacrifice; Summer only; electricity; references.

90TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, with use of piano; neatly furnished; convenient to "L" and subway. Roach.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

94TH, 70 WEST, (The Warren.)—Beautifully furnished large, small; private bath; references.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room, single; elevator apartment; private family. Franklin.

95TH, 316 WEST, (Riverside.) Apt. 32.—Large front room; Summer rates; gentleman.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Small room; shower; gentleman; references; $4. Apt. 41.

97TH ST., (739 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, outside rooms; Summer rates.

98TH, 254 WEST.—High-class accommodations; large room, bath; exclusive; gentleman. Apartment 7.

99TH ST., 243 WEST.—Beautiful room; running water; exclusive home; references. Harrison.

103D, 13 WEST.—Parlor suite; independent entrance; no other roomers; $5. Cass.

105TH, 229 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; cool; shower; $3. Helm.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Large, light, cool room; subway, L; improvements; shower; $6.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Room overlooking Hudson; piano; other room, lavatory; 7th floor.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Riverside.) Apt. 3C.—Large front room, bath; refined home; gentleman.

112TH, 523 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Couple offers single cool room, adjoining bath; private apartment; eighth floor. Apartment 82.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished, southern exposure; exclusive; moderate. 5056 Morningside, Apt. 10C.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished, exceptionally large, light, cool room; piano; home comforts.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms, shower; Summer rates; elevator; 6th floor west.

113TH, 617 WEST.—In thoroughly modern apartment, exceptionally attractive, comfortable room, single; breakfast optional; kitchen and conveniences; reasonable. Franklee.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large, cool rooms with bath, comprising entire second floor of private dwelling; may be had singly.

113TH ST.—Large corner room; Broadway, near 110th subway station; electric light; elevator apartment. Phone Morningside 7686.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near Riverside; business person only. Apt. 21.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Cool front room, single, with lavatory; refined; breakfast. Apt. 22.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, small private family; business couple; reasonable.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; hot and cold water; private apartment; business man preferred. Crane, 6228 Morningside.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; all conveniences; running water; reasonable. Stump.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—Single or connecting rooms; private bath; near Drive and Columbia; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Apt. 33.

116TH, (near Riverside, Columbia.)—Large front room. Telephone 5136 Morningside, Apt. 22.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av. Telephone Morningside 5136.

117TH, (Amsterdam Av., La Porte Hotel.)—Delightful Summer location; opposite Columbia University campus; between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 16 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; $4 weekly up; transients $1 daily up.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Single, double; board optional; refined. Baehr. Telephone 5505 Morningside.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Two large adjoining rooms, southeast corner; single room; gentlemen. Lawrence.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large sitting room, with piano, facing Morningside Park; also large bedroom. Call after 6. Nielsen.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive rooms, elevator, telephone, shower; near Columbia. Apartment 41.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, adjoining bath; use of piano, victrola; suitable two, three; private residence.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool rooms, kitchenette; high-class apartment; southern exposure; reasonable. Apartment 1A.

119TH, 422 WEST—Cool rooms; conveniences; delightful locality; Columbia; subway; elevated. Apt. 37.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Two elegant front rooms, opposite Columbia; suite or separate.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable. Mrs. Appleton.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large and small rooms; kitchen privileges; reasonable; elevator. Byrne.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Elevator apt.; lovely, cool rooms, $5-$4; kitchen; comfort. Apt. 2RW.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location, high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner alcove room, suitable for three, five windows, $15 week; southern front, closet, suitable for two, $7, $8; rear, three windows, suitable for two, $7, $8; good-sized rear room, light, large closet, $4, $5. Reception room; room reserved for dancing week days and evenings; steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones; first-class dining room, strictly optional, $6 week; meal tickets; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Laken, Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4887.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, pretty front corner suite; also single rooms; reduced Summer prices. Hawley, Apartment 26.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Cool, attractive outside rooms; opposite Columbia. Apartment 1B.

122D, 620 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Attractively furnished, cool corner rooms, overlooking Hudson, Grant's Tomb. Apartment 64.

122D, 137 WEST.—Clean, cool single room; closet; private house; subway, "L."

122D, 540 WEST.—Housekeeping suite, single, $5; double, $9. Riverside, Apartment 81.

124TH, WEST.—Large, light, airy room; top floor; elevator house; next bath; private family. Phone evenings, Morningside 1172.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-kept rooms, gentlemen solely, from $2.50.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished light, cool room; Broadway and Drive, Claremont Av. view. Apt. 55.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Room, furnished; private entrance; bath; $7 weekly; references. Apartment 43.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Large, light, airy; elevator; private family; moderate. Apartment 64.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room; cool, clean; private. Apartment 55. Audubon 6568.

142D, 547 WEST, corner Broadway.—Fine, large room; private family; reasonable. Herriman.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Neatly furnished, facing Broadway; private, elevator; subway; reasonable. 5G.

147TH, 604 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; near Riverside; private home; moderate.

149TH, 620 WEST.—Newly furnished room, suitable one or two; new elevator apartment; congenial home with couple. Cook.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Desirable large, outside room; couple, gentlemen; references; elevator apartment. Hunt.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Desirable, outside room; couple, gentlemen; references; elevator apartment. Hunt.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished or unfurnished room to rent to a business woman in Washington Heights section with a young couple; references. A 139 Times.

ATTRACTIVE room overlooking Morningside Park; exclusive location; all modern conveniences; transit facilities excellent. Call Morningside 252, Apartment 21.

A JAPANESE gentleman can have beautiful large front room with bath in elegant private residence, adjoining Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references. J 34 Times.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Attractive large rooms, $1 per day and upward, full hotel service; excellent restaurant, popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive; within 15 minutes of all business centres.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Unusually attractive, cool room, running water. Apt. 5 North.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large, light, corner rooms, use kitchen, Summer rates. MacMillan.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d St.)—Large room, running water; Hudson view; small room. Wolf.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 437, (104th St.)—Two large, cool rooms, three windows overlooking Park; piano; superb location. D. Hart.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Attractive rooms overlooking Park; single or suite.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractively furnished large, small outside rooms; kitchen. Apt. 21.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (125th.)—Attractive single room; private family; reasonable; elevator. Tallman.

LARGE, medium outside rooms, cool and light; running water, showers; select location, block from Riverside; convenient 72d St. Subway; moderate rates. Y 297 Times Annex.

PRIVATE HOUSE, second floor; two connecting, nicely furnished rooms; also medium room; immediate occupancy. B 246 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97TH ST.,) APARTMENT B-4.—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODERN APARTMENT; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, FACING DRIVE; ALL CONVENIENCES; REFINED HOME.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, corner 99th St.—Large delightfully cool room, beautiful river view; suitable two; private high-class apartment. Phone Riverside 2748, Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (corner 94th.)—Suite or large room, overlooking Hudson; references. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms overlooking Hudson; 3 windows. Davis, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Large, airy room, single or suite, with kitchenette.

SMALL private family will rent American gentleman large or small room; modern improvements; convenient location; reasonable. 3319 River.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 38 WEST.—1 or 2 room apartment, private bath; facing park; all conveniences; maid service.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 119.—Large, small, connecting front rooms. Summer rates. Ring Hunt.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th St.)—Large outside room, running water; home comfort; board optional; gentleman. Burgett.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 322.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Beautiful large front room, bath, $7; single, $3; electricity.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

### Brooklyn.

BENSONHURST, 8,717 23D AV.—Private family of two have large, beautiful room for a gentleman; near beach and express station. Telephone 3889 Bath Beach.

FLATBUSH, Brighton Line.—Attractive room, bath, electricity, telephone, tennis; $3. B 228 Times Downtown.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR SUBWAY; HOT WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS. PHONE MAIN 2753.

PACIFIC ST., 1,265.
Private family offers nicely furnished single or double room and board; excellent location; fine home.

PACIFIC, 1,236, (Near Nostrand.)—One, two, bath, housekeeping; first class. Stuart Arms.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 131.—Large rooms; superior board; table guests.

### Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—Private family will rent room to one or two young men; near station and ocean; reference. A 371 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH.—Large room, with four windows, facing ocean; private bath; near station; private family. D. H., Times Harlem.

Rare Opportunity.—Exceptional rooms, exceptional location, Edgemere Beach; private family; every convenience; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. J 120 Times.

### Westchester County.

THE CRESCENT.—Delightful furnished rooms with, without board; newly decorated house; electricity, telephone, large veranda, lawn, block from Park Hill Station, New York Central; 314 South Broadway. Telephone Yonkers 3611.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Large, attractively furnished rooms to rent with private family; all conveniences; large veranda; telephone; excellent electric train service for commuters; references exchanged. Y 382 Times Annex.

### New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., 190 Centre St.—Bedroom and study; rent together or separately. Telephone 546-R, Orange.

## ROOMS WANTED.

### Furnished.

TWO young gentlemen desire room, between 80th and 150th St., West; no other roomers; state particulars. V 84 Times.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, private bath, electricity, &c. Phone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

95TH ST., 174 WEST.—1, 2, or 3 light, cool, desirable rooms; parlor floor.

## BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING OR BOARDERS?
The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

TWO LADIES want two large rooms with bath and board in refined private family, west side, between 72d and 86th; moderate price; state particulars and terms. B 32 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires permanent home in congenial private family; no other boarders; only applications stating place, full particulars, will be considered. G. D., 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Peruvian, desires room and board with private American family; best references; please state price and particulars. B. Solar, 125 Riverside Drive.

GENTLEMAN of modest requirements wishes home in refined American family, west Seventies or Eighties preferred. Address with particulars, Permanent, A 186 Times.

By young business woman, medium-sized room with board; refined surroundings; west side below 93d St.; references exchanged. J 330 Times Downtown.

ROOMS AND BOARD wanted in neighborhood of Highbridge or Morris Heights. Address The H. W. Wilson Co., 960 University Av.

YOUNG LADY, refined, wishes room and board, private family; references exchanged. A 90 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes room and board with private family above 60th. V 160 Times.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Select residence, $9 to $12; limited number; references.

### West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large parlor, 2 beds; single rooms; good board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; homelike table.

51ST, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, carefully planned meals.

53D, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, single, double rooms; private baths; excellent table; terms to refined, permanent guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Sq.)—Attractive rooms, running water, elevator, board. Hubbell.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Pension; large, cool room, private bath; single room; excellent table.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Handsome American home overlooking Hudson; suite with bath; single rooms; excellent table personally supervised.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well appointed house, near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms, suite, private baths; excellent table; table guests.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; electricity; excellent meals; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; overlooking Hudson; near subway.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, front, airy rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table board; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; near Central Park; board optional.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and medium rooms; private bath; electricity; parlors; excellent home cooking optional; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, ("The Georgian.")—Select accommodations; modern conveniences; cool and comfortable; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—For particular people; front room; suitable one or two.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms, board; table guests, parlor dining; electricity; references.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Rooms. Try delicious home table; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent table; electricity; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; all conveniences; table excels; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; Southern family.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms and board, private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; excellent cuisine; refined Jewish home; telephone. Hallman.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Delightful rooms, large, small; baths, superior table. Parks.

92D, 117, 119, AND 121 WEST.—Unusually desirable well-furnished rooms, opposite St. Agnes grounds; corner dining room, excellent food, telephone, references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water; table board.

93D, 265 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private bath; single, suite; constant hot water, electricity.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, with piano; one flight; refined home.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all comforts; good home cooking; references. Strauss.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; congenial surroundings; gentleman or couple; moderate. Hirschberg.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

110TH, 501 WEST.—High-class, elevator, Apt. 19; refined private family offers superior furnished room, running water, excellent meals, to couple, two gents, or ladies; references exchanged. V 108 Times.

118TH, 606 WEST.—Large double room, for two, with exclusive lavatory; refined Jewish home. Morningside 1923, Apt. 6 East.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av., (Columbia.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two comfortable rooms, home cooking; subway and elevated; reasonable. Henry.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

135TH, 630 WEST, (corner Drive.) Apt. 1.—Double front room, with board, $15 weekly for two; elevator apartment.

136TH, 490 WEST.—Double room, with excellent home cooking, for two; $7 each per week; newly furnished, bright, cozy; adjoining bathrooms; built-in wardrobe; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; private family. Apply Apt. 18.

148TH, 631 WEST.—Suite, two rooms and bath; good board; telephone; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near B'way, Audubon.)—Bright rooms; good board. Tel. 2757 Aud.

Finely furnished cool room, with running water; refined neighborhood. Phone Riverside 4923.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (North Corner 104th St.)—Palatial mansion, remodeled, every room southern exposure; telephone and bath; service and table the highest standard. Mrs. Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, splendid rooms, bath, shower; superior board; $12. Payne.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

**West Side.**

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms, facing the Drive; refined, cultured atmosphere. Apartment 6B. Phone Aud. 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, Corner 87th.—Pleasant single rooms, running water, suitable for gentlemen; attractive rates. Mrs. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548, Apartment 2C.—Refined home, private family, $9.50 weekly.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms; also suite, newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; reference.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Cool rooms; also suite, newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per Adult, With Meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**New York City.**

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

**Staten Island.**

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.—Attractive country home; open entire year; bathing, tennis; gardens and poultry; 40 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or cars; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and accessible, open all year; good table and attendance; spacious grounds, near bathing beach. Telephone 673 Tompkinsville.

The Willows, on the beach, Huguenot Park, (hour Wall St.).—Bathing, fishing, outdoor sports; excellent cuisine. 907 Tottenville.

Halcyon Hall, (Grimes Hill.)—Large room, piazza; couple; wonderful water view; also small bungalow for gentlemen.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

**Long Island.**

THE STAFFORD, 108 Beach 86th St., Arverne, (Gaston Av. Station,) New York.—On ocean, 50 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 7th Av. and 33d St., or via subway and Brooklyn 25 minutes; commutation, $7.50 month; coolest spot near city; no mosquitoes; glorious bathing; mile ocean boardwalk; fishing, boating, tennis, moving pictures, music; 50 luxurious rooms, running hot and cold water, baths; bountiful table, delicious cooking; large room, including full board, $15; commuters, $14; bath house, $4 season. Phone 415 Hammels.

MANHATTAN LODGE.
SEA GATE.
NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.
Rooms, single and en suite, with or without private bath; refined home surroundings. Under new management. M. Goss.

232 SOUTH MANOR AV.—Private family would take a family or couple to board; good table; terms reasonable; convenient to all trains; seventeen minutes to Penn. Station. Mrs. T. Foster.

Gentlemen Only.—Two attractive bedrooms and bath; ocean waterfront; restricted bathing beach; convenient to Manhattan; reasonable rate for summer season; references. J 348 Times Downtown.

Lady with large house in Flushing, L. I., wishes semi-invalid or convalescent with nurse; attractive location. Y 367 Times Annex.

Excellent opportunity for refined people desiring accommodations with private family. Mrs. C. Weiss, 1,152 Neilson Av., Far Rockaway.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Can accommodate few exclusive guests in beautifully appointed home; no children; private boat to city. A 126 Times.

LARGE pleasant rooms, baths and meals. W. McDonald, 81 Continental Av., (51st St.) Phone Forest Hills 6363, Forest Hills, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 BEACH 118TH.
Comfortable, cool rooms, balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good room; excellent table; boating, bathing, tennis, dancing; reasonable.

ROOM for gentleman, very reasonable; private cottage. Inquire Kallman, 88 Washington Pl.

NEPONSIT.—Beautifully furnished room, suitable for couple or gentlemen. Y 372 Times Annex.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—Private family wants four adults to board; rate, $10-$12; garage. V., 83 Driscoll Av.

Seagate, Near Whittier Inn.—Attractive rooms, private house. Telephone 1295 Coney Island.

Board in a private home; large grounds; fine surroundings. Apply Box 85, Bayport, L. I.

Will share two rooms, Long Beach, with congenial gentleman. V 113 Times.

**Westchester County.**

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Two very desirable, well-furnished rooms, with private bath and sleeping porch; fine table and service; a first-class place for a family or two couples; tennis court; place large, two acres of land; commutation perfect; only 29 minutes from N. Y.; Pelham, the station, on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; trolley near house; open the year round. J. Arthur.

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Meadowbrook Inn, 35 minutes from Grand Central; every modern convenience; unexcelled table; quiet and privacy of your own home; poultry and vegetables raised on place; golf, tennis. For particulars and rates address Mrs. F. A. Woodley, 507 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2340.

Larchmont.—Furnished room and board for couple; commuting 40 minutes Grand Central; near station; lake, tennis court; fresh eggs, vegetables from garden; no children. Winhold, Harmon Drive, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE.—Private family offer superior accommodations, private bath, one or two couples; easy commuting; near station; high ground, shade, cool; exceptional. Address A. B., Box 332. Telephone 1217 Bronxville.

A practical nurse, having a comfortable home of her own, would desire a few invalids or convalescent patients, where no other boarders are taken. Mrs. E. S. Wave, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

ELMSFORD, N. Y.—Boarders wanted, within commuting distance; beautiful place, nicely furnished, all products from our own farm; first-class table; Jewish cooking. For particulars. F. Shatz.

CHAPPAQUA.—The Whispering Pines and Cottages. Select accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

Private Family.—Attractive house; delightful location; rooms single or suite; home atmosphere; golf, tennis. 128 Bruce Av., near Caryl Av., South Yonkers.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Two rooms and board; beautiful location, 7 minutes from trains; excellent table, southern cooking. Telephone 40-W, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Exceptional accommodations, private house; residential park; 19 minutes New Haven station; adults only. Edgewood Park, New Rochelle 823.

CHESTER HILL.—30 minutes New Haven Railroad; American family owning attractive home; limited number guests. 190 Archer Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2577.

Colonial, 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large room; excellent table; select, beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

JANE BURR'S DROWSY SAINT INN, $10 UP. PHONE CROTON-ON-HUDSON 164 OR WRITE.

NURSE cares for aged convalescents at her home. Edith Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

**Connecticut.**

THE LOOMARWICK.
LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, Conn.
Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG. Ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

Redding, Conn.—Glen Farm, in foothills of beautiful Berkshires; perfect rest and comfort; excellent home cooking; no mosquitos; improvements; no children; $12 up.

Care of invalids and elderly people in physician's country home; all conveniences and pleasing surroundings. S. W. Sherwood, M. D., Norwalk, Conn.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**New York State.**

Tappan, N. Y.—Northern hills of Jersey; 40 minutes from Hudson Terminal; beautiful home; lawns, gardens, orchards, shade trees; every possible convenience; dairy, vegetables, fruits; a delightful place for refined people wishing to commute. For particulars inquire Wexler, Tappan, N. Y. Telephone 338W Piermont.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WHIPPLE COTTAGE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Rooms and first class board in refined family; references exchanged.

Berkshires.—Beautiful residence; bathrooms; amusements; large farm; dairy; chickens, &c.; table first class; $9. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAR LAKE, mountain air, open fireplaces; wholesome food; boating, fishing; beautiful country; $10 up. George Brown Ackerman, Beaverkill, N. Y.

CARTER HOUSE,
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Rates, $10.

Terrace Hill Farm, Florida, N. Y.—Quiet, superior farm house; mile from station; excellent table; $9-$10. H. D. Roe.

The Hill-Air, Highland, N. Y.—Large modern home; open all year; high elevation; private baths; superior accommodations. Booklet.

Caswell Hall, Beacon, N. Y.—Large, shady grounds; modern house; good table; convenient to station; tennis; $9 up.

**New Jersey.**

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $35.
All rooms handsomely furnished.
Special reduction to permanent guests.

DO YOU WANT to make a part of a Summer colony, with attractive club house, in beautiful wooded park, overlooking the ocean, Sandy Hook and New York Harbor, (at elevation of 250 feet,) with superior home cooking and service, pleasant, social life and reasonable rates; state religion. If so, address at once with references, Steward, Monmouth Hills Club, Highlands, N. J.

THE BELVIDERE,
89-91 North Munn Av., East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table, catering to discriminating persons; 3 minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6020 Orange.

BERGEN HOUSE, Ridgefield Park, N. J. On two railroads, thirty minutes from New York, attractive location, all improvements, especially desirable for persons wishing to commute; cool, comfortably furnished room, with superior board; for one $9; for two persons $16.

Lynwood Lodge, Englewood, N. J.—A private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern house, large grounds, bounteous table; wheel chairs, automobiles; attentive nurses, experienced physician; circulars.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

BASS LAKE.
Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

Montclair.—High, healthful, beautiful, convenient, desirable rooms; all conveniences; trees, piazzas, pretty grounds. Randall's Valley Road, Claremont Av.

Ideal homelike sanitarium for invalids, chronic, nervous cases, near New York; large grounds; own vegetables; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. (117 Scotland Road.)—Refined family; beautiful home and location, near station; golf, tennis; one large room; private bath; good table; references.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Front room; first-class board; private cottage; modern improvements; quiet, select neighborhood. 556 Lincoln Av.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y., (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

Baltimore Inn.—Block to ocean. Booklet. Mrs. E. L. Galloway, Asbury Park, N. J.

**Pennsylvania.**

The Beeches (farmhouse,) on Mount Pocono; excellent table; garage; adults, $8; children, $5; city reference. Mrs. Frank Tidd, Gouldsboro, Penn.

**Miscellaneous.**

Sheffield-in-the-Berkshires, Mass.—Good farm board; $12 to $15 week. Mrs. D. W. Cosgriff.

Berkshires.—First-class Summer board; rate $12 per week. J. H. Fallon, The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

**Country Board Wanted.**

AT QUIET beach resort, within 45 minutes of Hunter's Point, two connecting rooms, with board, for American Protestant family of three for August and September; private home preferred; quiet, refined surroundings, with good bathing beach, desired; state terms. V 104 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE, child and nurse desire 2 rooms, with bath and board, within commuting distance of New York, with private family or refined, quiet boarding house; state terms and full particulars. J 104 Times.

Young Spanish gentleman desires to live with private American family in the country, one hour from New York; rates no object; boarding houses need not apply. Address Albert Suarez, 112 Wall St.

Accommodations, mother and child at small modern hotel on Sound, New York, or Connecticut shore; commuting distance; Jewish. Answer Advertiser, 131 Riverside Drive New York City.

Advertiser, retired widower, desires board strictly private family; Summer, seashore, mountains; Winter, city or near by. "Retired," 51 Times.

Two ladies desire board, separate rooms, refined surroundings, reasonable, immediately. J 129 Times.

Wanted, room, bath, with board, suburban, for young married couple. B 42 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION-NURSE for convalescent, invalid, nervous or elderly lady; can supply medical and personal reference. Y 347 Times Annex.

COOK, &c.—Wanted, (at once,) position as cook or general housework (without washing) in adult family in country; excellent references; wages $30; must be convenient to Boston & Westchester R. R. Telephone Harlem 8343.

COOK.—French cook wishes position, private family; best references. Louise, 253 West 24th St.

DRESSES made, altered, remodeled excellently, quick; out. 601 West 180th St. 580 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER wants work at home or out by day; experience and ability; references. Phone 6912 Morningside. Apartment 2E.

DRESSMAKER.—Late Lucile, Ltd.; finest work; home or out. Call or phone 8414 Audubon. Lohne, 558 West 158th.

DRESSMAKER; family sewing or helper; private dressmaker. Mrs. Yourston, 2,942 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening, sport gowns; home, out, city, country. Ryan, 76 W. 50th.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick, experienced; by day, week; city or country. B 4 Times.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN desires position in real estate office; understands renting and repairs; capable of managing apartment house. Box V 141 Times.

FITTER from first-class house would go out by day; city or country. E. B., 157 East 47th.

GIRL, colored, wishes half-time pay mornings; references. 130 West 143d St. Carter.

GOVERNESS—Experienced, competent North German, best city references, desires entire charge of young children; English, German, French, assist music studies. L., 160 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—Swedish; wants position; English, French, German, music, needlework. Miss L., care of Johnson, 140 East 48th St., city.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting, Swiss; speaks French, German, English, desires position. B 30 Times.

GOVERNESS.—English lady seeks position as governess or companion, refined family; can drive car. Box 396, Times, 2 Rector St.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—Refined girl (18) wishes position; experienced; best references. Y 376 Times Annex.

HOTEL CLERK.—Young woman; 4 years' experience; capable information clerk and cashier; best city references. Y 342 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, MANAGING, AGED 45, EXPERIENCED, WISHES POSITION IN PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT; $50 A MONTH; THOROUGHLY COMPETENT. V 107 TIMES.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Position as managing housekeeper or companion by an educated woman of refinement; can furnish good reference as to character, honesty, and capability. Mrs. B. E. Miller, 497 Neptune Av., Coney Island.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman seeks place as housekeeper or companion to invalid lady at home or traveling; home mother for children, or chaperone; best references. A 137 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow, experienced, wishes position as working housekeeper in city; city references. Call Mrs. S. Saxon, 263 West 54th.

MOTHER'S HELPER, &c.—Wanted to go to Los Angeles as mother's helper, companion to lady, or nurse; experienced. Anderson, 67 West 37th, Bayonne, N. J.

NURSE, understanding care and feeding of children thoroughly, wants position, sea shore or country; good traveler. Z. F., Times Harlem.

NURSE—Experienced trained infant's nurse, take entire charge young baby; $40 month. Communicate at once with Mrs. Chas. Bradley, 205 Hawthorne Road, Baltimore, Md.

NURSE or companion to lady; refined, cheerful, competent; would travel. Mary Davis, Towaco, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good penman; accurate; references; $8. B 288 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
2 years' experience teacher of bookkeeping and shorthand in large business college.
1 year's experience as confidential stenographer and assistant secretary to oil magnate.
4 years' experience as confidential stenographer and assistant secretary in Governor's office.
V 98 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Englishwoman of good address, can drive cars, understands mechanism, seeks position as saleswoman automobile parts. Box 397, Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman possessing executive ability, initiative, desires responsible position where thoroughly rounded business training can best be utilized. V 124 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, and accountant, young woman with over ten years' experience of wide scope desires executive position with individual or concern; references excellent; salary $1,800. J 83 Times.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact, initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks connection with good opportunity for advancement; $25. B 260 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Woman of superior education; experienced correspondent; accustomed to full charge of office; one who relieves employer of all details; $25-$30. V 175 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Correspondent; University graduate, English scholar; eight years' experience; knows French and elementary Spanish; has traveled in France and Switzerland. M 131 Times.

SECRETARY, correspondent, executive experience, master difficult details, seeks confidential position; competent assistant busy executive; $28. V 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 18, commercial school graduate, 8 months' experience; quick, accurate typist; neat, intelligent, possessing initiative, desires permanent position; excellent references; $10. V 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high-class private secretary, qualified for responsible position requiring executive ability; excellent business training; Wall Street experience; $22. Steiner, 731 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Underwood secretary, executive ability, commercial expert, exceptionally conscientious, accurate, trustworthy, refined, desires permanency; references; $18. J 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, seeks connection with concern where ability will be appreciated; familiar with office routine; $20. B 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, and rapid; operate Stentotype; $12. Phone Monday, Bryant 1318, 220 West 42d St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, thoroughly competent; best references furnished; $15. J 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4½ years' experience office, bookkeeper's assistant; $16. J 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $8. B 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, desires situation with official; accustomed to secretarial duties. L. B., 28 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 19; refined, high school graduate; 2½ years' experience; salary, $14; advancement. Y 338 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Accurate, neat, experienced; salary $12. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience, rapid worker; references; $12. A 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—One year's experience; permanent position; $10. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—High school graduate; beginner; bookkeeping. T. Singer, 291 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Steady position, downtown office; experienced only. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; familiar with entire office routine; $18-$20. V 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, initiative, 3 years' experience, wishes permanent position; salary $12. J 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, 4 years' commercial, export; will substitute; moderate salary. Stenographer, Box 395, Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced special teacher; care for child afternoons. Miss Seymour, 418 West 118th.

TRAINED NURSE.—Registered, best of reference. J 382 Times Downtown.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE desires change; unusual training; experienced correspondence, sales, advertising, publicity, house organs, magazines; files work available; tact, judgment, ability, A1 references. Y 360 Times Annex.

WOMAN, well bred, intelligent, desires a remunerative position; experienced in her own home; traveled extensively. A 145 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board; $9. B 258 Times Downtown.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRL, employed, would like to make herself somehow useful evenings, from 6 P. M. on. A 199 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 18, high school graduate, with a little business experience, wishes clerical position; good mathematician; salary start, $8. New York Specialties Co., 467 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, French, speaking and writing fluently also English and Spanish, good handwriting, desires position; excellent references. Answers to J 871 Times Downtown.

YOUNG lady, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with responsible firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Address G. R., 37 East 59th St. Plaza 2998.

YOUNG LADY, endeavoring to educate herself, would like few hours' employment each evening; competent stenographer and bookkeeper. A 200 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 5 years' clerical experience, also assistant bookkeeper, desires position. V 121 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, American, (38,) would like position of trust, take care of business people's home, or as attendant to invalid lady; good home to high salary. V 133 Times.

**Employment Agencies.**

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SELECT COLORED HOUSEWORKERS—Cooks.—References. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive official capacity, record clean and successful, possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thorough understanding office routine, systematizing, payrolls, factory costs and efficiency, auditing financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales, collections, employes, &c.; if looking for competent man to fill position of trust and responsibility, grant me interview. System, A 152 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Business man, (35,) long and varied experience executive positions and as public accountant; organizer and systematizer; traveled extensively in Europe; working knowledge of several languages; college education; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; available on short notice; highest recommendations. J 341 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY.
Young man, capable accountant and secretary, rapid typist, efficient and trustworthy, desires permanent connection, where ability and conscientious effort will be appreciated; salary $25 to start; excellent references. B 22 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, American, 48, competent to take full charge and strictly reliable, expert at cost work, best credentials, desires position with accountants or large corporation; interview desired. V 111 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5855.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager.—40 years old; married; 18 years' experience; modern methods, familiar with collecting accounts, law procedure and handling salesmen. V 138 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; American; married; five years' experience managing office and controlling books; best references. A 71 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE MANAGER, 5 years' experience, familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. J 335 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 34, office manager, executive ability, 15 years' experience, desires position with progressive concern, can furnish A1 references. V 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.
Office manager, experienced executive; full particulars at interview. Write J 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior and junior, wanted by prominent firm of public accountants; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 388 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, at present in charge of accounting department in large packing house, desires position with public accountants. B 18 Times.

ACCOUNTING student wishes position in accounting department of reliable concern. A 194 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Up-to-date office man seeks high-grade position; salary $3,000.00 per annum. Brown, A 151 Times.

A COMPETENT MAN of wide experience, yet young enough to be molded to fit your particular need; one who can think straight and shoulder responsibilities; practical experience covers sales, credits, collections, and executive assistant; position wanted with responsible concern; American, age 27; married; unqualified references. V 171 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Long experience, agency and managerial; engaged twice by the largest concern of its kind; capacity for analysis that finds the salesmaking talking points; attention getting typography and layouts; edited one of the most important house organs; dealer helps, window displays, ideas, initiative. V 66 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, married, 38 years of age, seeks position with wider scope; now employed as head of editorial department of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States; extensive advertising and printing experience; good executive. A 125 Times.

AMBITIOUS young man, 18 years of age, wishes position at anything. Herman Orloff, 444 East 171st St., Bronx, N. Y.

AMERICAN, 38, Columbia graduate, ten years' executive general merchandise experience, export, import; seven years bond salesman and manager with A1 houses; desires position for war period or permanent. Address Buckeye, P. O. Box 863, New York.

A CHANCE TO DO YOUR BIT.
Fifteen years of varied training abroad have given an ardent American experience of considerable value to the Government; circumstances prevent his enlisting or receiving an appointment to one of the positions of responsibility now being filled by men able to serve without compensation; if a modest sum is guaranteed to him monthly, to be returned after the war, he will give up his occupation at considerable loss and devote his energies unceasingly to helping Uncle Sam put it over. E 473 Times Annex.

A BUSINESS BUILDER.
THE ADVERTISER IS A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, WITH A RECORD OF EXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS; HAS RECENTLY SOLD HIS OWN BUSINESS AND WANTS AN OPENING WITH SOME LARGE OR GROWING BUSINESS IN AN EXECUTIVE OR SUPERVISORY POSITION; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ORGANIZATION WORK, EFFICIENCY, SALES MANAGING, CREDITS, CORRESPONDENCE; CAN FURNISH UNUSUAL REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER, HABITS, ABILITY. Y 354 TIMES ANNEX.

An executive manager, capable and experienced, primarily a competent accountant; have successfully reorganized several concerns, have liquidated copartnership of prominent firm with extensive foreign trade interests; know foreign markets and how to develop the trade; know Spanish, speak but little; would travel if necessary; am American, age 53 years; can give best of references; state compensation and nature of employment. A 146 Times.

A STRICTLY high-grade business man, (46,) with administrative training will be open for engagement about Aug. 15; varied experience in accounting, finance, and office management; credit and statistical work a specialty; record and integrity will bear surety company investigation; also bank and mercantile references. T. P. B., 9 South William St., N. Y.

A MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE,
engineering graduate, seven years' factory management experience, wants position with good future; experienced in modern shop methods and organization; energetic and resourceful; excellent references; now employed. B 212 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, Controller, (38,) eleven years public accountant, thorough and practical, knowledge factory and mining costs, desires connection with reliable firm or corporation; highest credentials. F 270 Times Downtown.

BANKER, executive ability, progressive, desires to make a change; bank or commercial house; salary $2,000. B 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, expert accountant, (34,) free from any military service, 10 years' experience, 12 in one place, American, competent to take full charge large office, conversant modern methods, college graduate. Write Integrity, 8 Gold St., N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, office manager; fifteen years' (manufacturing, commercial, banking) experience; highly recommended; willing take position outside city; moderate salary. Raydolf, 1,238 Boston Road.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, American, (37,) thorough accountant; can do correspondence and take complete charge, 16 years' experience; highest references. B 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Experienced bookkeeper and cost accountant, employed at present by large corporation, desires change, where better opportunities and advancement exist. B 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, experienced, trial balance, control account; excellent handwriting, correspondent; $20. E 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (34,) thoroughly experienced double entry, balances, general office work, quick and accurate, good references. Capable, Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, typist, (20,) good correspondent, knowledge modern office systems, cost, production, time; references. V 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant; Typist, Payroll, Production, Ledger, Invoice Clerk; 6 years' experience; rapid, accurate figurer; references; $22. George, 129 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER, (20,) first class; American; double entry, trial balance, financial statements; $25; full charge. A 179 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, thoroughly experienced, capable taking full charge, wants position at once; American, (35,) best references last employer. Hunt, 592 East 167th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, eight years mercantile corporation assistant to office manager, will travel anywhere; good executive. B 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Six years' experience; capable taking charge; desires change. A 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man; expert; clean-cut, industrious young man, 23 years; will go out of town. V 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, double entry; 12 years' experience, good references. A 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; good knowledge of cost work; able correspondent. A 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, (25,) exempt from military duty; best references. B 263 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) Christian, graduated from Boys' High, having highest mark in mathematics and over 90 in State examination, looking for position where he can improve himself. Norman, 158 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, bright, energetic, 16; graduate; no work Saturday; best references. V 91 Times Downtown.

BOY, colored, 3½ years high school, desires position, anything. Baxter, 123 Fountain Av.

BUSINESS MAN.
(35,) long and varied experience in executive positions and as public accountant; organizer and systematizer; traveled extensively in Europe; working knowledge of several languages; college education; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; highest recommendations; available on short notice. J 339 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Man, (32,) successful merchant past ten years retail grocery and meats, open for position as buyer with large corporation; reasonable compensation accepted until value is determined. J 358 Times Downtown.

BRAZIL.—Electrical mechanical engineer, (28,) married, varied experience, speaking English, French, Portuguese, desires progressive position in Brazil; splendid connections; references. Tosfe, 261 West 88th.

BY ENERGETIC, competent man, possessing personality, who for number of years has handled large propositions with the public, connection with standard railway supply house for Washington, D. C., and adjacent territory. Address R. F. H., Y 344 Times Annex.

CAPABLE business man, good appearance, over 40, educated, general mercantile experience, insurance, wishes to connect with A No. 1 concern, executive capacity. Douglas, 244 West 45th St.

CAPABLE SALESMAN wants live city account; drawing account against commission. V 34 Times.

CHEMIST, pharmaceutical, with thorough training and practical experience in the manufacture of all kinds of pharmaceuticals, for the past eight years manager of large laboratories, at present employed, would like to make a change. Y 370 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, Christian, 33, married, temperate, employed; expert mechanical maintenance guaranteed; highest references past 12 years; town, country. Leuffer, care Ross, 518 West 145th St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—American, high-class cars, or take charge of private garage; expert mechanic; strictly temperate; highest references; city or country; Narragansett preferred; $30. Berthel, 60 Manhattan Av. Phone 7450 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—5 years' experience, wishes private position; excellent driver, good mechanic; neat, sober; references; city or country; Packard, Cadillac preferred. James Cavanagh. Telephone 3858 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private references; married; American. Buckley, 611 Amsterdam Av. Telephone Riverside 8453.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (36,) wishes permanent position, city, country; understands all cars; temperate, reliable; 9 years last employer. Edward Loppin, 502 Amsterdam Av. Telephone 4930 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Scandinavian; single; strictly sober; careful driver; permanent references; wishes position; experienced high-class cars; must be in country during Summer. A 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC desires permanent position; single; six years' experience abroad and six in New York; A1 references; exempt military draft. A 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, 29, single, wishes position with private family; good references. O. C. Cone of Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver; strictly temperate; make own repairs; good appearance; A1 reference; moderate salary; careful driver. V 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Three years' experience; drive any make; all repairs. George Schneider, 1,819 Himrod St., Brooklyn. Tel. Evergreen 4397.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, wishes position, private or commercial; careful driver; reference. H. S., J 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 39; 15 years' experience; married, no children; highest reference; city, country. John Scanlon, 160 West 84th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; eight years' experience; sober, thoughtful, reliable. 1,355 Avenue A. Havranek.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 12 years' experience; best references. Martin, 121 West 89th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position; city, country; best refrences. Henderson, 58 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; mechanic; trustworthy; experienced; careful driver; reference. Arai, 465 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; private, commercial; 15 years' best reference. Johnson, 153 West 82d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 23, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 228 West 24th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position; good careful driver; good mechanic; willing to be useful; reference. Macki, 152 W. 129th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, experienced, good mechanic; references; can speak fluent French. Golar, 319 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, EVENINGS OR APPOINTMENT; three years' touring experience; repairs; first-class reference. M 102 Times.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Middle-aged, reputable man, highest references, cash security of large amount, open for position as collector or something similar. Henry, Box 175 Times.

COLLEGE MAN WOULD LIKE POSITION EXPORT HOUSE; ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THIS BRANCH OF WORK; FURNISH HIGHEST REFERENCES. MORTON WEBSTER, CARE WEBSTER, AARONS & CO., 1 EAST 33D ST.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, married, conscientious worker, steady and reliable, teaching experience, desires change for excellent reasons. B 26 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, translator, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, German; first-class, whole or part time; $40. J 360 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT and office manager of eleven years' practical experience, married, age 31, now connected with large manufacturing concern, is open for position; salary, $3,000 per annum. Y 334 Times Annex.

CLUBS AND HOTELS.—MANAGER OF LARGE CLUB WISHES TO CHANGE; THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, FAMILIAR WITH FRONT AND BACK OF HOUSE; GOOD APPEARANCE, PERSONALITY, EXPERT BUYER, CATERER; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. B 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 42, speaks French, German, Italian, English, desires position. V 100 Times.

COLORED young man wishes position, messenger or office boy, three years' references. 130 Plaza.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.
Unusually equipped, experienced executive; college education; excellent credentials; considering change. V 295 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER OF FURNITURE, first class, open for engagement Sept. 1; can lay off full-sized details in all periods. X 812 Times Annex.

DESIGNER and draftsman, having 20 years' experience in all branches of drafting and inventions; can fill responsible position. V 115 Times.

DIRECTOR of production and men, organizer, actual result getter, with business training obtained by deep study and hard knocks; $10,000 a year and worth it. If you are in real need of such a man write Y 384 Times Annex.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN.—Technically educated young man, (19,) knowledge of drafting and surveying, desires permanent position engineering concern. V 145 Times.

DRAFTING, all descriptions, wanted; neat, accurate, and promptly done. J 364 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC,
EXPERIENCED
EXECUTIVE
OF CHARACTER, PUNCH, PERSONALITY; AGE 32; MARRIED; ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING MEN, MONEY, AND MERCHANDISE EFFICIENTLY AND PROFITABLY, SEEKS PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH LARGE, HIGHLY REPUTABLE BUSINESS HOUSE, WHERE TACT, INITIATIVE, ENTHUSIASM, LOYALTY, AND SOUND COMMON SENSE ARE CARDINAL REQUIREMENTS.
SKILLED IN MAIL AND PERSONAL-CONTACT SALES PROMOTION AND MODERN OFFICE METHODS, CAPABLE OF TAKING RESPONSIBILITIES, PLANNING WORK, AND SUCCESSFULLY MANAGING A DEPARTMENT OR OF ACTING AS ASSISTANT TO A BUSY EXECUTIVE.
ENERGETIC
EXPERIENCED
EXECUTIVE
A 143 TIMES.

ENERGETIC MAN, (35,) desires high-class position, selling or representing. E 482 Times Annex.

ENGINEER-ARCHITECT is open for position of responsibility; 15 years with prominent builders and architects; thoroughly familiar with details all trades; hustler; not subject military call; furnish references ability and integrity; bond if required. J 328 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, civil, fire protection and building construction experience, desires opening where ability and resourcefulness are required. A 395 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR or office manager, building construction, fourteen years' experience, would specialize in good sub-line. B 249 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Fifteen years bookkeeping and auditing, the last seven with one of the largest corporations in the country auditing their foreign offices, being familiar with all foreign exchanges, have given me a training which has developed efficiency and service to a marked degree; I can bring to you modern, efficient office management and methods; I am 31 years of age, married, and invite your inquiry. Y 351 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
Man of demonstrated executive ability and initiative; skilled in office management, purchasing, and sales promotion; of broad business experience; schooled in the application of system and efficiency principles; capable of taking responsibilities, planning work, and successfully managing a department or of acting as assistant to a busy executive; age 35. B 268 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Business man, (35,) long and varied experience executive positions and as public accountant; organizer and systematizer; traveled extensively in Europe; working knowledge of several languages; college education; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; available on short notice; highest recommendations. J 338 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT,
$4,000.
High-grade man, 33 years old, married; office and factory executive experience; unqualified references say: "Initiative, adaptability, resourcefulness, integrity, results." Now engaged on production efficiency work. A 121 Times.

EXECUTIVE,
thoroughly competent to take charge of office, do buying, check credits, make collections, and handle correspondence; road experience in selling and can successfully meet prospective customers; age 37; with present house twelve years; highest credentials as to honesty, ability, and character; will consider only permanent position with reliable firm. Address V 177 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
ability, that is at present employed at salary $5,000, will start same figure if future assured; have wide experience electrical, mechanical lines, including purchasing, sales, construction; anxious assist some busy man burdened with details. J 356 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 34, several years' broad experience as purchasing agent for manufacturing corporation; now employed as office manager and assistant to President, who is sales manager; desires change; have had broad experience in accounting, purchasing, and sales; salary $3,000. B 12 Times.

EXECUTIVE position by man experienced in modern methods of factory management, costs, planning of work, time studies, payrolls; accountant position not desired; have executive ability and can manage men; now employed but want something better. B 27 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Accountant, with broad business experience, accustomed to supervision of help, capable taking responsibilities or acting as assistant to busy executive; now engaged in executive capacity; Christian, 37, married. A 131 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced export machinery, former manager works, perfect knowledge French, Spanish, willing represent France, Cuba, desires good connection. J 327 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE-SALESMAN.—The manager of a New York corporation desires to make a change and connect with a business offering big possibilities; much executive and selling experience. Address V 89 Times.

EXPERT in building trades, 20 years' experience as architect, superintendent, estimator and builder, seeks responsible position in said capacity. Y 337 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
A LAWYER, 34 YEARS OLD, SEEKS A PERMANENT PERSONAL OR CORPORATE CONNECTION IN ANY LEGAL, CONFIDENTIAL, OR EXECUTIVE CAPACITY. J 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY MANAGER.—Energetic young man, experienced in up-to-date organization work and manufacturing methods, with extensive brass foundry knowledge, invites correspondence of first-class growing concerns. Writer has had charge of plants manufacturing small parts interchangeable, employing between 200 and 500 men, and can give best references. J 87 Times.

FITTER.—A thoroughly experienced, up-to-date fitter and working room manager, carrying a high-class trade along, desires position with a high-class ladies' tailoring or dressmaking establishment; has a well-known reputation. Address V 37 Times.

FRENCH-ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT, typist, excellent office organizer, long experience, unquestionable references, seeks adequate position. Vitali, 302 West 121st.

GARDENER, FARMER.—Married, Swede, 25; gardener or farmer; understands cows, horses, poultry; ten years' experience; no children; cottage. Write W. Peterson, 221 East 49th St.

GARDENER, Scotch, single, thoroughly experienced man; strictly sober; good references. V 114 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, high-grade, seeks new connection; American born; 36; married; good personality; possessed of executive ability and sound judgment with respect to human nature and matters of business; capable relieving busy executive of much detail; accustomed to handling clerical help; been earning $2,400-$3,000, but consider initial salary secondary to right opportunity. B 46 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—Four years' experience in bookkeeping; exempt from military duty; A1 references. B 264 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, 36, tall, good appearance, personality, holding responsible managerial position, desires congenial employment for spare time and evenings; confidential work, selling. Capable, J 366 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, 35 YEARS, ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, SPEAKS FRENCH, SPANISH, AND GERMAN, OPEN FOR POSITION HERE OR ABROAD. J 351 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEMAN.—Handy, thoroughly experienced; private family; best reference; wages $45. B 29 Times.

IMPORT, EXPORT.—A thoroughly experienced man, shipping, office work, &c., good education English, Spanish, French, Italian, A1 references, desires position. V 118 Times.

KNOWLEDGE of executive and sales requirements enables me to handle in an efficient manner the duties of sales management, training sales help and developing sales propaganda; my present connection will terminate Sept. 1; I shall entertain correspondence from interested parties; full facts, experience, qualifications will be exchanged. Y 356 Times Annex.

LAW STUDENT seeks position in law office; no experience; moderate salary. B 214 Times Downtown.

LISTEN TO THIS.
Possess all qualifications of a thorough, experienced correspondent, office and credit man; willing to demonstrate my abilities before compensation is considered; am a successful, aggressive salesman, able to sell any line of merit; highest credentials to verify above statements; desire to represent manufacturer in New York City and adjacent territory on strictly commission basis; only high-class houses considered; will make investment later on if desired; rare opportunity to obtain efficient result producer. A 157 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN, (31,) fine education, good appearance, speaks English, Italian, French, and good knowledge of Spanish, 8 years in America, 5 years in purchasing department, automobiles manufacturing, would go anywhere, correspondent or sales department. V 140 Times.

MAN, married, 40 years of age, 20 years' Western experience in building construction of contractor, designer; thorough mechanic; wishes position with engineering and construction company, with opportunity for advancement; A1 references. Write W., 90 8th Av.

MAN.—American, 34 years old, refined, responsible, capable, adaptable; wide business experience, ability to handle men, total abstainer from alcohol and tobacco. J 334 Times Downtown.

MAN of broad business experience wishes position, principally in mechanical or contracting line; capable of taking charge of office or field work; good record for work accomplished. J 362 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Gentleman, 44 years old, wide organization and financial experience; best of references; desires to connect with reliable house seeking a high grade, tactful, able assistant; equipped for any administrative, secretarial or fiduciary position. Address A 396 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Position as sales and publicity manager; thorough experience; high-class; salary connection only; best reference. A 193 Times.

MERCHANDISE MAN WITH SUCCESSFUL NEW YORK AND MIDDLE WEST EXPERIENCE; HAS HELD ONLY TWO POSITIONS IN TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. A 75 TIMES.

MINING ENGINEER WITH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE 10 YEARS ABROAD, SPEAKS SPANISH AND FRENCH, WOULD TRAVEL; AGE 35. J 350 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Accountant, (35,) long and varied experience in executive positions and as public accountant; organizer and systematizer; traveled extensively in Europe; working knowledge of several languages; college education; at present office manager and auditor for manufacturing concern; available on short notice; highest recommendations. J 340 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER OR ASSISTANT, (37,) Experienced executive, initiative, tempered with judgment; peculiarly fitted to relieve busy executive; change in management necessitates considering new connection; present salary $3,000; references and record will bear acid test; married; Protestant. E 469 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 33, Christian, Banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American. Y 363 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Highly recommended organizer, systematizer, and executive, qualified to take full charge; seeks position offering future based on results through experience, education, aggressiveness. V 151 Times.

OFFICE AND CREDIT MANAGER, (Christian,) over twelve years' experience; thoroughly understands bookkeeping; also experienced handling sales department; willing. J 369 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Accountant with executive ability, broad experience in supervision of help, now engaged in executive capacity as auditor; age, 37; married. A 130 Times.

OPEN for employment about Aug. 15; young man of good education, ten years in business, wishes to ally himself with concern where ability and willingness to work hard will be recognized; experienced in adjustments of all kinds; competent to take charge of office force. B 20 Times.

PAINTER wants position landlord or real estate corporation; experienced renting, collecting, and managing property. H. K., 2,960 3d Av.

PAYMASTER.—Competent and experienced paymaster, capable of taking entire charge of pay roll, petty cash; hiring, bookkeeping, receiving, shipping, and purchasing. F. H. Terrio, 239 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROOFREADER, Assistant to Editor, and Office man desires position. Competent. B 57 Times.

PUBLISHERS' EXECUTIVE
SEEKS PLACE OF GREATEST USEFULNESS; SUCCESSFUL RECORD AS ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER IN BOOK AND PERIODICAL PUBLISHING; EMPLOYERS CONCEDE HIGHEST CHARACTER AND ABILITY; AGE 37. WRITE IN CONFIDENCE TO A 171 TIMES.

PUT NEW AND YOUNG BLOOD IN YOUR BUSINESS.
Live wire of 27, possessing real executive and sales ability, is open for position as salesman or assistant executive; exempt from military service. B 209 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Would like to represent out-of-town manufacturer in New York City; am personally responsible; any line; would open office at own expense. B 16 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—California or Middle West; gentleman, 33, knowing the territory, live wire, wants position as traveling representative. B 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER.
Mechanical engineer, capable of closing big contracts, with past record as salesman, sales manager, and factory manager, desires opening in actual field work where push, punch, and perseverance can be made productive; record includes single sales exceeding $100,000; willing to devote the necessary time to posting and to take a live, high-grade line on commission or guarantee and commission. A 164 Times.

SALES MANAGER with executive ability; knows field; sold merchandise throughout United States; also exports; can show and plan big selling campaign, develop sales, salesmen, and advertising; continual efficiency, follow up, and supervision; some large concern that secures my services adds a valuable acquisition to its selling organization; age 43 years; selling experience 25 years; sales record $250,000 per annum; drawing account and percentage basis; credentials on interview. S. R., Box 135 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Conscientious worker, proven executive ability and initiative, shrewd buyer, good salesman, valuable experience here and abroad in modern business methods, general department store work, textile and various lines; thorough and successful; age 30; exempt from draft; highest credentials. Box 398 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN, Christian, age 40, 15 years' experience with large concern, active, can deliver, desires position with live concern; drawing account and commission. A 175 Times.

SALESMAN going to make San Diego, Cal., his home would like to represent reliable Eastern firm in that territory; best of references; bond if required. Address Owen, 207 11th Av., Belmar, N. J.

SALESMAN.—American, Christian, possessing genuine experience, initiative, and adaptability; neat appearance; can furnish highest credentials; salary. A 394 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, capable, trustworthy, seeks connections; has following along electrical, hardware, and automobile accessories trade, Greater New York and surroundings; references. A 128 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman, paying own expenses, with valuable hardware connections, traveling entire United States, Canada, and Hawaiian Islands, desires extra lines; direct factory representation preferred; commission proposition only considered. V 70 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, capable, energetic, and ambitious, 9 years' successful sales' record, well acquainted with hardware and mill supply trade from Maine to Florida; best credentials regarding ability and character; desires to connect with reliable house on or before July 15. C 474 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man, 28, of highest character and ability, with practical mechanical training, is desirous of first-class connection to follow leads, but where new diggings are wanted and appreciated. V 158 Times.

SALESMAN.—American, high-class, active, best references regarding character and ability, with 20 years' experience selling cotton piece goods, desires connection with manufacturer or jobber in any line. A 190 Times.

SALESMAN, specialty; correspondent, executive; 12 years' business experience; 33, college graduate; best credentials; desires position with established concern in city. M. H., 540 West 113th.

SALESMAN, outside experience, established trade, speaks several languages, desires connection silk jobbing house; commission or salary; A1 references and security. A 144 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants good line, drawing account against commission; familiar with valves, pipe fittings, and plumbers' supplies. Read, 3,913 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced, would like to represent reliable firm; salary or commission; accurate at figures and a hustler; best of references, or bond. V 32 Times.

SALESMAN, having covered entire country, seeks position about New York; will accept commission proposition for right line. A 104 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and assistant executive, age 26, 8 years' road experience through Middle West and New England, desires to change present position. B 10 Times.

SALESMAN, 33, seeks connection, reputable house, salary or commission basis. B 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. A 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—Bright, energetic young man desires position as furniture salesman; preferably in wholesale line. A 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—Real high-class, experienced man, good closer, have car, wants position; highest references. V 144 Times.

SALESMAN.—Line of merchandise to sell jobbing and retail trade in South by live wire, on commission. V 161 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER, (37,) with successful record, desires to make a change after twelve years' service with present house; past experience has been in metal goods, novelties, and electrical lines; well acquainted with trade throughout the country; would not object to doing some traveling; a hard worker, who can furnish unquestionable reference. Address B 50 Times.

SALESMANAGER.—Broad experience, earning over $6,000 on remunerative basis; good executive; A1 closer; thorough knowledge of office systems and machinery. Y 381 Times Annex.

SALESGETTER, correspondent, road; advertising creative ability, initiative; college training; salary. A 163 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 24, eight years' domestic experience; conversant with classifications, routes, and rates. Shipping Clerk, 302 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, 35, thoroughly experienced; good executive abilities; highest references. J 345 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY,
CORRESPONDENT,
STENOGRAPHER.
Here's an opportunity bound to prove mutually advantageous. I possess the faculty of putting into clear, cogent writing thought matter; am an efficient stenographer and typist, understand accounting, have sound judgment, and know what responsibility means; 29, single, military exempt. A 198 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE.—A broad-gauge man, (32,) with 10 years' successful business experience, is open for secretaryship to busy executive or man of affairs; familiar with financial affairs; reasonable remuneration accepted until value is determined. J 357 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (24,) draft-exempt, college education; four years assistant to executive large plant; expert stenographer; exceptional correspondent; sales experience, initiative; higest credentials. A 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) secretary, confidential assistant, highly educated, efficient, six years' experience; versed up-to-date office details; accurate, rapid, conscientious, painstaking; $20. B 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Dictation taken rapidly; young, ambitious, and anxious to work; $10. Mr. S., phone Monday, Bryant 1318, Room 1603 Candler Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate, will work hard for advancement. John McHugh, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2944.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Office Manager desires responsible position with reliable concern. B 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, three years' experience; first class; no agencies. B 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent.—Clean young man, executive ability, college education; $18. B 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Correspondent, executive; ten years' experience; best references; $25-$30. B 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION. B 31 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires temporary or piece work, day or night. South 7195.

STOCK RUNNER.—Boy, 17, wishes position as stock runner with stock broker. B 230 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A registered architect wishes position in office or as Superintendent; for a number of years employed by a prominent firm. V 120 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT building constructor, experienced executive, desires interview with firm requiring services of forceful man of ability. A 150 Times.

SWISS hotel man linguist, good appearance, seeks situation hotel-club. A 17 Times.

TREASURER.—Young banker at present with large downtown institution would consider position with commercial house where executive experience, familiarity with counting, business methods and acquaintance with New York banks would be an asset; salary $4,000. A 361 Times Downtown.

TUTOR desires position until October; highest references. Address Box R. J., 505 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO young men, teachers, desire Summer positions, clerical, outside preferred; excellent penmen and mathematicians. V 72 Times Downtown.

UNUSUAL.
Retired business man, active, educated, experienced, seeks occupation; is only contented when busy; submit proposition; salary secondary consideration. J 117 Times.

VALET.—Spanish young man desires position; speaks several languages; good references. M. Ferrus, 980 6th Av., care of Mrs. Manfre.

YOUNG MAN, 23, four years' commercial experience; knowledge bookkeeping and stenography; able assistant to busy executive. B 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) competent Remington Wahl billing operator; typist; knowledge bookkeeping; general office clerk; conscientious; references. B 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school training, wants position in architect's office, with opportunity to learn architecture. Y 353 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, nine years' architectural experience, wishes position with concern where previous training will be of advantage; salary moderate; references. E 474 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, advertising, newspaper writing, selling, 3 years' experience, perpetually active, wants to connect with an opportunity. Box 51, 2,121 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position in stock department of mercantile concern; experienced; $10. Abe Wallman, 668 Eagle Av. Melrose 7660.

YOUNG AMERICAN, refined, wishes position caring for bachelor's apartment or in small family; best of references; 3 years as useful butler; $40. B 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 19, 3 years' office experience, best references, desires position requiring about 5 hours time a day. J. H., 200 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 27 years, fair knowledge Spanish and export business, and buying and selling general merchandise. Y 358 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires permanent position with wholesale hardware house with a chance to learn the business; two years' business experience. B 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (Jewish,) married, 32, college graduate, desires place where intelligent effort will bring advancement. J. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, 3 years' office and selling experience, desires position with advancement. A 185 Times.

YOUNG BANKER, 25, 10 years' experience, best references, executive, wishes good, permanent position in bank or commercial house; salary $[illegible]. V 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, English stenographer; Spanish, French, Portuguese; no experience, seeks big concern; start $15 week. J 359 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, 12 years' experience, wishes position as rent collector or manager of estate; best references. V 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, of excellent education and refinement, with office and sales experience, desires position. J 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married; executive ability; 10 years' business training. B 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, high school graduate, no previous experience, willing, ambitious, wishes clerical position. Lebowitz, 63 East 121st.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, business experience, desires position. J 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, aggressive, possessing education, experience, desires responsible position. B 2 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Christian, high school graduate, desires a responsible position. A. V., 3,821 8th Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, some capital, services, like connect with profitable business. A 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position with advancement. B 234 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agencies.**

SPANISH.—Two young men desirous exchanging lessons. Write Vidal, 183 West 87th.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
SALESWOMEN.—We require experienced saleswomen for our gown, shoe, jewelry, corset and housefurnishing departments. Apply Superintendent.

ADJUSTERS.
We have several positions open in our organization for adjusters; we prefer young women with good judgment who have had experience in this kind of work either in a mail order house or department store; good opportunity for advancement to position as correspondent. Age 22 years and over. Salary $12 to $15. Y 388 Times Annex.

AD WRITER, dry goods store experience, to write ads at home for advertising service—opportunity to make extra money weekly. Please answer by letter. Lewis, 1,270 Broadway. A 160 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Experienced advertising woman of culture, refinement, and executive ability to help conduct advertising service; salary and share profits. J 186 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FROM WOMEN WHO WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS OFFERED BELOW.

FOR A TEMPORARY INVESTMENT OF GOOD FAITH AMOUNTING TO $27 THE WOMAN ACCEPTED WILL BE GIVEN:—

A THOROUGH TRAINING AS A PROFESSIONAL CORSETIERE.

AN OUTFIT OF CORSETS, &C.

THE USE, WITHOUT CHARGES, OF A SHOP AND FITTING BOOTHS.

Announcements will be sent out for her, advising that she has entered into business for herself, that she has taken up Corsetry as a Profession, and that her work will be guaranteed by a firm of international fame.

She will be allowed to retain the entire retail profits on all orders from her customers. No overhead expenses.

She will not be subject to regular hours, but will be allowed to regulate her own time.

Her income should average double that of a salaried position.

In addition to the regular profits on each order, she will be credited with an amount equivalent to $24 of the $27 temporarily invested, after she has satisfactorily handled a certain amount of business.

THE COMPANY MAKING THIS OFFER ARE THE LARGEST CUSTOM CORSET MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

AMPLE OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN TO INVESTIGATE THE BONA FIDE MERITS OF THE PROPOSITION. J 91 TIMES.

ARTIST.—Young lady to make pen and ink Fashion detail drawings in outline. Apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications, to E. Van Wickle, The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by large high-grade mercantile house; must be capable and intelligent. Address, stating experience if any with references and salary expected, J 124 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER — Competent woman, small corporation; good light, air, and general working conditions; salary $15. Address, own handwriting, A 141 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted for office, engaged in literary work; one with college education preferred. Address B 25 Times.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY
to pose for advertising photographers; bright eyes, clear-cut features. If you photograph well experience not necessary; time can be arranged not to interfere with other duties; fee liberal; investigate. Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.

BILLING TYPIST by large, high-grade mercantile house for billing and statement work; must be capable and intelligent operator; permanent position; address, stating experience, if any, references and salary expected, J 133 Times.

BILL CLERK with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, quick and accurate at figures; state full particulars and salary expected. Address by letter, United Sponging Co., 142 West 14th St.

BILL CLERK for ship chandlery and engineer supply house; must be accurate at figuring discounts and making extensions and turn bills out rapidly on typewriter; give experience, reference, and salary wanted. J 384 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, Remington, Wahl, Elliot, Fischer, or similar machines; only competent and experienced need apply; state age and salary expected. W. F., 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in export office, to make out orders, invoices, shipping papers, and take care of books; must be a typist and be quick and accurate; a young woman over 25 preferred; write, stating full particulars as to experience, education, age, and salary expected. B 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, 25 to 30 years of age, by large manufacturing company downtown; must be good penman, rapid at figures, and practical working knowledge of bookkeeping; when replying please state age, experience, and salary expected. J 343 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER in office of wholesale jobbers; intelligent young lady as assistant bookkeeper; familiar with ledger posting; state experience and salary expected. E 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to assist on books in steamship office; state age, religion, and experience; salary $15; good chance for advancement; answer by letter only. Federal Operating Co., 78 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable of taking charge of an office; good opportunity; call Monday morning. The H. R. Underwear Co., 40 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced young lady; must be bright and active. Call Monday morning, U. S. Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—One having thorough knowledge of theory and practice of good bookkeeping, control accounts, balance sheets; able to take full charge of books; state salary expected. J 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Double-entry book; state experience, salary desired. Apply by letter to Baltimore Club Co., 159 East 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER, to also act as model when necessary, 36 figure. Only those with latter requirement need apply to Room 1223, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; good references; part time. Apply 100 5th Av., Room 1211.

BUYER.—Competent woman take full charge of corset department catering to medium and high-class trade; salary to begin $25 a week. Address, with particulars, H. Jonap & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANVASSERS.—Neat appearing, experienced women to canvass for prospects for well-known electrical household specialty company; no sales work; salary or commission. M. McManes, 665 North Av., Jersey City, N. J., Monday.

CLERK.—Must be experienced, about 22 years old; good wages and permanent position. Transfer to Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Station, 6 minutes to Hunters Point Av. Station. Apply American Druggists Syndicate, Borden Av. and Van Alst Av., Long Island City.

CLERK for large fire insurance office; some experience necessary; salary $50 month; in reply mention age, religion, education, and experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Capable young woman to do plain cooking, $40 to $45 per month and permanent position guaranteed. Apply 1,629 University Avenue. (Private house; large grounds.)

DESIGNER.—WELL-KNOWN FIRM HAS OPENING FOR DESIGNER ON MISSES AND JUNIOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS C. D., 132 TIMES.

DESIGNER. — UNDERSTANDING MANUFACTURING LADIES' HIGH-CLASS NECKWEAR; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. M 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRESSMAKER wanted; a desirable, all-round position for young woman who understands dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; smart gowns; seaside or country; reasonable; reference. V 174 Times.

ELLIOT-FISHER BILL AND ORDER CLERK; GOOD MATHEMATICIAN; PERMANENT. 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FLORETTE
requires a
MILLINERY SALESWOMAN
accustomed to finest trade; good salary, yearly position. Apply Monday after 10 A. M. FLORETTE, 537 5TH AV.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR WOMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES FOR THEIR TEAROOM AND RESTAURANT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL wanted for general housework; must be good laundress and assist with cooking; six in family up to Aug. 30, after that only two adults; wages $40. Apply Monday between 9 and 5, 15 Whitehall St., Room 714.

GIRLS EXPERIENCED ON LACE EMBROIDERY SAMPLES. KROWER-TYNBERG CO., 46 WEST 23D.

GIRL, bright, office work, Commercial High School graduate preferred. 190 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS, (visiting,) German, for boy of 8; experienced. Benzian, 170 West 73d.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced, white girl, good cook; no washing; references required. Mrs. G. C. Dodge, Douglaston, Long Island. Phone Bayside 2880W.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by business woman; must be good cook and laundress; good home. 43 West 110th, Apartment 4.

INSTRUCTOR — SALESLADY.—Art needle-work store requires competent instructor in knitting and crocheting; also saleslady experienced in this line. Reply, stating age, experience, B. K., 460 Times.

KITCHEN MAID, to go to camp in the Adirondacks until Sept. 15; fare paid both ways; must be willing and obliging and come recommended. Apply Mr. Goldman, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

LIBRARIAN or INDEXER.—Young woman with good education to do indexing in publication office; must be good letterer; state education, salary, and when could come. B 28 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER.
BUSINESS WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ABLE MANAGER; STATE SALARY EXPECTED, REFERENCES, AND DETAILS. ADDRESS MR. M. S. HECHT, THE HUB, BALTIMORE, MD.

MILLINERY.
IMPROVERS AND MILLINERS;
LONG SEASON; LIGHT, AIRY WORKROOM.
MAISON MAURICE, 661 5TH AV.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.
LEADING UPTOWN WHOLESALE HOUSE MAKING ONLY HIGH-PRICED HATS; MUST BE OF UNUSUAL ABILITY; SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO ONE AT PRESENT EMPLOYED. APPLICATIONS WITH SALARY EXPECTED AND FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE AND CAPABILITIES CONFIDENTIAL. V 165 TIMES.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., require experienced millinery trimmers. Apply at Employment Bureau, seventh floor.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROS. & COMPANY,
7 EAST 38TH ST.,
REQUIRE GOOD MILLINERY COPYISTS, MAKERS, PREPARES, AND IMPROVERS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY MORNINGS ALL WEEK, DEPARTMENT H.

MILLINERS.
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS WANTED. APPLY JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

MILLINERY.—Work room manager, one who has had a broad experience with high-class 5th Av. house; unusually good position assured. Apply in strict confidence, J 97 Times.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman of good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—Stylish young ladies, 36 bust, for models in showroom of cloak and suit house; good salary, long season. Faber & Hein, 38 East 32d.

MODEL FOR LADIES' COATS, SIZE 36; GOOD POSITION OPEN. FRED HALL, 28 W. 27TH ST.

MODELS, 36, BY LARGE COAT HOUSE; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY FOR COMPETENT GIRLS. HERMAN CLOAK CO., 30 WEST 26TH ST.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE MODELS, SIZES 16 AND 36, FINE SUITS AND COATS. HARRY STOLL, 33 EAST 33D.

MODEL. — ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, SIZE 36, TO TRY ON SUITS; GOOD SALARY. POMERANZ BROS., 31 WEST 27TH.

MODELS WANTED TO TRY ON COATS; SIZES 16 TO 18; LONG SEASON. MOYSES & DREYFUS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Good woman; must know how to sew; wages, $50 per month; references; country home. Address Mrs. J. H. Sternbergh, Reading, Penn., R. F. D. 2.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF
SALESLADIES
IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARIES.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Important position for bright, keen, intelligent young lady of refinement; requirements are: Knowledge of bookkeeping essential (shorthand will help) and general all-around office ability. Apply by mail only, stating experience and salary expected, Executive Office, The Badell Co., 19 West 34th St.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK, experienced with entering and laying out jobs, making work instruction tickets for all kinds of work, with very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. J 374 Times Downtown.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR, thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work, for very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. J 373 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Young lady wanted in real estate office to do general clerical work; must be thoroughly experienced in handling real estate records and accustomed to detail work, write good hand, and be accurate. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired, to C. S., Box 14 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Liberal compensation to those capable bringing in immediate contracts for interior woodwork decoration, and furniture; salary and commission. V 123 Times.

SALESLADY.—Attractive young lady for retail dress shop; excellent permanent position. Lehman, 2,477 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN, personality, aggressiveness, good appearance, good teeth, with department or drug store experience, to sell well-known, exceptionally meritorious tooth cream behind counter; steady work; good salary; advancement; some for N. Y., others out of town. Call 8th floor, 154 West 18th.

SALESWOMAN for established line ladies' specialties, department stores, Middle West; no objection to side line; state experience; traveling advances and commission. A 107 Times.

SECRETARY.—Executive desires young woman to assist him in looking after details of a large business; must come well recommended and have some knowledge of stenography. Apply Box B 253 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL High School graduates for different departments of a large business house; interesting work, excellent business training and good opportunities for advancement are given; salary $8 to begin; State age, education, religion. D 442 Times Annex.

SOCIAL WORKER.—Wanted, young woman with training and experience as relief worker to take charge of progressive relief department of Jewish Federation; must know Yiddish; fair salary; pleasant surroundings. Apply Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, 632 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Canada, mentioning education and experience.

SPANISH LADY to translate fashion descriptions, stories, and correspondence; must know the Spanish language thoroughly, and have a fair knowledge of English; hours 8:30 to 5:30; no work on Saturday. A. Bouvet, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young woman for stenography, typewriting, and general office work in office of superintendent at private railroad station on property; references required. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, or call. The Kensico Cemetery, Westchester County, New York. Valhalla Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, with some business experience, as stenographer for large book store; must be able to use dictaphone, also look after certain amount of desk detail. Apply B 254 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, efficient young lady, competent to take charge of small office; one with brokerage experience preferred; salary $18 per week, with opportunities for advancement; state full particulars and mention telephone number, where you can be reached Monday morning. E 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
A DESIRABLE POSITION WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE IS OPEN FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG LADY; INITIAL SALARY $15; PLEASE STATE REFERENCES. P. O. BOX 1,344, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX V 168 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, experienced worker; we have an opening for such a young lady. Age, experience, and salary expected to Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by investment broker; must be neat, accurate, bright, intelligent girl, with previous business experience; have initiative and be qualified to take charge; state age, reference and salary. B 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class Christian law office; legal experience not required, but must be competent and well appearing; permanent position and unusual opportunities. Room 1,914, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Preferably familiar with insurance; state salary desired; moderate to begin with; advancement. Address Insurance, J 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, experienced, wanted; Remington operator; age about 24 years; state experience, education, nationality, age, and salary expected. Address D 438 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, American, Remington, high school graduate, bright beginner or experienced, Wall St. district; state qualifications and salary expected. J 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; several years' experience; one having executive ability; state age; right salary for right party; need not apply unless qualified to hold expert position. A 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST wanted for advertising office; speed secondary to accuracy; give full details regarding experience, &c.; sign full name. B 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer, who can take rapid dictation correctly and transcribe notes accurately; must have brains and pleasing personality; $18; state experience in detail. V 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted for advertising office; speed secondary to accuracy; give full details regarding experience, &c.; sign full name. Box B 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be rapid and accurate for correspondence and billing; state experience; salary $15. J 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Knowledge general office routine, switchboard, &c.; good references required; salary $12. Y 362 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, able to take dictation accurately and transcribe notes correctly. Call Mr. H. Barton, J. Edward Ogden Co., 147 Cedar St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, young lady, 18 years of age, with real estate office; apply own handwriting; state experience, salary expected. H. F. Sons, 381 West 8th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office work; good hours; rapid advancement for energetic young lady. Write full particulars Box 393, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, rapid and accurate, capable handling claim and complaint desk; hours 8-5:45; state age, experience. J 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER wanted; neat appearance; knowledge of Spanish preferred; salary $20. Call, Mr. Carlton, Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in 5th Av. wholesale office; must be rapid, accurate, and able to type, paragraph, and punctuate correctly; salary $15. A 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER of some education for law office; opportunity for varied experience in legal work and advancement. B 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER to substitute for two weeks, commencing July 16; salary $15; apply 9 A. M. Monday. 299 Madison Av., Room 1201.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; several years' experience; salary $19. S. H., 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced general assistant; state experience and salary. J 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, brokerage house; answer, stating qualifications and salary expected. B 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; splendid opportunity for advancement. Knap & Wassbn, 4,249 Broadway at 181st.

STENOGRAPHER and Biller on Underwood machine; must be experienced and good at figures. E 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by an executive for secretarial work. Apply by letter, Steno, 432 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, French-English, competent; write in French, stating age, nationality, salary. E 377 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (telephone,) in large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence, $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, J 319 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR EXPERIENCED ON FLASH BOARD. APPLY MONDAY MORNING, M. MARTIN & CO., 102 MADISON AV.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of mercantile switchboard having about 25 trunks and 50 extensions; traffic very heavy; wanted as relief operator and to do clerical work when not on the board; must be of even temperament and possess clear voice. Address, stating age, salary desired, and experience. Box 23 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Apply Room 1700, 141 Broadway, Monday, 9:30. Salary $7.

TYPIST with literary ability to assist in preparation of manuscript in pleasant suburban town; prefer careful, patient worker of mature age to young, rapid, but indifferent worker; knowledge of stenography desirable; moderate salary; chance for advancement; state nationality, experience, reference, age, and salary wanted. V 60 Times.

TYPIST.—Girl wanted by editorial department of trade publication; shorthand not necessary; must have fair speed on machine; permanent position; state salary expected. J 92 Times.

TYPIST.—Large office near Grand Central requires the services of a young lady about 20 as typist; must be of neat appearance, rapid, accurate, and of unquestionable character; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, including religion and salary desired. B 15 Times.

TYPIST OR STENOGRAPHER for Long Island City office; permanent position for young woman capable of doing accurate, neat work; give age, references, experience, salary desired. Permanent, J 127 Times.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in billing department, touch operator, fair speed and must be accurate; good opportunity; high school girl preferred. D 444 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young lady, with knowledge of bookkeeping; shorthand not essential; state age, experience, salary expected. H. S., 102 Times.

TYPIST for responsible position requiring accuracy and judgment; capable of handling some correspondence. Apply Monday, 373 4th Av., Room 701.

TYPIST.—Girl, familiar with billing; temporary position. Call 402 West St., Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

TUTOR wanted to give lessons in English. Morningside 3151.

WAIST FITTER FOR SPECIAL ORDER GOWNS, ONE WHO HAS HAD 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE; UNUSUALLY GOOD POSITION FOR A WOMAN OF ABILITY. APPLY IN CONFIDENCE, J 100 TIMES.

WAITRESS.—Girl as dining room maid for camp in the Adirondacks until Sept. 15; excellent opportunity; fare paid both ways; must be well recommended. Apply Mr. Goldman, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

WOMAN WANTED TO DESIGN AND SUGGEST NARROW WASH TRIMMINGS FOR WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES; FANCY TAPES, BRAIDS, AND NARROW SPECIALLY WOVEN GOODS FOR INDIVIDUAL PURPOSES, NOVELTIES, &c.; MUST HAVE A PRACTICAL AND DISCERNING MIND, AND BE ABLE TO SEE THE POSSIBILITIES IN THESE LINES; PART TIME ONLY NECESSARY. V 97 TIMES.

WOMAN, accurate, careful, 25-35, to keep stock records, check requisitions; $12; prompt advancement if satisfactory; factory Bush Terminal section, Brooklyn; give details positions held. Address B. R., 229 Times Downtown.

WOMEN.—Three intelligent women willing to train for office work formerly done by men joining colors; salaries $20-$25. Write G. L., Box 50, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF MENUS AND SERVICE OF EMPLOYES' LUNCH IN LARGE CORPORATION; EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TRAINING, AND KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD VALUES ESSENTIAL; AMERICAN; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADIES, several, about 20 years of age, of neat appearance, required for clerical work in a large, modern office near 5th Av. and 42d St.; must be rapid and accurate at figures and good penmen; excellent opportunity for advancement offered those who show ability; state qualifications, religion, and salary desired. B 18 Times.

YOUNG LADY, who has had experience in accounting and statistical work; must be of neat appearance, rapid and accurate at figures; to one who is capable of developing into a head of department an excellent opportunity is offered; write, giving experience in detail, age, religion, and salary desired. B 14 Times.

YOUNG LADY to assist certified public accountant; good opportunity for one desiring to enter accounting profession. Apply by letter, Accountant, 432 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY to prepare mailing list; temporary. Apply Mr. Pahlman, Room 537, 30 Church St.

YOUNG WOMAN to manage offices of big and influential civic association; must be stenographer, know how to get printing done, understand filing, have tact and general business knowledge. B 9 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, to take charge of small ready-to-wear retail specialty shop; only those having a large following need apply. K 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN in advertising agency; several intelligent, ambitious young women with agency experience; state what kind of work you have done, for how long, salary desired, and full particulars. V 131 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN for photographic fashion work; tall, distinguished-looking non-professionals preferred. V 153 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, to take full charge of 2 children for business people; good home; no housework. 43 West 110th, Apartment 4.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent to fill clerical position; must be familiar with figures. Apply Joseph, 632 5th Av.

### Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERICAL WORKERS, TYPISTS, AND ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS!!!

THE CALL FOR WOMEN TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN IS INCREASING WITH EACH DAY, OWING TO THE IMPENDING DRAFT.

SALARIES ARE BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE, RANGING FROM $12 TO $25 WEEKLY.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-CLASS, REFINED American young women, (18 to 30 years,) High School education, or equivalent, for PERMANENT positions with prominent Banks and Corporations:
20 STENOGRAPHERS; $18-$20-$23.
15 STENOGRAPHERS; $12-$15.
5 BOOKKEEPERS; $15-$18.
5 ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS; $12-$14.
5 BANK CLERKS; $10-$12.
10 TYPISTS; $10-$12-$15.
10 Clerical Assistants; $8-$10-$12.
10 Junior Filing Clerks; $10-$12.
Also SUBSTITUTE openings for Stenographers and Typists.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

5 BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$25.
11 STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$22.
5 CLERKS, $10-$15.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.
30 Church St. Room 811.
Call in person 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, $30; Russian-English, $20; stenographer, familiar tabulating, $25; downtown, others, $18; brokerage insurance, $15; typist, automobile line, $15; bill clerks, Underwood, $12; double entry bookkeeper - stenographer, $20-$18; bookkeeper, $15-$12; bill clerks, Underwood, $12; telephone operator-typist, $12; bookkeeper, $15-$12; beginner stenographer, $10; no registration. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS.
The better type will find it to their advantage to register (free) with the Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $20-$22; commercial, $10-18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; bookkeepers, $15-$12; assistant, $10; office assistants, $8-$10; switchboard operators, $10; typists, $10; permanent positions. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS and typists for permanent and temporary positions; Remington and Smith-Premier operators; salary $15-$20. Apply to Manager, Employment Department, Remington Typewriter Company, 374 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer, $18 to $20. STENOGRAPHERS, (4,) $20; several, $15 to $18.
TYPISTS, (4,) $15. Clerks, (10,) $10 to $15.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Desirable permanent positions; high-grade stenographers, $12-$25; beginners, $8-$10; legal, $18; record ledger clerk, $15; typists, $10-$12. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, incredulous, but true; numbers $20, $18, $15, $10 positions daily, lacking applicants unfilled; bookkeepers, typist-switchboard; permanent; est. 1890. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, (two French-English,) $25, $12-$20, (Washington,) bill clerks, $15; typists, $10-$15. Miss Budenbender, prop.

STENOGRAPHERS.—One French and Spanish dictation, $40 week; four, $20; three, $18; three $15 beginners; bookkeepers—one, $25; four, $20; typists—three, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE, BOOKKEEPERS, SWITCHBOARD, TYPISTS, CLERICAL; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 93 NASSAU.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, office assistant; permanent position. Alpha Agency, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $30; bookkeepers, $18; bookkeeper - stenographer, $25; typists. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 503 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$10; typists, $10-$7; immediately. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; permanent positions at excellent salaries. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

TYPISTS.—Experienced; good salary. Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Large export firm wants five; exceptional future. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; superior office positions.

### Instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom; learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement; evening course begins July 23; register now; we secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 56 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH WILL PAY.
Enormous business expansion throughout America demands hundreds of trained workers; in most cases one of the essentials is GOOD ENGLISH. Can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine and suggest the remedy for defects. Ask for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

## HELP WANTED—Female.
### Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person. Superintendent of Nurses.

TYPISTS.—A few openings for rapid, experienced typists, ages 17-23, to learn the Underwood bookkeeping machine; for exceptional positions; complete course in three weeks; tuition and stationery free. Underwood Typewriter Co. Ask for Mr. Brown, third floor, 32 Vesey St.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
63 West 45th Street, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT.
35 West 42d Street.

Banks fail; invest in your brain; learn linotype operating; pays $30 weekly; practical conditions; unlimited day course, $150; "double" time to those who enroll immediately. Empire School, 133 East 16th.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

A SECOND CALL.

A FEW WEEKS AGO I published an advertisement for salesmen to take agencies for the American Asbestos Company of Norristown, Pa., to sell a wonderfully fine Brake Lining. I secured many replies and have closed several territories. The proposition was so inviting that some men left excellent positions to take these agencies.

I NOW WISH TO SECURE agents for Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, the South, and the States of the Middle West.

Salesmen must be able to finance themselves until they start things going. Commission basis, no salary or drawing account, but a wonderful opportunity to build up a highly lucrative business.

If interested apply by letter.

E. D. GIBBS, Sales Counsel,
461 5th Av., New York City.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc..... (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER PLANT FOR USE IN COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS, STORES AND BOATS WHICH HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY MARKETED DURING THE PAST YEAR HAS THREE VACANT DISTRICTS.
It is necessary to have an automobile and the method of organization and management is similar to that used in the automobile field; the compensation is on a commission basis; applicants should furnish complete details concerning previous sales and business experience. B 265 Times Downtown.

A BOSTON CORPORATION desires for New York a man to install, repair, and collect from their high-grade machines; also capable of getting orders; highest references and bond required; moderate salary, with chance of advancement. V 164 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by company doing manufacturing and merchandising business in steel and iron; capable of making up special reports, figuring cost, taking executive charge of bookkeeping department; to receive attention, state age, experience, and salary expected. A 378 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS
WANTED: FIRST-CLASS JUNIORS; MUST HAVE HAD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, AGE, REFERENCES, AND PAST EMPLOYMENT. B 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Firm of certified public accountants wants three qualified seniors, with manufacturing cost experience; permanent; state full particulars. A 372 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several juniors wanted by prominent firm of certified public accountants; good chance for advancement; state experience in application. A 373 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent junior for work out of town. B 43 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, in office of C. P. A.; state age, experience, salary. B 35 Times.

ADJUSTER.
LORD & TAYLOR
require the services of an experienced furniture adjuster with department store experience.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.
Superintendent's office, 7th floor.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES.—The livest paper in the marine field needs representatives in New York and American shipbuilding centres to secure and care for business attending the greatest boom the industry has ever known; preference to experienced men with advertising sales records and who can write copy and news; commission. F 215 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COUNSEL.—A large manufacturing company of national reputation requires the services of a progressive man who can act as advertising counsel, write copy, &c.; a great opportunity for the right man; only those who can prove their worth need apply; state age, past experience, with full particulars. J 95 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — An unusual opportunity is open for a high-class advertising man to represent a strong New York monthly magazine; to the right man the position of advertising manager is open; give full particulars; all correspondence strictly confidential. J 94 Times.

ADVERTISING work in large New York agency; several ambitious young men with agency experience; state exactly what departments you have been in, age, salary expected and full particulars. V 127 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER in large agency; state experience, references, age; also compensation wanted; confidential. V 128 Times.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE for Pittsburgh; one who has had experience soliciting for iron and metal trades; state age, salary, and experience. J 385 Times Downtown.

AD WRITER, dry goods store experience, to write ads at home for advertising service; opportunity to make extra money weekly. Please answer by letter, Lewis, 1,270 Broadway.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.
I want a man who has had wide executive experience, preferably in a publishing house, to actually help me run this business and share my responsibilities.

He will be given a free rein to delve into all departments—editorial, circulation, advertising, and administrative — to propose changes and improvements.

He must be constructive, with a knowledge of accounting, and be of the type who can make a job for himself.

To this man I offer an executive position in one of the largest publishing houses, with possibilities that will be limited only by his own capabilities.

State age, experience, and qualifications fully. Address S. Regan, Box 19, Madison Square Station, New York.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—Steady position, on lower end of Staten Island, for sober and reliable man; must understand electric generators and deep well pumps; day and night shifts; salary $25 week. Apply between hours of 10 and 11 A. M. only, on Monday, at Nassau Smelting and Refining Works., 603 West 29th St.

AUDITOR.

A large manufacturing corporation with several active subsidiaries of varied functions requires an additional auditor, whose duties will be:
To conduct audits.
To survey accounting methods and make recommendations for standardization.
To formulate written accounting directions for specific and general work.
The position will afford a thinking man an opportunity for the expression of practical ideals in an organization with attractive opportunities to men of demonstrated worth. Reply, stating age, education, experience, and present salary, to A 391 Times Downtown.

ART DIRECTOR wanted, experienced in advertising agency work; one who has held similar position; please give full particulars, including salary expected. V 129 Times.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER.—Live American with machinery export house; technical education an advantage, but not essential; age 25 to 33; give full information, age, education, experience, religion, dependents, and salary expected; also if willing to go to Orient should occasion demand. F 208 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — By large, high-grade mercantile house, a young man to assist on accounting work; must be capable and intelligent. Address, stating experience if any, references, and salary expected, J 126 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be a typist and experienced assistant; salary to start, $16; advancement in growing concern will reward accuracy and industry. F 224 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in export cotton goods department; must be able to correspond in Portuguese language and possibly Spanish; must be willing to attend to all detail work in office; good chance for advancement for bright young man; state particulars. B. M., 100 Times.

ASSISTANT for laboratory; experienced perfume preparer; highest-class references. J 78 Times.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Av.-Madison Av.,
34th and 35th Sts., New York,
WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS NOW FOR POSITIONS TO BE FILLED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STORE, COMMENCING WITH THE ENSUING SEASON. APPLICATIONS MUST BE MADE BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF FORMER EMPLOYMENT AND SPECIFYING THE POSITION DESIRED. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT A.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Av.-Madison Av.,
34th and 35th Sts., New York,
WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS NOW FOR POSITIONS TO BE FILLED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STORE, COMMENCING WITH THE ENSUING SEASON. APPLICATIONS MUST BE MADE BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF FORMER EMPLOYMENT AND SPECIFYING THE POSITION DESIRED. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT A.

BANK.—Opportunity for young man, experienced or inexperienced; reply, stating qualifications, education, and salary expected to start. Address Box 48, 2,121 3d Av.

BILL CLERK.—One who has had experience and can figure accurately and quickly; must come well recommended; opportunity to the right man. Address fully, giving age, experience, &c., also salary expected, F 203 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK for ship chandlery and engineers' supply business; must be accurate at figuring discounts and making extensions and turn bills out rapidly on typewriter; give experience, reference, and salary wanted. J 383 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESMAN.

If you are successful in a big way as a book salesman and you are a man of good standing in your community, there is an opportunity for you to improve your financial position by joining the sales force of a rapidly growing tire company; if you make good, and a really successful book salesman can, there is a permanent connection available for you which carries with it unusual earning possibilities; none but high-class men with proven record will be considered; state selling experience, age, whether married or single; liberal commission basis. Address Book Man, Post Office Box 49, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPERS.
In the office of a department store a number of competent bookkeepers; department store experience preferred, but not absolutely essential. Address Department Store, Y 330 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED ON SALES LEDGER WORK, USED TO HANDLING LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AND FAMILIAR WITH STATEMENT AND TRIAL BALANCE WORK. APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 6 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and office man; middle-aged man to handle small set of books and keep sundry office records. Apply by letter only, giving full information about yourself and salary wanted, to Room 2929 Equitable Building, city.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, with some bookkeeping experience, to handle reports, sales records, &c., and general assistant to advertising manager; must be quick, accurate, and good at figures; reply in own handwriting, giving experience and salary wanted. F 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER having up-to-date accounting methods and some real estate experience to keep books and take charge of office for the owners of property; state age, experience, references and salary expected. B 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE HAS POSITION OPEN FOR A LEDGER CLERK WHO IS QUICK AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. F 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN, ONE FAMILIAR WITH RETAIL DENTAL SUPPLY BUSINESS; GIVE REFERENCES AND PAST EXPERIENCE. C. M., 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant bookkeeper, and cost clerk familiar with high-class decoration and furniture business; only those having experience in this line and are efficient need apply. Write Box 424, 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable in general ledger, journal, cash book, income, and balance sheet work; age 35; must be good, rapid penman, accustomed to hard work and have clean record; state age, references and salary expected. J 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assist. stenographer, and typist in import house; references and salary. B 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, trial balances; also with office knowledge; $15 to start. J 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS, temporary, $4 a day; must understand controlling accounts; state age and experience. J 336 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. F 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Generally useful in dress house; steady work; splendid opportunity for bright boy. V 167 Times.

BOY wanted; a strong, active boy, 16 to 18 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334, New York Post Office.

BOY, bright high school graduate preferred, stockroom, wholesale ribbon house. Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th.

BOY 16 or over to learn good trade; first-class references required. Dominick & Haff, 544 West 23d St.

BOY wanted, beginner stenography; general office; state age; insurance brokers. S. C., 557 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of dry goods commission house; bright American boy, $7 per week; chance of advancement. J 90 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY ABOUT 16 FOR OFFICE WORK IN BRONX MANUFACTURING COMPANY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 15 TIMES.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy wanted in accounting department of high-class retail house; salary, $6 to start. Apply own handwriting, stating education, religion, experience, if any, and references, J 80 Times.

BOYS (two) wanted for certified public accountant's office. Apply by letter, stating age, religion, education, &c.; good prospects for conscientious worker. E 371 Times Downtown.

BOY in a law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, Box K 385 Times Downtown.

BRUSH HANDS and STRIPPERS on high-grade Japanese castings; steady. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I., N. Y.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

BUTLER and VALET.—Want an experienced Japanese; Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn. Meet Madam at Holland House, New York City, July 16, 11:30, for interview.

CARBON BLACK.—Wanted, superintendent who thoroughly understands every detail of plant and can furnish satisfactory credentials. Competent, F 214 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.

Young man, having knowledge of the essentials of textile analysis, wanted as assistant to the chemist in a department the special work of which is to analyze materials used in the manufacture of men's, women's, and children's ready-to-wear clothing.

Call Monday, 5 P. M.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIGAR CLERK and Cashier, experienced, for large restaurant; one who understands a switchboard preferred; state age, salary expected, references, and full particulars. V 147 Times.

COLLEGE MAN or teacher to represent commercial school; salary and commission. F 225 Times Downtown.

COPY WRITER wanted in large, well-established New York advertising agency; one who can write well and knows how to buy art work; only a high-grade experienced advertising agency man wanted; excellent opportunity; mention age, experience, and salary desired. V 130 Times.

CLERK.—Export house requires Spanish invoice clerk; state experience, salary wanted. B 244 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMAN WANTED
BY
COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO.,
New York.

Cohen, Goldman & Co. are open for a New England representative as successor to Mr. I. G. Spitz. The territory carries with it a large amount of established business in the more important towns and cities. Only men who can show an established trade in excess of $100,000 yearly will be considered. Commission and drawing account.

CORRESPONDENT.

Correspondent wanted, preferably one who is a stenographer and typist. We want a well educated young man, between 25 and 30 years of age, who has a good command of English, and who knows how to handle customers diplomatically by mail. Preference will be given to one who has had experience in the sales department of a manufacturing or jobbing concern. Reply in own handwriting, stating salary required, education, and positions held during past three years. J 346 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN FOR DOWNTOWN BANK; REQUIREMENTS: BROAD EXPERIENCE, GOOD PERSONALITY, GOOD CORRESPONDENT; STATE IN DETAIL EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. J 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dies for manufacturing; accurate; small parts in large quantity; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DETAIL MAN wanted to detail pharmaceuticals to physicians; state experience and references. J 70 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man with some experience in store fixture work preferred, for chain-store company; opportunity to travel; state experience briefly as possible and salary expected, A 116 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, reinforced concrete and structural steel designers for power house layout; state full particulars, salary expected, and when you can report; location New York City. E 395 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,902, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN on small work, similar to photograph and sewing machine parts; only men with practical shop experience need apply. 7th floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical, familiar with substation layouts. J 365 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK
desired by textile house; must write rapid, plain hand; state salary desired. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, if any, J 84 Times.

EXPERT COST
ACCOUNTANT
DESIRED.
EMPLOYMENT IN EAST WITH ONE OF COUNTRY'S LARGEST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS; APPLICATIONS HELD CONFIDENTIAL AND MUST STATE EXPERIENCE AND PAST CONNECTIONS. ADDRESS BOX J 108 TIMES.

EXPERIENCED WOOLEN MAN.
Wanted—Experienced woolen man to act as head of stock and assistant buyer; only men of several years' experience need apply. Address, stating age and full particulars, A 183 Times.

EXPORT MAN for manufacturer's export department; thoroughly experienced in general export work; send postal for application blank. E 390 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER-SUPERINTENDENT. JUST SHOW ME THE MAN WHO CAN MAKE GOOD, CAN THOROUGHLY MAKE GOOD ON THIS JOB, AND THE QUESTION OF SALARY WILL BE ONE VERY EASILY AND QUICKLY SETTLED; IN OTHER WORDS, WE WANT A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND ABLE MAN WITH SUFFICIENT EXECUTIVE AND MECHANICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE RIGHT SORT TO ASSURE SUCCESS, AND ARE WILLING TO PAY FOR WHAT WE GET; THIS IS A GOOD, LIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR A STRONG, FORCEFUL CHARACTER WHO HAS FOUND AND AWAKENED THAT SOMETHING WITHIN HIM AND CAN CONTROL THE ELEMENTS FUNDAMENTAL TO SUCCESS; OUR BUSINESS IS THAT OF MANUFACTURING A PRODUCT MADE FROM STEEL AND BRASS; EMPLOY ABOUT 200 MEN; REPLIES WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND SHOULD STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY IN LAST POSITION. F 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GARDENER AND WIFE wanted on ten-acre estate near Larchmont; must have highest references of present or last employers of long employment; must thoroughly understand gardening, care and planting of flowers, care of lawn, grounds, and hothouse; must be good, willing worker; good position on estate, with comfortable gardener's quarters. State full details, addressing Box J 379 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, single, for a ten-acre place, to assist head man; must be good, steady worker; references to date; reply with fullest detail, wages, &c. P. O. Box B, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

GARDENER and wife wanted, no children, for a ten-acre place; one hour from city; active, good-working man; highest references to date required; reply with fullest detail, wages, &c. P. O. Box B, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

GENERAL BOOKKEEPER WITH ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN LARGE CORPORATION FOR MAN WHO HAS ABILITY AND FAITH IN HIMSELF; REPLIES RECEIVED TILL THURSDAY. FIFTH AVENUE, B 36 TIMES.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

GENERAL SALES AGENT.—An office appliance general sales agent wanted for our New York City agency; present incumbent going to the war; agency established four years ago; our products are the best in their class, have a large sale; to an experienced man possessing executive ability, also salesmanship, this is an exceptional opportunity; references exchanged. Address, giving age, past and present experience, Standard Envelope Sealer Mfg. Company, Somerville, Mass.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
A REGISTERED PHARMACIST;
day work;
no work on Sundays or holidays.
Apply superintendent's office, fifth floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of a first-class
MAN
to take charge of
DAMASK CLOTH AND NAPKIN DEPARTMENTS.
Apply superintendent's office, fifth floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
MEN TO ACT AS CARRIERS,
PAINTERS,
RUBBERS,
AND
BLACKSMITH
ON AUTOMOBILE BODIES.
Apply superintendent's office, fifth floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
SEVERAL ELEVATOR OPERATORS AT ONCE.
Apply superintendent's office, fifth floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED CRATERS AND PACKERS FOR CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Apply superintendent's office, fifth floor.

HELPERS FOR SHIPPING DEPARTMENT AND RELIABLE DRIVERS, EXEMPT FROM CONSCRIPTION; STEADY WORK; $16 TO START. 43 EAST 52D ST.

JANITOR.—Wanted, elderly man as janitor, small high-class business building; only white men with best references as to reliability need apply. J 63 Times.

JANITOR, 13 families modern apartment; steam heat; switchboard; rent free and $25 per month. Apply Monday 9 A. M., Areco, 1,020 East 163d St., near Southern Boulevard.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Young man, 17 to 19 years, for position with exceptionally good future; high school graduate preferred; state age, education, experience if any, references, and telephone number in first letter. J 119 Times.

LAW CLERK, experienced, wanted; state age, education, experience, qualifications, and salary expected. F 204 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHING—OFFSET.
Growing plant offers an excellent opportunity to man capable of managing and taking entire charge; must be thoroughly versed in production and possess executive ability; reply in full detail; answers held in strict confidence. A 195 Times.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST.—First class turret lathe hand wanted who has experience on Greenlee turret lathe. Apply Electric Operations Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

MAIL ORDER MAN.
We have an unusual opening for a man or woman with mail order selling experience; we prefer one who has been in the publishing business who can originate ideas, prepare circulars, write advertisements and attend to their execution, in fact, act as sales manager of our company; state age, and qualifications fully. Box 448 Madison Square Station.

MAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, AGE 20 TO 23, POSSESSED OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD PRESENCE, AND ADDRESS, TO ENTER THE OFFICE AND LEARN THE BUSINESS OF A RELIABLE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN TYPEWRITING. STATE AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN for folding paper box plant, capable of taking full charge; also die maker, and platen and cylinder cutting and creasing pressman; must be sober and well recommended; state full particulars first letter. Y 359 Times Annex.

MAN.—Useful around boarding house. 855 Riverside Drive, at 155th St.

MATERIAL CHASERS.—Wanted, in the production department of a large machinery manufacturing concern, several first-class material chasers; those who have had considerable experience in this line preferred; state age, past experience, and salary expected. Y 300 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MECHANIC, first class, experienced in building motor trucks, wanted to assemble light delivery car; must have space and necessary tools. Address, with full details of experience, D 437 Times Annex.

MECHANICS—Wanted, 3 first-class automobile radiator repair men; only thoroughly skilled and competent workmen need apply. Y 328 Times Annex.

MEN wanted; iron and steel house wants young men around 30 years of age; experience not essential, but preferably engineer graduates with some sales experience; good opportunity to learn business and work up in old-established house; moderate salary to start, but early advancement; state age, education, and give references. E 551 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MANAGER.
Young man of good appearance, who is capable of taking charge of live store in New York State; applications will be treated confidentially; state experience, age, qualifications and salary. J 61 Times.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
WANT A CAPABLE OPERATING MAN TO SUPERINTEND RECEIVING, PACKING, AND SHIPPING OF WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL; WILL CONSIDER ONLY MAN ABOVE THE AVERAGE WITH SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING A LARGE FORCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL DETAILS, TO
D. T. WEBB,
28 WEST 23D ST.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS.—Young men with experience; good positions and salary in mechanical field. Call 20 Vesey St., Room 202.

NEWSPAPER REPORTER.—Young man anxious to learn trade paper business from ground up; not a job, an opportunity, calling for intelligence and capacity for WORK. F 223 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—An old established manufacturing company in Brooklyn desires capable office man, experienced in pay-roll and cost accounting work; must be a hustler, good writer, and accurate; salary $15 per week. Address, with references, L. A., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; salary, $12; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and when and how long applicant was in each position. Address Assistant, 432 St. James Building.

OFFICE BOY wanted with neat, clean appearance, by large pharmaceutical house; good chance for advancement; $8 per week. Apply P. O. Box 2162.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist preferred; permanent position with corporation; advancement; state age, experience, and salary. J 85 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted for architect's office. Y 336 Times Annex.

OILERS, boiler cleaners, coal passers, &c., wanted. Apply New York Edison Co., 38th St. and 1st Av., Monday morning.

OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.
YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED IN FILLING KID GLOVE ORDERS IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE, WHERE ADVANCEMENT AND HARD WORK OFFER RARE OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, WHERE EMPLOYED, IN FIRST LETTER, AND SALARY WANTED; COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; THIS POSITION OFFERS WONDERFUL PROSPECTS TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS J 106 TIMES.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

OPTOMETRIST wanted; one experienced in mechanical work. M. Singer, 114 Fulton St., New York.

OUTSIDE MAN who understands business brokerage thoroughly; give references as to integrity and ability. A 169 Times.

PORTER.—Young man to assist porter; references required. Joseph Berlinger Co., 404 4th Av.

RAW OR STAPLE PRODUCTS. Young man of executive abilities, well recommended, acquainted with general trade, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of raw and staple products, wanted on commission basis; rare opportunity for experienced party; state full particulars, otherwise not considered. J 881 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Splendid opportunity for young or middle-aged man, general insurance business, devote entire or part time, unlimited possibilities; experience unnecessary; commission basis. A 80 Times.

SALESMEN.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

SALESMEN.—A LARGE CORPORATION STARTING A SELLING CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST DESIRES A FEW FORCEFUL, ENERGETIC SALESMEN WHO CAN EARN $150 A WEEK ON COMMISSION MAKING SMALL TOWNS IN PROTECTED TERRITORY. PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO EXPERIENCED ROAD MEN FROM 25 TO 45; SAME WILL BE SCHOOLED FOR A WEEK IN OUR LINE AND FINANCED WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. CALL MONDAY, 15TH FLOOR WEST, 212 5TH AV. ASK FOR MR. WEBER.

SALESMAN.—Active, aggressive, and clean-cut salesman for real estate work, with offices in the Country Life Exposition; a trial period several weeks on commission basis without drawing account will be necessary to prove worth; single man, at least 23, sober, reliable, and neat appearing, required. Mr. Mullaly, 10:30, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMEN.—The largest manufacturers in their line in the world have perfected a mechanical device in which there are unlimited possibilities; live wire salesmen on commission basis can earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly; liberal and new sales plan makes it possible for any except an utter incompetent to get business; exclusive territory to live ones; men with typewriter, adding machine or check protector experience will find a great opportunity, although such experience is not essential. Address J 833 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for New York City; new time and labor saving device; unlimited field; can be used by all merchants; repeat business; commission only, no drawing account; to one who can qualify we can offer a protected territory and a very remunerative and permanent connection. For interview address B 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 262 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman to sell well-known cars, ranging in price from $650 up to $3,000 in a large and well-selected territory in Queens Borough; a splendid opportunity is offered to one of energy and ability; commission. Apply, stating age, married or single, occupation for past five years, and references, Box E 393 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for New York City and vicinity, by large wash suit and clothing juvenile house; must have acquaintance with department store buyers; to a desirable party good following and drawing account against commission is offered; give all particulars cash sales, and where last employed. R. H., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to represent good manufacturer's ladies', children's garments all over United States who can handle non-conflicting lines in conjunction with apparel lines they are selling now; new plan, classy and compact; big commissions; send references, territory, &c. Sim Marcus, 27 East 22d St., New York.

SALESMEN, between the ages of 25 and 40, married preferred, who are willing to work can have life income with a $12,000,000 corporation; only the highest type of salesmen wanted, but to such we will give special training and assistance; commission. Address F 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Earn $40 weekly commissions selling our side line Harvest Hats; general and clothing stores; retails 15c to 50c; samples 15 pounds; New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania. Caradine Harvest Hat Co., 1,424 Washington St., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN wanted, every part of the United States, commission basis; large shirtwaist concern; cotton waists, $9 to $16.50 per dozen; excellent line; only those with established trade and first-class references need answer; state full particulars and section desired. V 149 Times.

SALESMEN for attractive staple, novelty item, in and about New York City; preferably those acquainted with jobbers, retailers, department stores, or advertisers; commission only. Apply 9 to 12 A. M., Monday, Room 1411, 461 8th Av.

SALESMEN to represent a leading high-grade silk glove manufacturer in Western and Southern States, who can handle line in conjunction with other lines of gloves they might be carrying; commission. A 96 Times.

SALESMEN.—Prominent silk manufacturer wants silk and lace salesmen, with established trade, to sell Georgette crepes, &c., to retailers on commission in various territories; state full particulars. Georgettes, Y 349 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class men with selling ability for high-class specialty, one that yields large commissions for your work; unusual merits over competition make sales comparatively easy; New Jersey territory. E. L. Cridge, 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN—CITY OR TRAVELING. Write or call for full details. It means money for you; ten years of results; thousands of successful members. Nat'l Salesmen's T. Ass'n., 1,803C Candler Bldg., New York.

SALESMAN to handle well-known line skirts and dresses on the Coast; only one knowing this trade well and can deliver the goods need apply; will give as side line; commission basis; will treat replies absolutely confidential if desired. J 69 Times.

SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH CLOAK AND SUIT TRADE, TO CARRY LINE OF BUTTONS FOR A LARGE BUTTON HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION, 10%. J 105 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Forceful, clear-cut, well-groomed; must be man of integrity and ability; prefer man accustomed earning $35-$100 weekly; commission, salary, production basis; you must qualify. Telephone Chelsea 7860.

SALESMEN.—Wanted three salesmen for city and out of town, with acquaintance among automobile owners preferred, for easy selling accessories in great demand; big money to right men; commission basis. J 128 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; bright, young, energetic, successful; must be hustler; one with experience in canned fish business preferred; excellent chance to right man; salary and commission; full particulars. B 38 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on restaurants and hotels to handle as a side line an exceptionally high-grade specialty; only man now employed and with the best of references will be considered; commission. J 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling man, qualified to interview high-class men for a patriotic campaign; essentially necessary first-class references; moderate salary and expenses. J 75 Times.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS. Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMEN.—New York and East and also Southern, with an established trade, to sell ladies' high-class suits and coats; will also consider parties carrying another line; commission. J 82 Times.

SALES ENGINEER.—Opportunity for young mechanical engineer to get into sales work; experience not essential, but sales instinct required; state age, experience, full particulars. F 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced in selling gasoline and lubricating oil; drawing account and commission. F 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in silk hosiery, to call on export trade and resident buyers; commission basis only. Y 369 Times Annex.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

See Page 5, Section Two.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED. Owing to promotions we offer the greatest opportunity to be had in America today to a few high-grade salesmen who are desirous of making permanent connections with a live house putting on the market the most widely advertised article in the world; we give you every possible assistance; proven ability rewarded; drawing account against commissions. See Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED. High-class man to sell article of great value to everyone, which has been popularized by constant advertising; man of character and education, with references as to selling ability, will be given opportunity to qualify for highly remunerative executive position; drawing account against commissions. Address Permanent, Box A 188 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED. Familiar with drug, dairy, hardware or implement trade; liberal commission proposition; article well-known and constantly increasing demand being created by large advertising campaign; can be handled as a side line or straight sales proposition; write or call for product, territorial and representative details. The Kil-Tone Company, 169 Malvern Street, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN FOR LARGE NEW YORK FIRM CARRYING LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, GEORGETTES, &c., IN OKLAHOMA AND NORTHERN TEXAS; MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE AND FAMILIAR WITH LINE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS S. H., 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, to sell our Myers Quality Line of exclusive art calendars, together with our high grade line of leather goods, memorandum books, and diaries, the most complete line of outdoor and indoor metal signs, and a very fine line of novelties; everything manufactured in our own big factory; terms: salary, commission, and drawing account. The Elwood Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio.

SALESMEN. Three men of good ability, willing to be trained in our method of selling; must be clean cut and of good reputation; can earn $6,000 to $10,000 per year on commission only; a good square chance for promotion to executive positions with old-established house; good book, insurance or advertising salesmen preferred; no advances; letters in confidence telling what you have done. Address for interview J 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Permanent position; men capable of earning $40 per week commission; must be of good address and convincing talker; experience not necessary; check protector, adding machine, typewriter, cash register, safe, and scale men preferred. Call O. E. Weig, 510 Tribune Bldg.

SALESMEN, TWO SPECIALTY, TO SELL HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY ON COMMISSION BASIS; LIBERAL COMMISSION; ONLY MEN OF ABILITY NEED APPLY; YOU CAN EARN $3,000 TO $5,000 PER YEAR IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT PUNCH. CALL MONDAY, 9:30 TO 12 NOON, MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO., 1,261 BROADWAY, ROOM 1006.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by large New York City printing concern; man who is successful in securing orders for high-grade catalogues and booklets and who can talk intelligently to customers from an advertising standpoint and assist them in getting up their printing; also who is competent to get business by creating new printing for customers; unusual opportunity for competent man; write experience, references, salary. J 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for LARGE NEW YORK FIRM CARRYING LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, GEORGETTES, &c., IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI; MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE AND FAMILIAR WITH LINE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS K. W., 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN to call on military organizations, training camps, &c., to sell officers' uniforms, field equipment, &c.; one with military experience preferred; state salary or commission wanted; give experience, references, &c. Marx Clothing Co., 463 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted in every city and county, handle best paying business known; legitimate and new; exclusive territory to first-comers; no insurance or book canvassing; commission. Write today, or call between 1 and 4, except Saturday. The Sirrus Co., 529 Broadway.

SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH RETAIL TRADE AND RESIDENT BUYERS TO CARRY LINE OF BUTTONS FOR A LARGE BUTTON HOUSE FOR NEW YORK CITY AND NEARBY TOWNS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION 10 PER CENT. J 107 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A high-class store requires the services of several experienced salesmen for the boys' clothing department; accustomed to serving the best trade; steady positions and good salary; write, giving full details as to age, experience, and reference. Box B 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with experience in woodwork and interior decoration; must know architects and owners; one who can swing contracts immediately will receive very liberal compensation; salary and commission. V 122 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, FOR LINE OF LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR; WELL PAYING; MUST HAVE FOLLOWING; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY IN NEW GROWING FIRM; COMMISSION. R. R UNDERWEAR, 1,789 LEXINGTON AV.

SALESMEN.—We are adding several salesmen to our city force; salesmen and lady solicitors are making from $50 to $75 a week. We have no competition in our line, and conscientious workers can make a remarkable connection; commission. Christian & Smith Corp., 25 East 26th St.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by very large printing plant, with complete equipment, in New York City; experienced, successful man on large work only one who will be considered; write, giving experience, references, present and previous connections; salary or commission. J 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on large premium houses with a line extensively used and continuously in demand; mention full details; attractive commission basis. F 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, represent large and exclusive line of dolls; Southern and Western territory open; commission basis; state full particulars. J 133 Times.

SALESMAN experienced calling on the specialty trade, Summer resorts, specialty and novelty, with an attractive, entirely new line; mention full particulars; sales range from $100 to $500; attractive commission. J 132 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell high-grade office appliance equipment; real opportunity for live, capable man; commission. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54-56 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMAN, experienced calling on department stores and notion jobbers, with a new and attractive line, different from those ordinarily shown; state previous lines and territory covered; commission basis. J 131 Times.

SALESMAN, ladies' neckwear, for good line Marabou capes, jobbing and department store trade; must have experience and references; salary or commission. Y 373 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Have place for A1 specialty salesman, one who can do things; rapid advancement to sales manager if efficient; $50 to $300 weekly commission basis. Address C. C., 903 Terminal Bldg., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Store fixtures and showcases for New York City; must have experience; salary or commission. Apply by letter only for appointment. Manhattan Show Case Co., 345 Canal St., city.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, calling on wholesale grocery and drug jobbers; exceptionally attractive line in large demand; liberal commission arrangement. F 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Southern man to travel with a fine line of cloth hats and caps; must have experience; commission basis only. Y 361 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity to live wires; foreign speaking preferred; commission basis. Sperling, 132 Nassau St. Room 305.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with hotels, cafes, and clubs, to introduce pure lemon juice in bottles, on 5 p. c. commission basis. A 173 Times.

SALESMAN.—Furniture salesman, experienced in installment business; good position for live, capable man. Apply Donald Company, 89-91 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Do you know the out-of-town drug and department store trade? Side line on French face powders and beautifiers; commission only. J 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—Shirt salesman wanted, with established trade, specialty soft collar and work shirt; commission. Brier's Marcus Sons, 481 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—College students wanted for lucrative, pleasant, dignified occupation; some traveling; drawing account against commissions. Y 365 Times Annex.

SALESMAN who is acquainted with consumers of paper boxes; salary or commission. F 212 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN. VEILING AND NETTING HOUSE HAS OPENING OVER OHIO TERRITORY FOR SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH THESE OR SIMILAR LINES AND WITH THE TRADE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS BOX J 93 TIMES.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS. Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMAN.—Stock, high-grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN for machine in big demand by the printing trade; excellent opportunity; large commission. A 159 Times.

SALESMAN.—Resident man to handle first-class line ladies' handbags in Canada; commission. R. H., 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry khaki shirts as side line; only two samples needed; ready sellers; commission. J 111 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced doll salesman; side line man preferred; commission. Iwanta Doll Co., 136 Greene St.

SHIPPING EXECUTIVE.—Large commercial house requires services man thoroughly familiar handling ocean cargoes and understanding details shipping and forwarding business; must have good commercial training and understand export commission business; exceptional opening for right man, good salary, and permanent position; give age, references, and telephone number. Address S. V., Box 279 Times Downtown.

SHIPYARD EXECUTIVE. WANTED. Opportunity in a large shipyard doing Government work for four men as assistants to general superintendent; must have executive ability and be accustomed to handling men; salary according to a man's worth; only men thoroughly familiar with all branches of ship repair work need apply. Answer in own handwriting, stating past experience. Will be considered confidential. Interview later. Address G. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced on children's dresses, to take charge of shipping room; state age, references, salary. N. T., 243 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man with experience in decorating establishment or furniture manufactory; write particulars. J 101 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN FOR ITALY. Splendid opportunity for high-grade business man to sell boots and shoes, traveling four months a year; commission and drawing account; state full particulars, age, experience. Answers treated confidentially. J 135 Times.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.—High-grade specialty man, between 30 and 45 years, to travel; if you can give evidence of ability and are seeking a permanent connection, you may be invited to join the most efficient and successful organization in the country; members of our sales organization earn commissions of from $12,000 to $15,000 a year; you must have the individuality of the producer. Address Exceptional, Y 377 Times Annex.

STATISTICIAN wanted by large life and casualty company, preferably one familiar with the punch card system; give age, experience, and any special qualifications you may have for a position of this character. V 99 Times Downtown.

STEEL MERCHANTS have vacancy in their purchasing department for assistant who knows general steel and iron industry and is familiar with sources of supply. B 55 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT WANTED BY A LARGE NATIONAL CORPORATION IN NEW YORK CITY, AN A1 MALE STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT; MUST POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY ABOVE THE AVERAGE; ONLY THOSE HAVING HIGHEST REFERENCES NEED APPLY. STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 161 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER. Between the ages of 22 and 28; must be experienced in general office work, including bookkeeping, filing, stenography, &c. Write, stating age, nationality, experience, previous places of employment and salary expected. F 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by firm of exporters; good opportunity for well-educated, bright young man; preference given to one with knowledge of Spanish; state previous experience and salary required. F 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; young man who can write a good hand, rapid and accurate at figures; long hours but good salary; apply Monday between 8 and 12. 159 Chambers Street.

STENOGRAPHER (Spanish-English) in large export house; splendid opportunity offered to hard-working and earnest young man; moderate salary. Address, with full particulars, B 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—In large export house; splendid opportunity offered to hard working and earnest young man. Address, stating salary, and full particulars, B 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on leading notion jobbers; unusual opportunity for an energetic worker; drawing account. Address K. O., 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; able to take testimony; state references and salary desired. E 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bankers want ambitious young stenographer for their foreign department; state reference, salary expected. B 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, $75.00; ambitious young man with railroad freight experience; immediate employment. Phone Barclay 5307.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX V 169 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; splendid opportunity for advancement. Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway, at 181st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, or one with some experience preferred. Acme Burlap Bag, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED. Reliable and finished stock salesman needed to help place an issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of a financial institution on commission basis; possibility of earning large sum of money and securing permanent and lucrative position; submit references with first reply; same will be treated confidentially. A 281 Times Downtown.

STOCK OR BOND SALESMEN. In New York or elsewhere, capable of securing results on seasoned 6% bonds and additional profit sharing, issued by an established financial corporation operating twelve branches in large cities, now enlarging safe, profitable business; supervised by several State Banking Departments; paid 7% for 1914, 8% for 1915, and 11% for 1916; prominent investors; liberal commission and assistance; very salable; $870,000 sold. Clarence Hodson & Co., Brokers, Established 1893, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

STOCK CLERKS IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF STOCK WHERE HARD WORK AND ABILITY WILL PROVE ESSENTIAL TO YOUR EARNING CAPACITY; IF YOU ARE THE MAN, WE OFFER EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; STATE WHERE EMPLOYED, REFERENCE, SALARY, AND AGE IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS "WHOLESALE," J 88 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMAN. Investment house wants to secure the services of a live wire stock and bond salesman who has faith enough in his ability to work on an exceptionally liberal commission basis; the position is permanent and ought to mean a minimum of $150 a week to the right man. Address E 394 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK by manufacturer of small electrical goods; permanent; opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. C. K., 140 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced assistant stock clerk wanted for large cloak and suit house; good opportunity. J 98 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.—(2) Young men in hosiery and underwear jobbing concern; must be experienced. F 219 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN, with clientele; not mining; commission basis. A 148 Times.

STRIPPERS and BRUSH HANDS on high-grade Japanese castings; steady. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I., N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Unusual opportunity for young man as representative of a New York print shop producing quality work; experience is not essential, but intelligence, accuracy, persistence, and industry are. Address, giving age, full details of education and previous business experience and salary expected. V 112 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.—Wanted first-class superintendent for important building operation within one hundred miles of New York City; must be familiar with work of all the different trades and have experience with New York requirements as to the highest quality of workmanship. Address, stating experience, references and salary expected. Y 357 Times Annex.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction; one who has had large experience and can take charge of a large job and show results. Call for interview with references, W. A. Campbell, 315 4th Av.

TAILOR wanted; give reference, experience, &c. McDonnell, the Tailor, Littlestown, Penn.

TEACHER of touch typewriting; experience in business school; good salary. F 226 Times Downtown.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably M. E., aged 24 to 28, with machine shop or mechanical experience to enter sales department of Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.; salary $100 per month to start. Big opportunity for man with the right experience who is aggressive and has ability to grow, send photograph, training, and experience. Address Sales Department, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

THIS MAY BE IT.

REPRESENTATIVE. — CLEAN-CUT AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, 24-30, WANTED FOR OUT OF TOWN, PLACING HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES. WORK DIFFICULT BUT FASCINATING. REMUNERATION HIGH. POSITION PERMANENT TO RIGHT MAN, WITH UNUSUAL FUTURE. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, PRESENT POSITION AND EARNINGS CONFIDENTIAL. Y 386 TIMES ANNEX.

TRAVELING SALESMEN, WONDERFUL SIDE LINE! $50 a week and upward easily made in commissions by salesmen covering towns and small cities in Eastern States; $5 to $20 on each sale by selling as a side line an automobile accessory for which there is already an automatic and steadily increasing demand; no samples to carry and no interference with your regular work. Give full particulars regarding territory you cover, how long you have traveled it, and the line you sell. All replies treated strictly confidential. Address Box 49 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted, experienced in Central American countries; dry goods, notions, &c.; must give first-class references; state particulars; salary and commission. F 220 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MEN. A large well-known corporation has the following positions to offer the right men:

Chief Clerk, $20 to $30 per week.

Rate Clerk, $20 to $22 per week.

Claim Correspondent, $18 to $20 per week.

Tell full experience, age, and pay expected. Y 387 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS. FIRST-CLASS; GOOD WAGES AND BONUS FOR FULL TIME; UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WORK. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 277, ALTON, ILL.

WANTED!!!—500 BAKERS and 100 COOKS to do their DUTY in the U. S. Army. Bake bread for the country that gives you yours! You can serve your country best by doing the work you are best able to do—if you bake, you can bake for your country and freedom—if you don't bake, Uncle Sam will show you HOW—baking or cooking relieves you of all purely military duties, except in cases of emergency—you can enlist in the same unit as your "pals"—ages 18 to 45 years. ENLIST FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR AND DO IT NOW! BAKERS' PAY, $33 to $44—COOKS, $38, with clothing, food, quarters and medical attention. Recruiting Office: Cor. 39th St. and 6th Ave., Southeast Corner, N. Y.

WATCHMAKER wanted; competent watchmaker and engraver; good salary, permanent position in fast growing northern New York town, 30,000 population. Apply the United Jewelers, Inc., 54 Maiden Lane, city.

YOUNG RETAIL EXECUTIVES WITH VISION. A large retail store, known for its modern methods and progressive ideas, has room in its organization for two young men (not subject to draft) as executives in the merchandise division. Essentials: Previous retail training, sufficient vision to grasp the importance of the business of retail distribution, an appreciation of the value of co-operation, a willingness to learn and to teach, and, of course—a boundless ambition. Such men can start at once in good positions with rapid advancement almost a certainty. Write full particulars to J 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN required by export house, who has had experience in export shipping and insurance; only applications giving full particulars will be considered. A 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to manage office details and handle follow-up sales correspondence of automobile and aeroplane parts; manufacturing company; must have ability to put office on an efficient basis; prefer man with some mechanical knowledge and sales experience, with aptitude for details; excellent opportunity with rapidly growing concern; state initial salary expected and full particulars to receive consideration. J 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN to do light shipping afternoons and call on department store trade mornings; small salary to start; rapid advancement if worth is proven; replies will be held in strictest confidence, and to receive attention must contain full particulars as to past employment, experience, age, references. Y 385 Times Annex.

YOUNG, AMBITIOUS MAN for statistical work; must have done similar work before; accurate at figures; good typist, and know how to operate calculating and adding machine; apply in writing, state in full experience, reference, and salary. Apply Office Manager National Aniline and Chemical Works, 80-dd and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn; take Church Av. car to Ralph Av.

YOUNG MAN by a large, high-grade mercantile house, to assist in collection and credit department as correspondent; must be capable, intelligent, and adaptable; permanent position, with splendid prospects. Address, stating experience if any, references, and salary expected. J 125 Times.

YOUNG MEN, between 19 and 26, with mechanical experience, to learn the Burroughs adding machine business; must have high school education or equivalent and references; chance for advancement. Apply in writing only, Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 217 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN.—Several high school graduates for different departments of a large business house; interesting work, excellent business training and good opportunities for advancement are given; salary $8 to begin; state age, education, religion. F 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, by manufacturer of children's hats, as assistant salesman and make himself generally useful in stock; good opportunity for bright, alert young man of pleasing personality; state particulars and salary. Address P. C., 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 24 years old, with good education and appearance, to assist in general office work with large pharmaceutical house; knowledge of drug line preferred; good chance for advancement. Apply P. O. Box 2162.

YOUNG MAN, 20 to 24, as correspondent, general office and stock room assistant; high school graduate preferred. Apply J. H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St., between 10 and 12 A. M. Monday.

YOUNG MAN, American parentage, for stock in dry goods commission firm; salary $6 to $8 and advancement. Write or call Thornton, 416 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted to keep stock book in handkerchief importing house. Reply, giving particulars as to age, experience, and references. E 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18 to 20, assistant in large hardware and tool house, clerical work; state age and experience. Sterling, 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Assistant to bookkeeper; references; excellent opportunity. B Y 263 Times Downtown.

### Employment Agencies.

Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. High-class Jr. and Sr. accountants; Spanish-speaking accountant, $2,000; accountant, cotton exp., $1,500-$3,000; cost acct. $25; stenographer, technical French dictation, $50; others, $25-$15; motor stock salesmen; insurance policy checker, $15-$20; boy, quotation board, brokerage, $10; American office boys, $6-$8; adding mach. $40 month.

SALESMAN, hardware, Far East, speaking Holland Dutch, $300 and expenses. Buyer, sheetings, khakis, prints for exp., $2,000. Salesman, electrical experience, $125. Stenographers, four, $22-$20; four $15, beginners. Bookkeepers, four, $90 month. Typists, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. Bookkeepers, $25-$15; stenographers; high-class permanent openings; register now your open dates for substituting; two stenographers, Spanish dictation, $25; typists, clerks, $60 month.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

### Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTANTS.—$2,000 to $3,000 PER ANNUM; high grade men with Public Accounting experience for permanent and temporary positions.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—$1,800 PER ANNUM; man capable of reading French and German business writing, and with Public Accounting experience.

ACCOUNTANT.—$1,800 PER ANNUM; experienced in Banking and Trust Company work.

STOREKEEPER.—$2,400 PER ANNUM, experienced man to handle commissary in Tropics; must be able to speak and write Spanish.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—$1,200 to $1,500 PER ANNUM; knowledge of cotton, piece goods, khaki, and prints necessary.

SALESMAN.—$1,300 and COMMISSION; experienced man on automobile tires for New Jersey.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

WORKS MANAGER, marine ship yard experience, wooden ship construction, $10,000; WORKS MANAGER, aeroplanes, $5,000; FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, stamped metal novelties, $5,000; FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, who has been consecutively mechanic, foreman, and Superintendent, machinery line, $4,500; FACTORY MANAGER, rubber compounds, $4,000; SUPERINTENDENT, plant making felt for paper manufacturing, $3,000; FOREMAN, structural steel and ornamental iron, $2,000; FOREMAN, blast furnace, Mexico, $2,500.

ENGINEERS.

PRODUCTION, investigations, $2,500; MASTER MECHANIC, food products factory, $2,400; PRODUCTION, $1,820; CIVIL, Indiana, $1,820; MASTER MECHANIC, $1,800; EFFICIENCY, $1,800; MECHANICAL VALUATION ENGINEER, $1,800; ELECTRICAL laboratory tests, $1,800; SALES, electrical apparatus, $1,800 and bonus; EXPERIENCED ROD MEN, (2,) $936.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN.

M. E. BUYER, sugar fill machinery, $2,500; steam and electric power plant layouts, $1,800 to $2,400; elevating and conveying, $1,820-$2,400; heat and ventilating automatic machinery, $1,300-$2,000; miscellaneous heavy machinery details, tools, jigs, and fixtures, $1,300.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Even beginners have a good chance to secure splendid positions at exceptionally good salaries, owing to the heavy demand for STENOGRAPHERS; ALL LINES OF BUSINESS; AMERICANS PREFERRED.

BOOKKEEPERS.—(2) BANK EXPERIENCE, $900 to $1,000 PER ANNUM; manufacturing, wholesale and export houses, $75 to $85 PER MONTH; SEVERAL ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS at $14 to $16 PER WEEK.

BANK CLERK.—In Loan Department large Trust Company, experienced, $1,000 PER ANNUM; A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER CLERICAL OPENINGS, Stock, Shipping, Export Payroll, &c., $14 to $18 PER WEEK.

STOCK CLERKS.—(2) $12 to $15 PER WEEK; GOOD POSITIONS.

TYPIST AND CLERK.—$12 PER WEEK.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—(3) EXPERIENCED; FAMILIARITY WITH BROOKLYN STREETS ESSENTIAL.

THE CALL FOR CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, AND ALL KINDS OF CLERICAL WORKERS STILL CONTINUES TO GROW; SALARIES ARE UNUSUALLY GOOD OWING TO THE GREAT DEMAND.

CALL 9 to 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY, CHAS. P. HASSON, Manager. Accountant, public experience, $2,500; efficiency man, cost accounting statistics, $1,800; cost accountant, field work, $1,800; junior accountant, $1,500; bookkeeper, experienced in export, $1,300; bookkeeper, $1,200; bookkeeper, experienced wholesale grocery, $1,000; bookkeeper, mercantile experience, $1,150; ledger clerk, mercantile experience, $1,150; bank bookkeepers, (3,) $1,200; assistant bookkeepers, (3,) Jersey City, $14; stenographer-secretary, $1,300; stenographers, (2,) $20; stenographer, technical experience, $20; stenographer and dictaphone operator, $20; stenographer, $18; stenographers, (6,) $14-$16; credit man, $1,500; cost and efficiency man, $1,300; collection correspondent, $20; income tax man, $1,800; salesmen, (4,) $20 and 5% commission; solicitors, 18-20 years, $15; order clerk, $17; clerk, $15; foreign exchange clerk, $16; shipping clerk, $18; typist, $15; telephone operator, $12; stock clerks, (3,) $9; blueprint boy, $10.

CASHIER AND CAGE MAN, blotter work brokerage experience; salary commensurate.
CORRESPONDENT, (Spanish,) $1,200 to $1,500.
CONSULAR INVOICE CLERK, (Portuguese,) $1,000.
BOOKKEEPERS, (bank,) several, $600 to $1,000.
BOOKKEEPERS, (commercial,) (3,) $1,000.
STENOGRAPHER, (automobiles,) uptown, $1,000.
STENOGRAPHER, under draft age, $18.
ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS, several, $600 to $1,000.
OPERATOR, multicolor press, $14 to $18.
JUNIOR CLERKS, high school graduates, $10 and lunches.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York.

CREDIT MANAGER, must have extensive and commercial credit experience and thorough knowledge of accounting; age 30-45; $2,500-$3,600.
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT for position as manager in office of prominent New York public accountants; no traveling; age 30-35 $3,600.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, many opportunities for seniors, semi-seniors and juniors at salaries commensurate with training.
BOOKKEEPERS, general bookkeeper for corporation, $30; other openings, $18-$25.
CLERKS, production experience, $16-$18; 6 general clerks, $10-$20.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC. 30 Church St. Room 811. Call in person 9 to 2.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
CLEAN-CUT, well-groomed men (Americans) for the following permanent openings:
15 STENOGRAPHERS; $18-$20-$25.
10 STENOGRAPHERS, (18-19 yrs.;) $12-$15.
2 STENOGRAPHERS, (for Government in camp;) $100-$125 month.
5 BOOKKEEPERS, (ineligible for draft;) $20-$25.
8 TYPISTS; $12, $15, $18.
5 SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS; $25 upward.
1 SPANISH Consular Invoice Clerk; $25.
3 SPANISH ACCOUNTANTS, (Cuba;) $50.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

ACCOUNTANT, $50; 3 stenographers, $20; several export, $15-$35; bookkeeper, $75; correspondent, (fertilizers,) $25; correspondent, (bookkeeper,) $25; clerk, (wholesale drugs,) Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN; accustomed to small work; draftsmen-designers, small jigs, fixtures. Interstate Service Co., Box 1,181, Providence, R. I.

BOOKKEEPER, stock record, $25; head runner, $20, brokerage experience, exempt from military service. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, also bookkeepers, American, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good positions, beginners up; billing machine operator. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

### Instruction.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS? Earn $25 to $75 a week and at the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 35 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school and its work. Write today for free Booklet No. 19. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University of New York.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; no book study, simply laboratory training; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time of day or evening; easy payments. Big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate! Call, write, or phone. Get free Booklet 50. DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL, Finest in America. 25 West 45th St. First licensed by N. Y. State University.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY. Earn $25 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer; 3 months' course covers everything; motion-picture photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant; studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, T-7, 141 West 36th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER—Get out of the rut, become a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $3,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for booklet T and special offer; we have no solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS pay $800 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or layoffs; let our civil service expert, former Government examiner, prepare you for Post Office, railway mail, customs, and other positions. Write today for free booklet B 17 with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

### Instruction.

MAIL SALESMEN.—Positions open, $25 to $50 weekly, for men trained in this new profession for cutting down high selling costs; those conversant with and able to install MAKING LETTERS PAY SYSTEM now used by over 2,000 corporations. If you're not already trained, we'll show how you can quickly learn this new profession by mail at low cost. Call or write for details.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT, MAKING LETTERS PAY SYSTEM, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN BUSINESS.—Unprecedented demand for men who can qualify for positions of responsibility; Summer evening class groups now being organized for Pace Courses, adopted by leading business organizations throughout the country to meet their need for competent men and women; details given in free Booklet No. 25. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH WILL PAY.—Enormous business expansion throughout America demands hundreds of trained workers; in most cases one of the essentials is GOOD ENGLISH. Can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine and suggest the remedy for defects. Ask for Booklet 73. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, 35 West 42d Street.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
F.I.A.T. "50," 1915; latest importation.
Fiat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; ALMOST NEW.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
NATIONAL RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND, 1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249. Next door to Winter Garden. Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
1917 STUTZ SPECIAL BULLDOG.
1917 FRANKLIN TOURING.
1917 CHALMERS TOURING.
1917 STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STEARNS ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, 6-cylinder.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.
VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC., 1,700 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

ALLURING OPTIONS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1916 BUICK "6."
1916 CHALMERS "6."
1916 SAXON "6."
1916 HAYNES "6."
1916 LOZIER "6."
1916 OVERLAND "6."
1916 PAIGE ROADSTER.
1916 DODGE TOURING.
PHONE FOR OTHER BARGAINS.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT, 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Stutz Bulldog Special.
1917 Crow Elkhart 2 tops.
1916 Moon 6 cyl. 6 pass. Bianchi 4 pass. sport roadster.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515. Open Evenings and Sunday.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-pass.; like new.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 HUPMOBILE Roadster; like new.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
CHALMERS ROADSTER.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BUICK, 1917, LITTLE "6" SEDAN.
LANCIA "30" SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX, "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER, 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. I. A. T., "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
OVERLAND, 1917, CLUBSTER.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK C-37. 1915, large 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; most satisfactory type in the Buick line. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

BUICK 1915 TOURING, $700. Beautiful seven-passenger, six-cylinder; like new; electric starter, lights; cost $1,700. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive.

CADILLAC, 1916; Model 53; 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring; overhauled, repainted, renickled, retired; in very fine mechanical condition and driven with exceptional care; price right. DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

'16 & '15 Cadillacs '16 Dodge Roadster
'16 Buick "Little Six" '16 Pullman Chummy
Chandler Roadster Pierce 48 Studebaker
One-man tops, $25. Top envelopes, $1. Touring car bodies, limousine bodies cheap. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 8, 1915, 7-passenger, in perfect condition; any demonstration; private car; reasonable. Telephone Murray Hill 1648, or call Room 514, 405 Lexington Av., N. Y.

CADILLAC.—Private family will sell 1916 Cadillac touring, run 7,000 miles, including slip covers, extra tires. Call Monday, Harlem 1671, Apt. 4C.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; like new; many extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, 7-passenger, perfect condition, newly painted. Tel. Col. 5052.

[illegible] 1916, seven-passenger touring car, good condition; slip covers, extra rims, tires, and tubes, full set of tools; will take $500. M. Littmann, phone Vanderbilt 1070.

CHALMERS.—Private party leaving city will sell Chalmers 1916 seven-passenger touring car, has every modern equipment, $675 quick sale. Mr. Carlton, 540 Madison Av.

CHALMERS 1916 Touring car, complete equipment, exchange for speed car. E 486 Times Annex.

CHANDLER model 16 touring car, in A1 condition; complete equipment; $700. Chandler Agency, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHEVROLET, 1917 model, Baby Grand; has been driven only 2,600 miles; looks and runs as good as when new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

CORBIN Roadster, best condition and equipment; electric starting and lighting system. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

CROW-ELKHART, 3-PASSENGER, USED 1,200 MILES. Cloverleaf model, practically new; has a detachable Winter top and every equipment; is offered for sale at the right price; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn, where it can be demonstrated and inspected day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.

DE DION BOUTON, 1915, TOURING 50 H. P. LANDAULET, 22 H. P. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

DODGE touring, fully equipped; generator and starter; good tires, one mounted on rear; all tools, jack, pump, &c.; $350. J. Brennan, 100 East 18th.

DODGE 1915, 5-passenger; bargain, $500. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

FRANKLIN touring, late 1916, perfect condition. H. Berlinghoff, 64 Shellbank Place, Rockville Center, L. I.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FRANKLIN three-passenger runabout, with small extra seat; run 1,000 miles; this car looks as new as if just delivered from salesroom floor; best value ever offered for $1,000; this car was in storage house for 14 months, due to litigation; closing of estate necessitates immediate sale. R. C. Gilhooley, 240 West 54th St.

FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 560 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

FORD JITNEY BUS, perfect condition, late model; suitable hotel purposes. Bedford Ford Service Station, 898 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FORD.—Standard equipment; Holly carburetor service parts; factory distributers. Col. 4695. James P. Stoops, Inc., 247 West 64th.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING. ASKING PRICE $975. Has been used 7,000 miles, and looks practically new; mechanical condition exceptional and has every equipment; an inspection will be most convincing; any inspection invited and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON, roadster, Model 33; good condition; price $250. R. Lounsbery, 133 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HUPMOBILE.—For sale, brand new $1,500 five-passenger Hupmobile, 1917 model; drove only 2,000 miles; sacrifice, $1,000, if sold this week. Volence, 1,611 St. Nicholas Av. Phone St. Nich. 3163.

HUPMOBILE.—Late 1915 Hupmobile touring car, recently overhauled, with 5 new tires, brand new set of slip covers on car; will sacrifice for $500. H. I. Cook, 2 Columbus Circle, Room 33.

HURLBURT.—We must dispose of a two-ton and a three-ton Hurlburt truck, both of which are in good running order. Joseph Ellas & Co., 630 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

LANCIA 1915 touring car, painted gray, with natural color wheels. (No. 1968.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

LOZIER.—A chance to buy good, used, high-grade Lozier, latest model, touring and runabout; electric lighting and self-starting; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6537.

MARMON 1917

7-PASS. TOURING.

DRIVEN 425 MILES.

Special Victoria top and slip covers; six wire wheels, with six brand-new Silvertown Cord tires, searchlight, &c.; car complete; cost $5,500; offer invited.

R. S. IRELAND, 1,648-50 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249. Next Door to Winter Garden. Open Sunday and Evenings.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

MAXWELL 1917 Sedan; has been driven 1,200 miles; car is equipped with shock absorbers, mirrorscope, and new extra shoe mounted on a rim. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

MERCER 1916 tour pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1913 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM. ALEX. G. HARRIS, 1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER, 1913 ROADSTER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND STARTER; RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED; EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN AT $950. P. J. UHLFELDER, 1,920 BROADWAY, COR. 64TH ST.

MERCER, FOUR PASSENGER. Special custom work throughout; 6 Silvertown and Hood tires, newly varnished, many extras, slip covers, special low top, windshield; most beautiful little car in New York; mechanically perfect. Apply Pratt-Hendrick's Garage, 233 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER 1913 raceabout, first-class condition; wire wheels. Mr. Meyer, Ardsley Garage Co., 159-165 East 77th St.

MERCER 1916 runabout; 1916 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 3381.

MERCER Runabout; late model; starter and lights; perfect condition. 150 West 55th St.

MITCHELL, 1917, 7-passenger 6-cylinder; sale or rent; bargain. Van Sand, 41 Washington Square. Phone Bowling Green 8870.

Motor boat, fast runabout, latest model, cost three thousand, sale or trade for '17 model classy automobile; any reasonable offer. Also, $250 buys my touring Overland. Mr. Johnston, Harbor Lane, New Rochelle. Phone 4108W.

OVERLAND 1917, five passenger, $850; good as new; cost $1,030. B 44 Times.

OWEN MAGNETIC CLOVERLEAF RUNABOUT; COMPLETELY OVERHAULED AND REPAINTED; NEW TOP AND NEW TIRES; GUARANTEED SAME AS NEW. OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J., 12 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J. TEL. 1716 MARKET.

PACKARD, 1917; LONG WHEELBASE; 5-PASSENGER TOURING; RUN 3,500 MILES; BEAUTIFUL CONDITION; EXTRA SHOES, BUMPER, &c.; $2,600. W. C. JORDAN, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 546.

PACKARD TWIN SIX RUNABOUT — Late model; wire wheels, 1 extra; beautiful finish white. GILBERT, 2,887 Market, 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 1-35, twin six, phaeton body, painted blue, with black molding, (No. 325.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 3½-ton chassis. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD Berline limousine, with Westinghouse shock absorber, 6-cylinder, 48 H. P., cheap. 304 West 49th St., 4th floor.

PACKARD touring, 1913, 6-cylinder; fine condition; cheap. Packard Motor Car Co., 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1-35 touring; also 2-35 phaeton and 1-25 runabout, wire wheels. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

PACKARD, 1912, 30, car, with all-weather top, (No. 1,934.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD twin six, 1-35, touring car, painted blue, (No. 1,973.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD, 1914-38 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

PEERLESS.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new Peerless special, light 5-passenger touring automobile; only used 4 months; absolutely mechanically perfect; luxuriously equipped, including electric lighting, starting, generating system; ready for immediate use; sacrifice $550; inspection and demonstration, garage 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 48 H. P. TOURING, 7 PASS. New car; never been run; for immediate delivery. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW (1917) landaulet; 38 H. P. CADILLAC (1917) limousine; like new. PIERCE-ARROW (1914) touring; 38 H. P. P. Turner. Phone 5475 Broad.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE. 1916, 38 H. P. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" touring car; also 1916 Pierce-Arrow "38" Sedan. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO. HIGH GRADE USED CARS.
1917 PACKARD chummy roadster; 4 passenger, 2-35; wire wheels; bargain.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog; 4 passenger; streamline, wire wheels.
1915 PIERCE 6-48 7 passenger, like new; bargain price.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet, 3 passenger; perfect; elegant bargain.
1916 CADILLAC cabriolet, 3 passenger; like new throughout.
1916 CADILLAC limousine brougham; overhauled, repainted; like new.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 limousine; also 7-passenger touring.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog, special; also 6-passenger touring; all perfect.
1914 MINERVA landaulet brougham, starting, &c.; also touring.
SIMPLEX TOURING, 7 passenger, 1913 model; touring, starting and lighting.
1916 STEARNS small limousine brougham; used little.
1915 PEUGEOT 5-passenger touring; starting, lighting, &c.
1917 WILLYS KNIGHT small coupe; elegant condition throughout.
1915 S. G. V. 5-passenger touring; starting and lighting; elegant condition.
RENAULT CHASSIS 1914 small Six, mechanically perfect.
PIERCE LANDAULET "63," Brewster landaulet; cost $7,000; sacrifice price.
1912 SIMPLEX, equipped with Springfield convertible body, touring.
1913 MERCER roadster; fore door, 2 passenger; mechanically perfect.
OUR GUARANTEE. We agree to furnish defective parts on all late model high-grade cars within a period of SIXTY DAYS.
1,896 BROADWAY (63d.) 907 COL.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RENAULT
LIMOUSINE, 30 H. P., 1915.
LANDAULET, 35 H. P., 1914.
TOURING, 22 H. P., 1915.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO 1916, 5-passenger, 6-cylinder; like new; $775. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

REO 1916, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; like new; $575. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

REO 1913 Roadster, with starter; $300. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

REO 1914, touring, 5-passenger; overhauled; $350. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

REO two-ton truck, almost new. Empire State Liquor Co., 134 10th Av.

ROLLS ROYCE Of the models LONDON TO EDINBURGH And ALPINE EAGLE. With Open and Closed Bodies. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SAXON 1916 Roadster, 6-cylinder; bargain; $325. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX, 1913 touring, 7-passenger, fully equipped; owner going away. Tel. Col. 5052.

SPECIAL—AUTOMOBILES—SPECIAL. New Fords and Chevrolets for sale on easy payment. F 210 Times Downtown.

STANDARD, "8," 1917 demonstrator, 7-passenger; guaranteed like new; $1,750. Duffy Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway, Cor. of 64th St.

S. G. V. 1915, 5 passenger, perfect condition; sell cheap. Florence Co., 250 West 54th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STUTZ 1914 runabout; mechanical condition of this car extra good; $750; Stutz 1915 Bearcat, $1,100; Cadillac "8," run only 9,000 miles, like new, natural wood wheels and slip covers, $950; 1913 Buick runabout, $280. R. C. Gilhooley, 240 West 54th St.

STUTZ Bearcat, good condition; extra folding side seat on each running board, 2 extra shoes mounted, new slip covers, double ignition, newly painted; a very classy looking speedster and real bargain; $650. Gilhooley, 240 West 54th St.

USED CARS.
1917 PACKARD 2-35 touring.
1917 PACKARD 2-25 touring.
1916 PACKARD limousine.
1916 PACKARD 5-pass. Phaeton.
1916 PACKARD touring.
1916 MARMON Clover Leaf.
14-48 PACKARD limousine.
1915 CADILLAC limousine.
14-38 PACKARD Phaeton.
14-38 PACKARD Berlin.
1915 COUPE.
DE DION BOUTON, Sedan Body.
13-148 PACKARD touring.
1916 APPERSON 7-passenger.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn. Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

USED CAR BARGAINS. 1915 Stutz, 4-pass., Victoria top, $1,100. 1916 Studebaker, 5 or 7 pass., 4-cyl., $500. Latest model S. G. V. Sedan, self-starter, Westinghouse shock absorbers, in perfect condition, $950. Overland Coupe, 4-pass., $700; Overland, 6-cyl., 7-pass., $500; 1916 5-pass. Buick, $500. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED. NORMAN GARAGE, 238 West 54th St., near Broadway. Open nights and Sundays. Phone Circle 113.

USED CARS, BARGAIN PRICES; CLOSED, OPEN, AND RUNABOUTS. FENTIE, 127 EAST 83D.

VELIE Touring.
CASE, Roadster.
STUDEBAKER, Touring.
OAKLAND, Speedster.
OVERLANDS, 69-79.
FORD, Runabout 1916.
CADILLAC, Taxi.
OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder.
HUPMOBILE, great bargain.
Mrs. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

VIM, 1916, delivery; excellent condition; run 3,000 miles; reasonable. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

VIM 1917, with panel delivery body; almost new; bargain; terms if desired. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

We advertise and sell your automobile without cost to you. Sell for owners only and carry no stock. Give location, a detailed description, lowest cash price; we do the rest. Communicate mail only. Car Owners Purchasing Club, Inc., Times Building, N. Y.

WINTON light six 1915 model, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 1915 seven-passenger limousine, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

1913 seven passenger limousine; fine job for undertaker; make offer. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

### Motor Trucks.

Two and three and a half ton used trucks; overhauled; no reasonable offer refused; easy terms if required. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

Three-ton White truck, fine mechanical condition; just overhauled; twelve hundred dollars ($1,200;) four extra tires included. Y 358 Times Annex.

WILLYS utility one-ton truck; large express body; overhauled; in good order; easy terms. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

### Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, seven passenger, big limousine, landaulet; recent model, hourly, monthly. Columbus 6215.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3550 Bryant.

PACKARD CARS for hire, hourly, weekly, monthly; 1916-1917 models. Road houses, 5 HOURS, $15.00. Brown-Bushman Co., 162 West 46th. Phone 216 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD cars for hire; competent chauffeurs, at reasonable rates. Gifford, 6,520 Lenox.

PACKARDS OPEN AND CLOSED. Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

TOURING, 7-passenger; hour, day, trips; very reasonable. Schuppert. Phone 4042 Morningside.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring car; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Circle 553.

PACKARD and 8 Cadillac, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 3828.

PACKARD touring cars; by trip, day, week, month. C. Bergquist, Plaza 5814.

### Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE BODY for Packard 125; must be in first-class order and reasonable in price. State full particulars to Y 341 Times Annex.

FORD CAR, late model, good tires all around; must be cheap for cash; state full particulars, engine number and extras. J 112 Times.

Wanted immediately, a 5-ton auto truck, in first-class condition only, with covered box top; state price, make, and year built. H. E., 104 East 14th.

DODGE, BUICK OR STUDEBAKER.—Wanted for cash, 5 pass. car, Dodge, Buick or Studebaker; late model, good condition, and cheap. L. Becker, 53 Maiden Lane.

FIVE-PASSENGER car wanted by private party; must be a 1917 model, first-class condition; if sold cheap, write price. A 193 Times.

WANT TO BUY 4 or 5 passenger automobile; must be recent model and mechanically perfect. Henry Bloch, 90 Nassau St. Cortlandt 6996.

First-class used auto dump truck; capacity 2½ to 5 tons. Charles Mann Realty Corporation, 505 5th Av., New York.

DODGE or possibly Chevrolet, second hand, in good condition, with touring body, wanted. E 399 Times Downtown.

WANTED—AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

WANTED, 1915 or 1916 five-pass. for cash; Buick preferred. V 159 Times.

WANTED, late model auto, seven-passenger. M. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

### Automobile Repairing.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, wind shields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, N. Y.

### Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

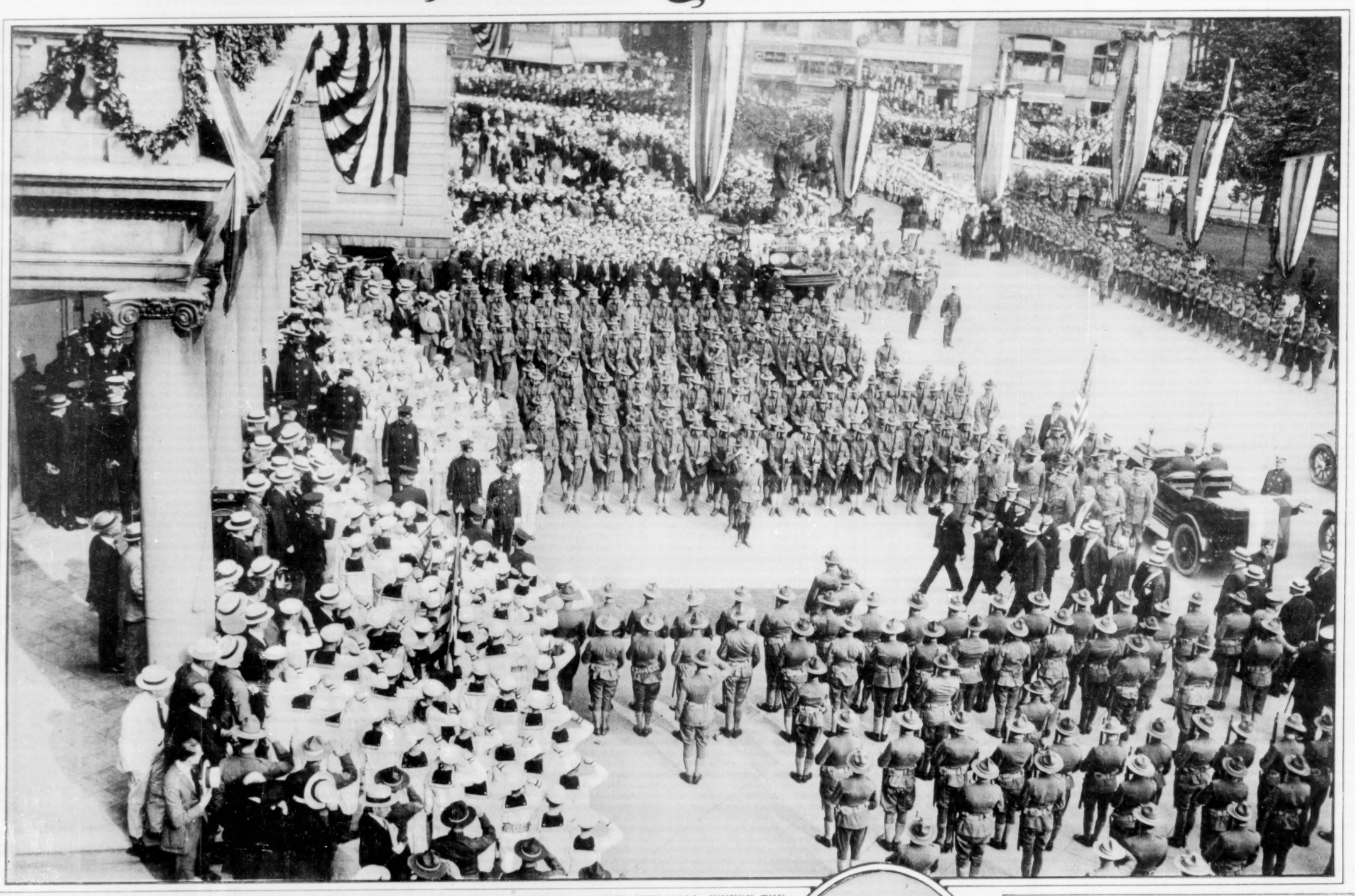
### Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 5

# The New York Times

Sunday,
July 15, 1917



THE RUSSIAN COMMISSION, HEADED BY AMBASSADOR BORIS A. BAKHMETEFF, ARRIVING AT THE CITY HALL, WHERE THE MAYOR AND COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AWAIT THEM.
Ambassador Bakhmeteff, at the Head of the Little Group, Is Approaching the City Hall Steps, While the Mayor Can Be Seen a Little to the Left of the First Column. *(Times Photo Service.)*

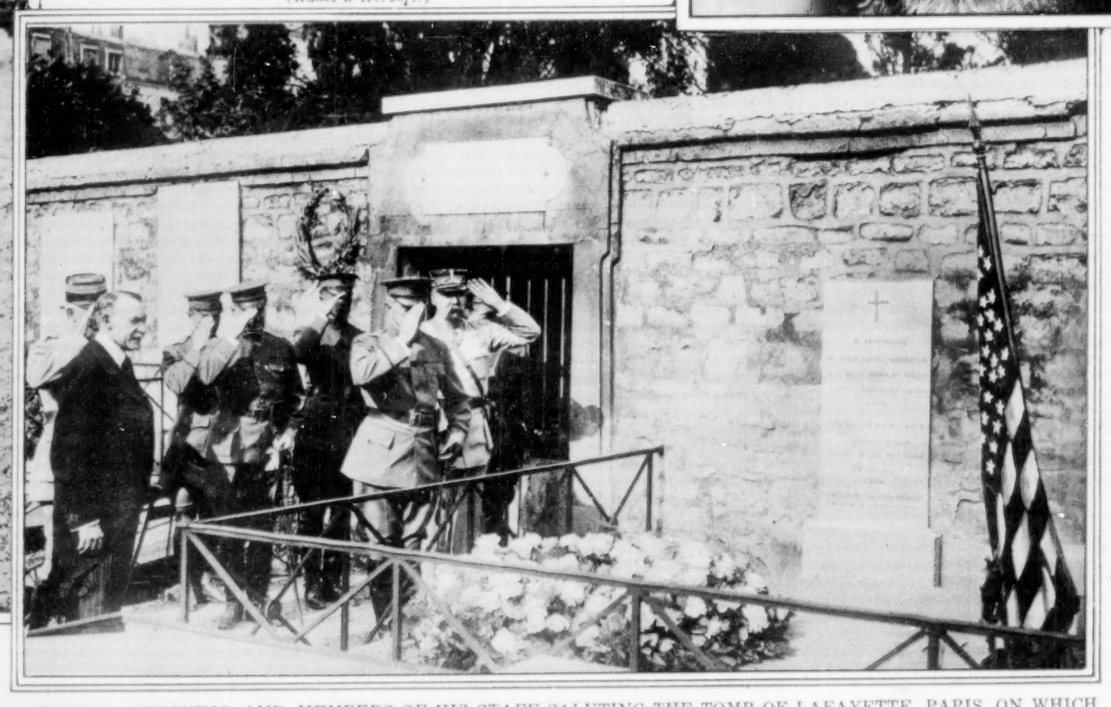
NEW VIEW OF THE SMALL BRITISH DIRIGIBLES, NICKNAMED "BLIMPS" BY TOMMY ATKINS, WHICH ARE NOW BEING EXTENSIVELY USED BY THE BRITISH FOR HUNTING SUBMARINES.
The "Blimp" Here Shown Has Just Returned After a Period of Submarine Baiting Off the English Coast. *(Central News Photo Service.)*

AMBASSADOR BAHKMETEFF
Responding to the Cheers of New Yorkers Which Greeted Him and the Russian Mission Wherever They Went While Here. Additional Photographs in Connection with the Russian Mission's Visit Appear on Page Six.
*(Kadel & Herbert.)*

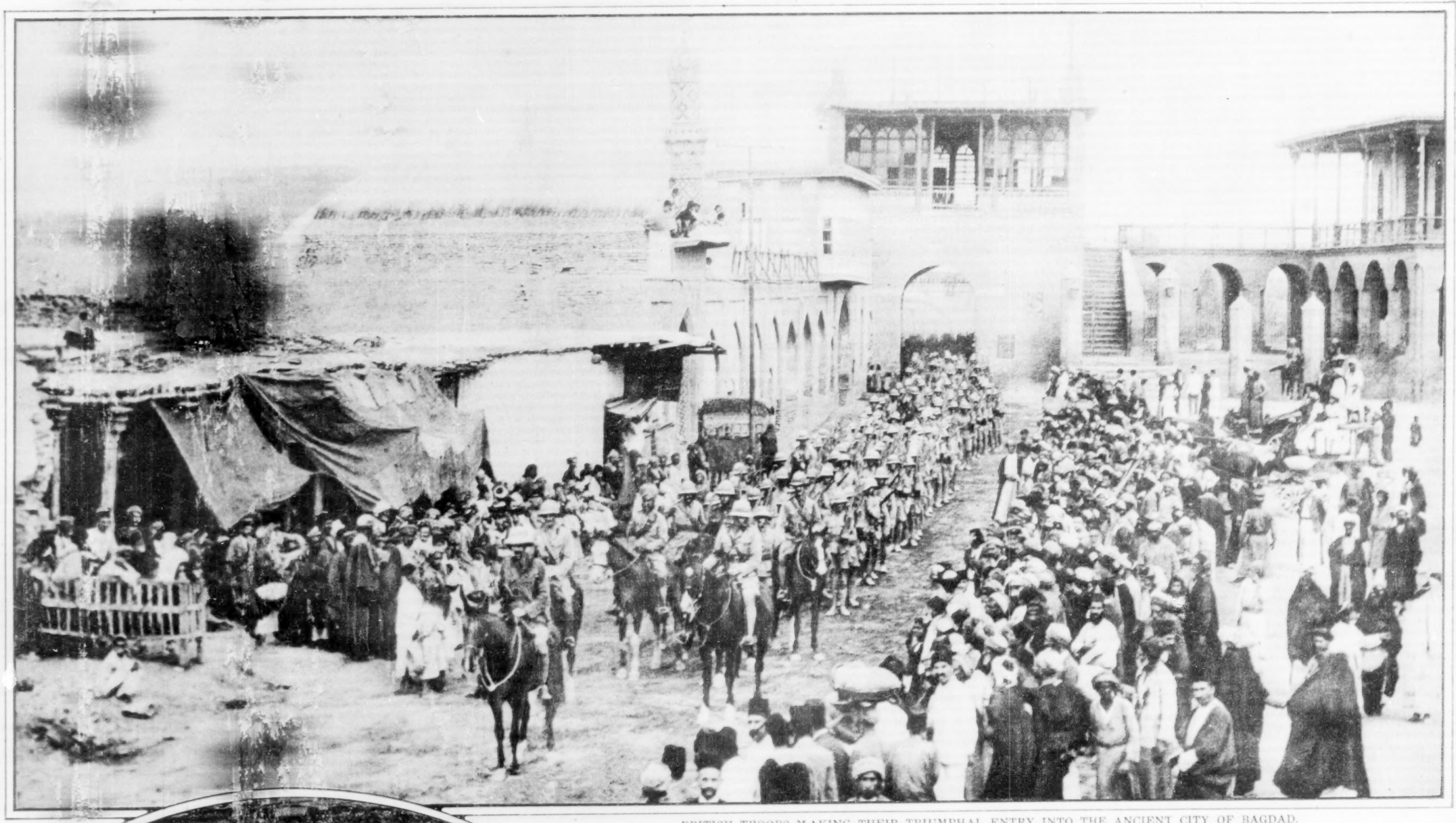
MRS. VINCENT ASTOR, Who Has Sailed for France to Establish Near Paris a Home for Convalescent American Soldiers. From a Photograph Taken Just Before Mrs. Astor Left New York.
*(© 1917, Ira L. Hill.)*

FRENCH GIRLS WHO HAVE BECOME CAPABLE MECHANICS AT A FRENCH AVIATION CAMP, RELEASING MEN FOR THE FLYING AND FIGHTING.
*(© International Film Service.)*

MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Wife of the President of the National City Bank, Pushing a Cultivator in Her War Garden at the Vanderlip Country Home, "Beechwood," Scarborough, N. Y., Having Undertaken Personally to Cultivate This Garden as a Part of Her Suffrage War Service.
*(Gertrude A. Brugman.)*



GENERAL PERSHING AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF SALUTING THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE, PARIS, ON WHICH GENERAL PERSHING HAS JUST PLACED A WREATH.
Beside General Pershing Is General Pelletier of the French Army, Assigned to Pershing's Staff, Who Is Saluting with the Left Hand, Having Lost His Right in Battle. *(© Kadel & Herbert.)*



BRITISH TROOPS MAKING THEIR TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE ANCIENT CITY OF BAGDAD.
From a British Official Photograph, the First of This Event to Reach This Country.
(Central News Photo Service.)

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE CITY COUNCIL OF RHEIMS IN SESSION IN A WINE CELLAR FAR BENEATH THE CITY'S STREETS. M. Sanglet, the Mayor of Rheims, Is Seated on the Right.

A NEW FIGURE ON THE BOULEVARDS OF PARIS.
American Soldier Consulting His Map of the City Before Venturing Far from Headquarters.
(© International Film Service.)

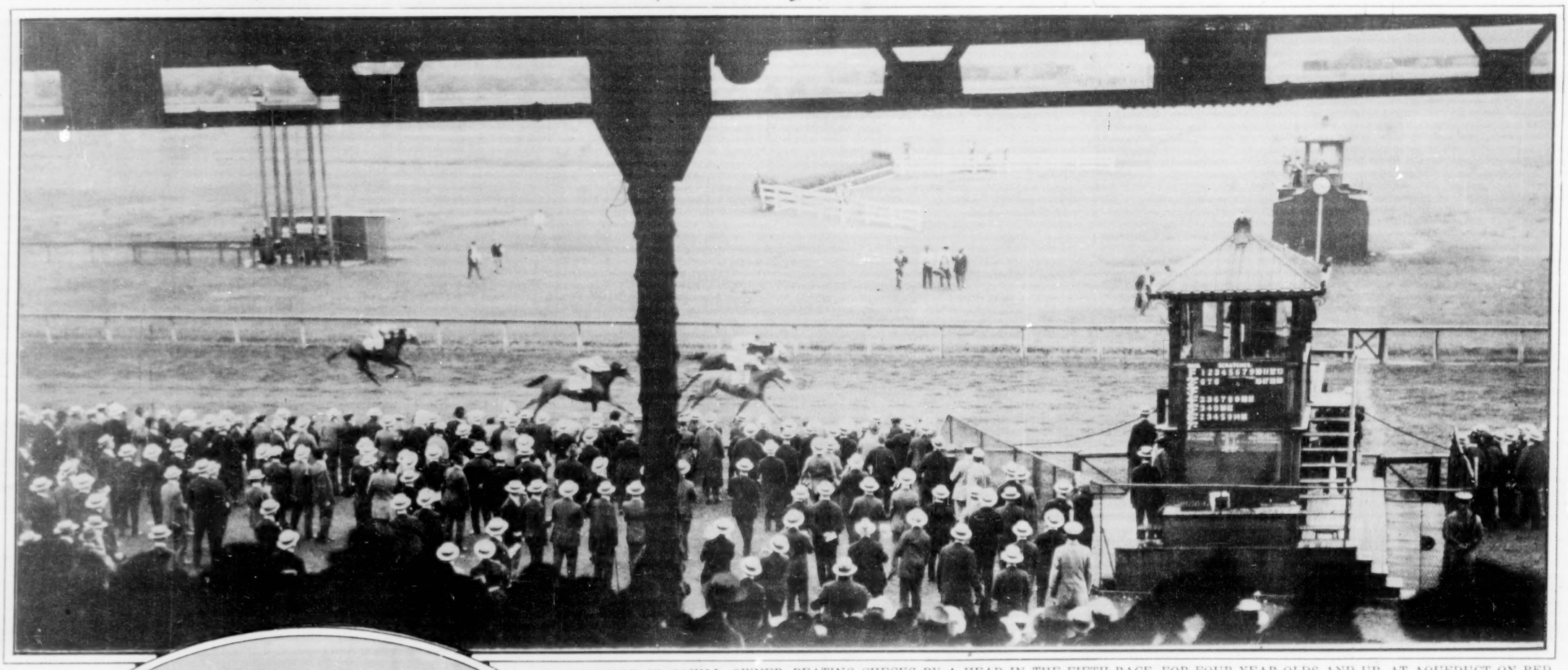
MISS ELIZABETH HARDING,
Daughter of W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Whose Engagement to Frederick Henry Prince, Jr., of Boston, a Brother of the Late Norman Prince, Member of the French Aviation Corps, Recently Killed in France, Has Been Announced.
(Clinedinst, from Underwood & Underwood.)

THE COUNTESS ZIA TORBY AND HER SISTER, PRINCESS GEORGE OF BATTENBERG, FORMERLY COUNTESS NADA, DAUGHTERS OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.
The Engagement of the Countess Zia to Major Harold A. Wernher, Reputed to be One of the Richest Young Men in England, Has Just Been Announced.
(© by E. O. Hoppe.)

MRS. JOHN LAVERY,
AMERICAN WIFE OF THE NOTED IRISH PORTRAIT PAINTER.
Mrs. Lavery, at the Time of Her Present Marriage, Was the Widow of Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr., a Son of the Late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau of Saranac Lake, N. Y.
(© E. O. Hoppe.)

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND PRINCESS VICTORIA LEAVING MARLBOROUGH HOUSE FOR A TOUR OF THE WAR HOSPITALS OF LONDON.
(American Press Assn.)

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTING FOR RED CROSS SERVICE A UNIT OF ONE THOUSAND TRAINED MEN RECRUITED FROM THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, OF THE INTERIOR, AND OF COMMERCE.
Mrs. Wilson Is Standing at the President's Left.
(© International Film Service.)

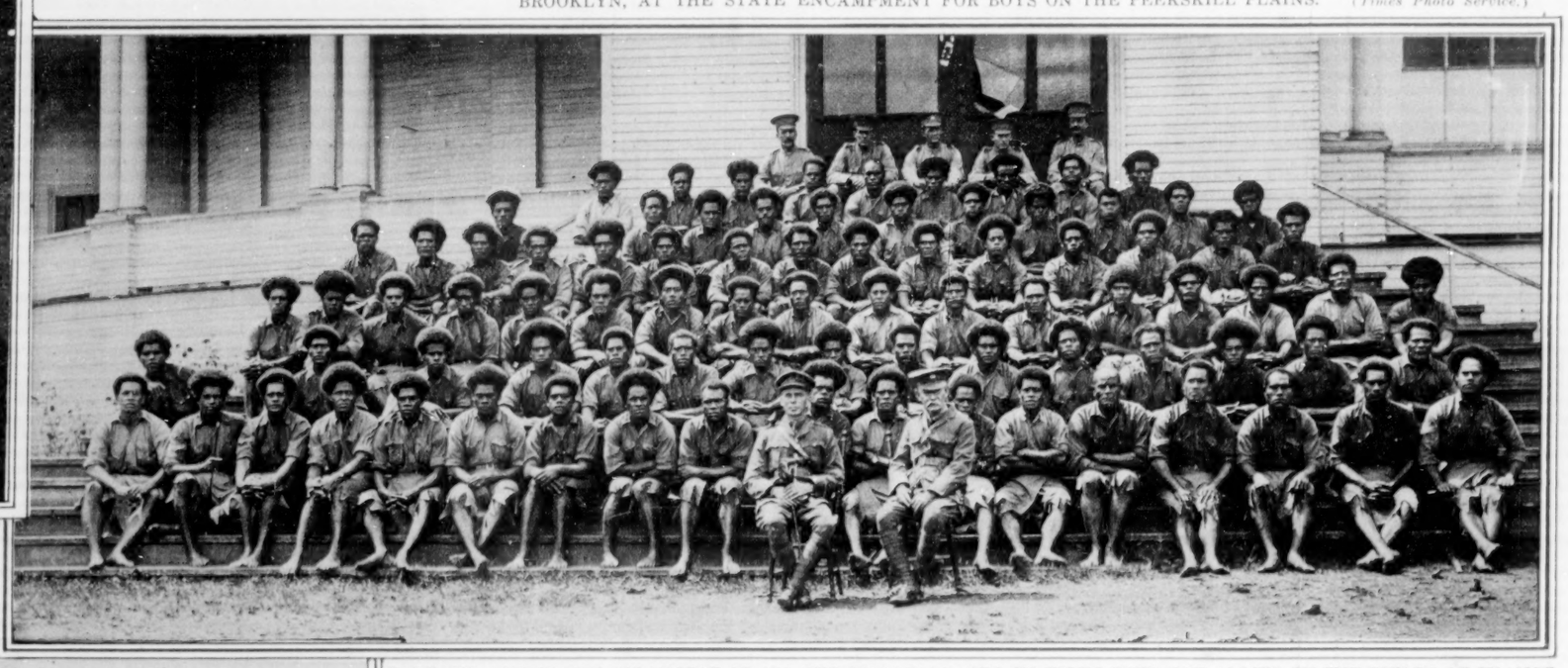


BLUE THISTLE, W. CAHILL, OWNER, BEATING CHECKS BY A HEAD IN THE FIFTH RACE, FOR FOUR YEAR OLDS AND UP, AT AQUEDUCT ON RED CROSS DAY. (Times Photo Service.)

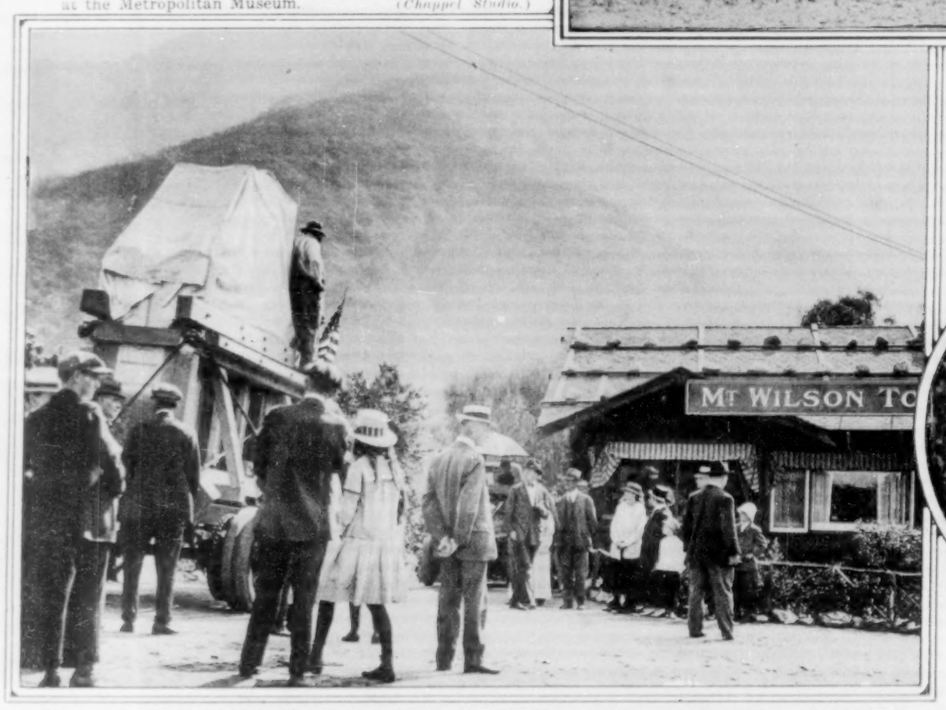
OLD ROSEBUD, FAMOUS OLD CHAMPION, WINNING THE RED CROSS HANDICAP AT AQUEDUCT FROM HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY'S BROMO. (Times Photo Service.)

MAJOR ELLIOT BIGELOW, JR., DELIVERING A LECTURE ON SIGNALING BEFORE COMPANY D, NEW YORK CITY, COMPOSED OF STUDENTS FROM THE ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, THE "POLY PREP," AND BROOKLYN COLLEGE, ALL OF BROOKLYN, AT THE STATE ENCAMPMENT FOR BOYS ON THE PEEKSKILL PLAINS. (Times Photo Service.)

THE REV. JOHN WESLEY, FOUNDER OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
From a Portrait by George Romney in the John H. McFadden Collection of English Masters Now on Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum. (Chappel Studio.)



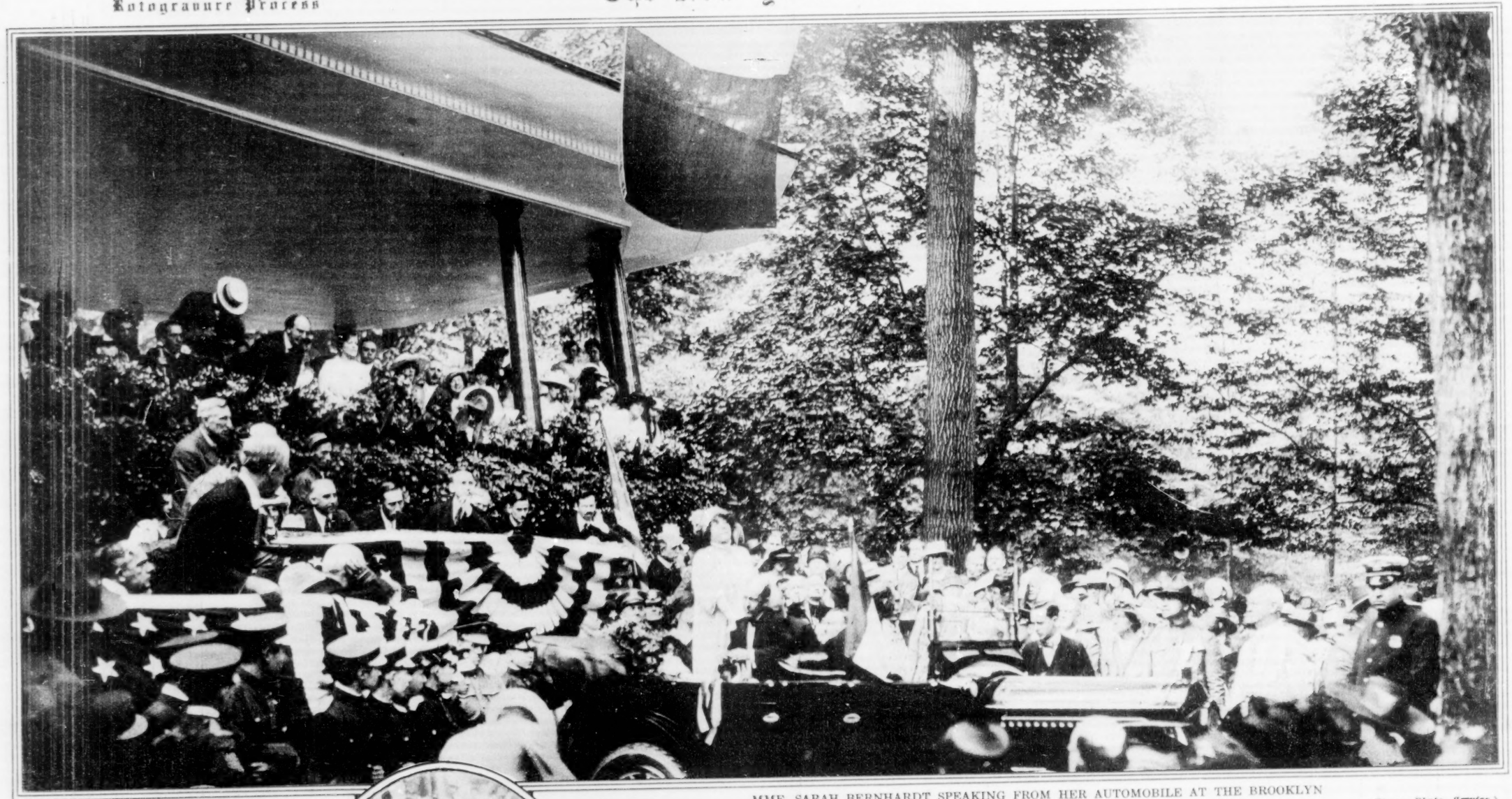
PAPUANS, AMONG THE STRANGEST OF ALL THE WORLD'S RACES, TO FIGHT WITH THE ALLIES ON THE FIELDS OF FRANCE.
These Brown, Little; Barefooted Men from the Fiji Islands Reached Vancouver, B. C., Where This Photograph Was Taken, Ten Days Ago, on Their Way Across the Continent and Then the Atlantic, to the Battle Front "Somewhere in France."




THE ALMOST PRICELESS MIRROR REFLECTOR FOR MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY ARRIVING AT ITS DESTINATION AFTER A LONG TRIP UNDER GUARD UP THE MOUNTAIN FROM PASADENA, CAL.
The Mirror Is 100 Inches in Diameter, 13 Inches Thick, and Weighs Nearly Five Tons. The Rough Cast Was Made in France in 1905 and Reached Pasadena in 1909. The Grinding, Under Professor G. W. Ritchey's Directions, Begun in 1911, Was Completed But a Few Weeks Ago. (International Film Service.)

From a British Official Photograph.

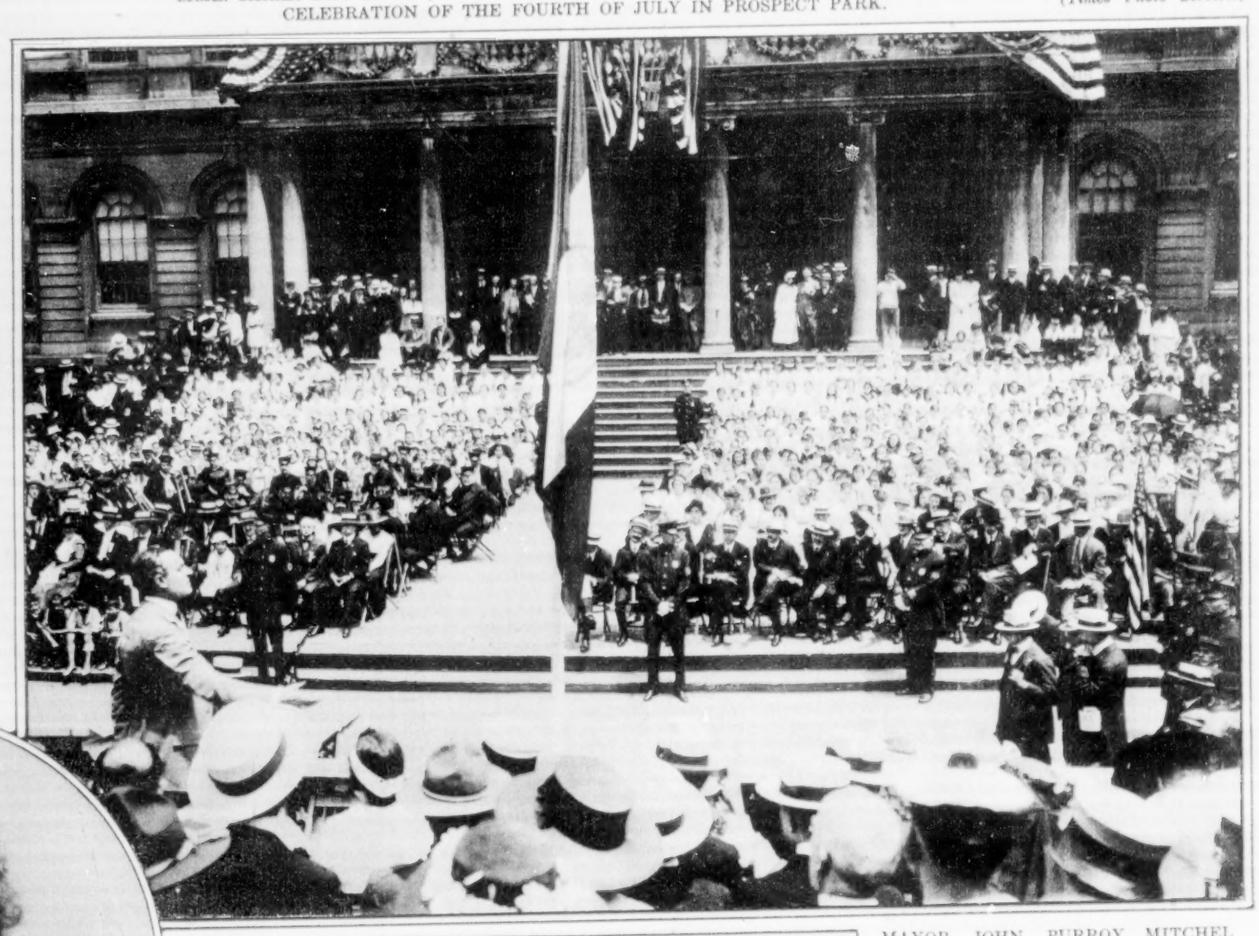
THE GRAVE OF MAJOR WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P., BROTHER OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST LEADER, JOHN REDMOND, IN THE PRIVATE GARDEN OF A CONVENT AT LOECRE, FRANCE, WHERE HE DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED ON JUNE 7 DURING THE BATTLE OF MESSINES.



MME. SARAH BERNHARDT SPEAKING FROM HER AUTOMOBILE AT THE BROOKLYN CELELBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PROSPECT PARK. (Times Photo Service.)

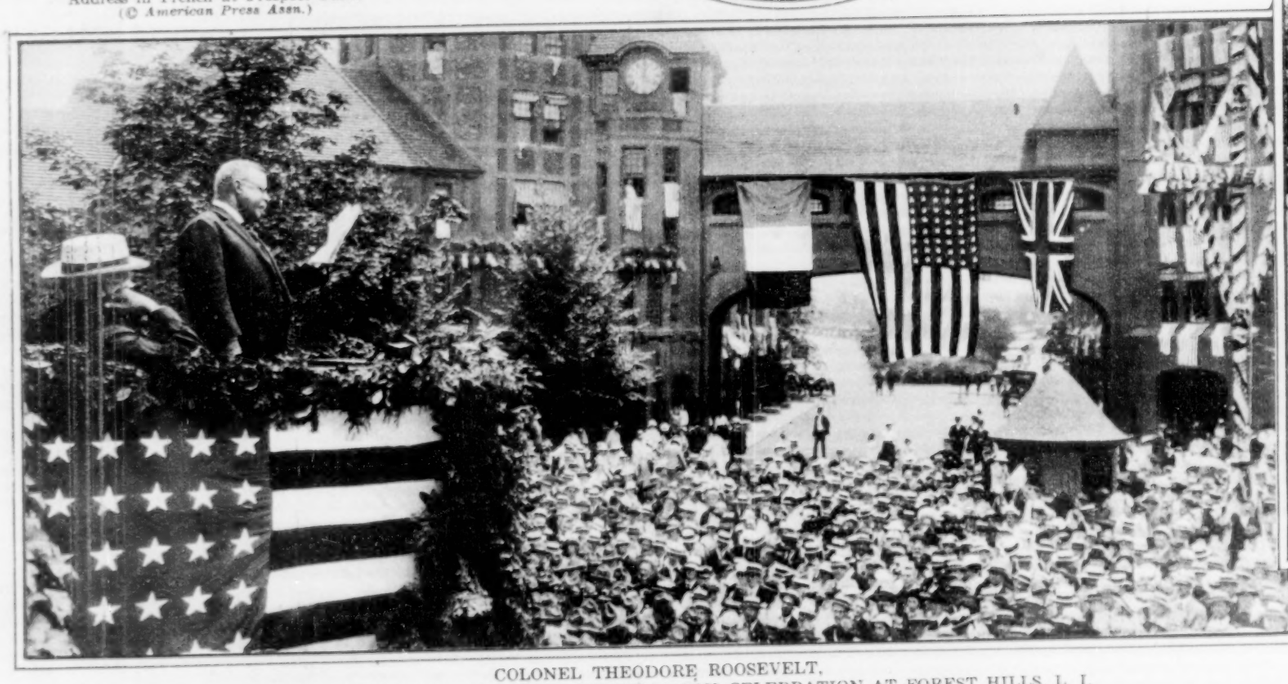
"VIVE L'AMERIQUE, VIVE LES ALLIES, VIVE LA FRANCE!"
Cried Mme. Bernhardt in Closing Her Address in French at Prospect Park.
(© American Press Assn.)

MME. BERNHARDT, at the Independence Day Celebration in Prospect Park, Receiving and Congratulating Representatives of the Several Junior Patriotic Organizations on Their Achievements. (Times Photo Service.)



MISS LORAINE ALLEN,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen, Whose Engagement to Allen McDougall Has Been Announced.
(Aime Dupont.)

MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL SPEAKING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATON AT THE CITY HALL.
(Times Photo Service.)



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
PRINCIPAL ORATOR AT THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION AT FOREST HILLS, L. I.
(© American Press Assn.)

LITTLE GLORIA GOULD,
Youngest Daughter of George J. Gould, as the Fairy Queen in the Japanese Garden of Georgian Court, the Gould Country Home at Lakewood, N. J.
(Photo by Herbert Keller.)

CAPTAIN CARY EVANS AND HIS BRIDE,
Formerly Miss Olwen Lloyd George, Eldest Daughter of David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister.
(International Film Service, Inc.)

BRITISH TROOP TRANSPORT, TORPEDOED IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, IS SHOWN BREAKING UP AND SINKING ON A ROCKY SHORE ON WHICH HER COMMANDER HAD RUN HER.
Scores of Soldiers and Members of the Ship's Crew Can Be Seen Struggling in the Water or Else Clambering Down on Lines to the Rocks. An Overturned Lifeboat Is Suspended Between Ship and Water.
*(From London Daily Mirror, © International Film Service.)*

FRENCH SOLDIERS PLAYING A RUBBER A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND THE FRONT, HAVING FIRST DONNED GAS MASKS AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.
*(© Underwood & Underwood.)*

CORNER IN A LONDON HOSPITAL SHOWING TWO LITTLE VICTIMS OF A RECENT GERMAN AIR RAID ON THE ENGLISH METROPOLIS.
*(American Press Assn.)*

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM L. SIBERT
A Native of Alabama, Who Is in Command of the First American Army Camp Behind the French Front.
*(© Clinedinst, from Underwood & Underwood.)*

AMERICAN AND FRENCH FLIERS ON THE FRENCH FRONT ASSEMBLED TO RECEIVE GOLD MEDALS.
In the Group, First Row, Left to Right, Are: Lieutenant Albert Deullin, Alfred Heurtaux, Captain Georges Guynemer, Sub. Lieut. Carascon, Captain Andre Wateau, Lieutenant William Thaw; Second Row, Sergeant Walter Lovelle, Adjutant Lufberry, Sergeant Johnson, Sergeant Willis Hadelow, Captain Georges Chenault, Sergeant Harold Willis, Lieutenant Henri Languedoe, Lieutenant M. Courtay, and Lieutenant Hector Varein.

REAR ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, U. S. N., Who Commanded the Naval Convoys Which Successfully Guarded on the High Seas the First American Army Sent to France.
From a Recent Photograph, Regarded by His Family as Excellent.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR, WHO LED THE RECENT VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.
From a New Photograph, Just Received in This Country, Which Shows M. Kerensky's Right Arm in a Sling. As Far as Known, No Dispatches Announcing That He Had Been Wounded Have Reached This Country. *(© U. & U.)*

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, AND STAFF, AS GUESTS OF MARSHAL AND MME. JOFFRE IN PARIS.
Behind Mme. Joffre Is General Pelletier, Representing the French Army on General Pershing's Staff, and on Marshal Joffre's Left Are General Dubail and Little Son.
*(Kadel & Herbert.)*

THE RUSSIAN MISSION, HEADED BY BORIS A. BAKHMETIEFF, AND CITY OFFICIALS PROCEEDING TO THE MALL IN CENTRAL PARK FOR THE POPULAR RECEPTION TO THE RUSSIAN VISITORS, ATTENDED BY 20,000 PERSONS.

In the First Row, Centre, Left to Right, Are: Oscar S. Straus, Mr. Bakhmetieff, and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward.

(© International Film Service.)

GLADYS LOFTUS

In the Ziegfeld Follies, at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEORGE J. GOULD, JR., AND HIS BRIDE, Formerly Miss Laura M. Carter, of Ardena, N. J., Mr. Gould Following Within a Week the Example of His Eldest Brother, Kingdon Gould, in Wedding Without a Previous Announcement of the Engagement.

(Kadel & Herbert.)

MARY PICKFORD DELIVERING TO LIEUTENANT HENRY WOODWARD, U. S. A., A FULLY EQUIPPED AMBULANCE PRESENTED BY HER TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, AND BY HER TO BE MAINTAINED IN FRANCE.

THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON

Knitting for Soldiers, the Duchess Being Particularly Interested in St. Dunstan's Hospital for Soldiers Blinded in Battle, Frequently Giving Over "Apsley House," London Seat of the "Iron Duke" for Entertainments in Their Behalf.

(© E.O. Hoppe.)

MAYOR MITCHEL PINNING THE HENRY P. WERTHEIM MEDAL ON FIREMAN JOHN DEVINE, H. AND L. COMPANY 3.

On the Mayor's Left Is Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, While Immediately Behind the Mayor Are General Roop and Ambassador Bahkmetieff of the Russian Mission, Guests of Honor at the Annual Exhibition of the Fire Department.

(Times Photo Service.)

(© International Film Service.)

EMMA DUNN, ACTRESS, PUSHING A CULTIVATOR IN HER WAR GARDEN AT MILFORD, CONN.

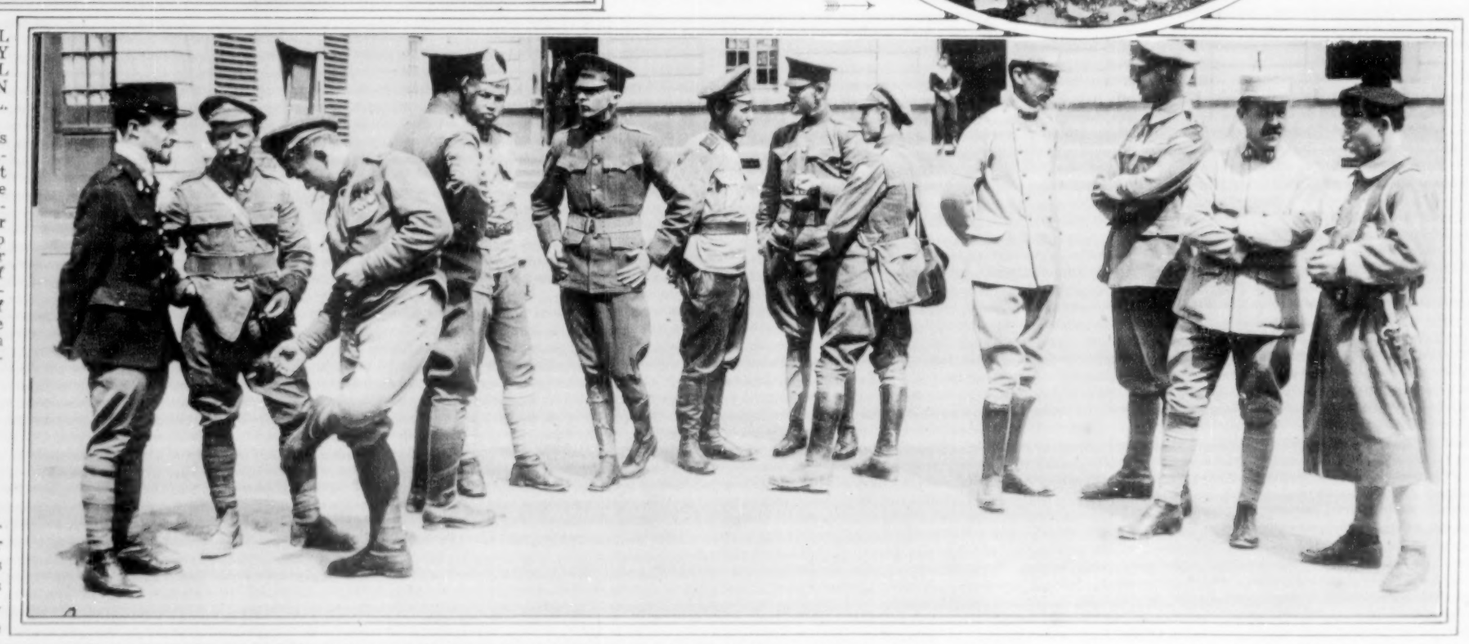
(Press Illustrating Service.)

(Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

ISAAC GUGGENHEIM II.

Son of William I. Spiegelberg, Who, for Family Reasons, Has Taken the Name of His Grandfather, Isaac Guggenheim, Senior Member of the Well-known Firm of Guggenheim Brothers.

The Lad is Thirteen Years Old, and a Native of New York City.



AMERICAN SOLDIERS FRATERNIZING WITH THEIR ALLIES IN THE COURTYARD OF PEPINIERE BARRACKS, PARIS, WHERE THE AMERICANS ARE QUARTERED.

In the Group Are Russians, French Canadians, English, and Americans.

(© International Film Service.)

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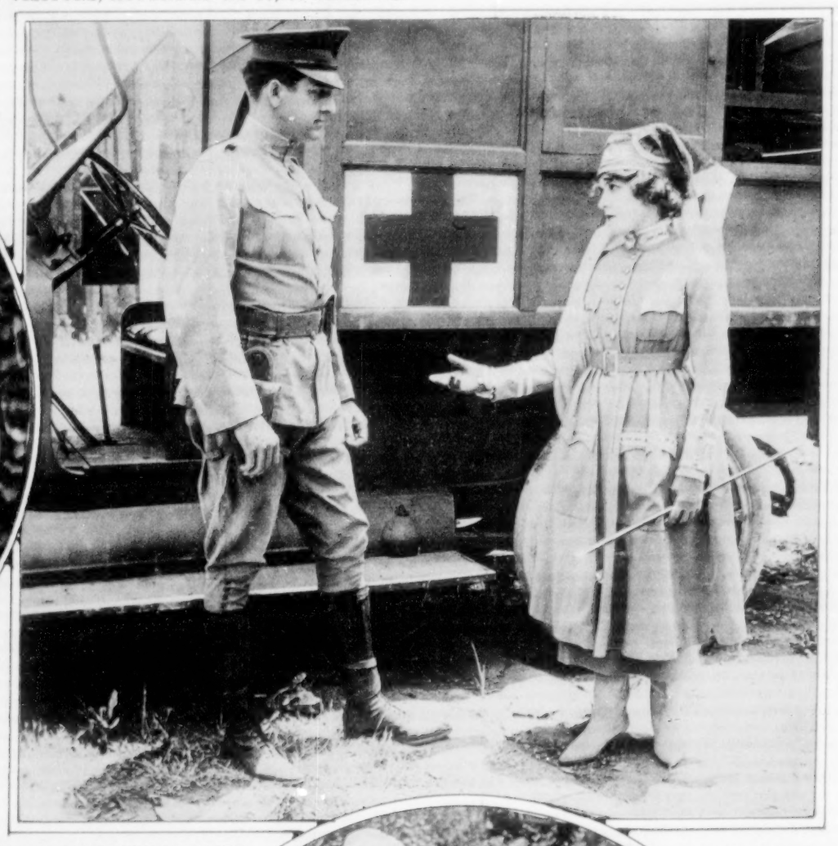

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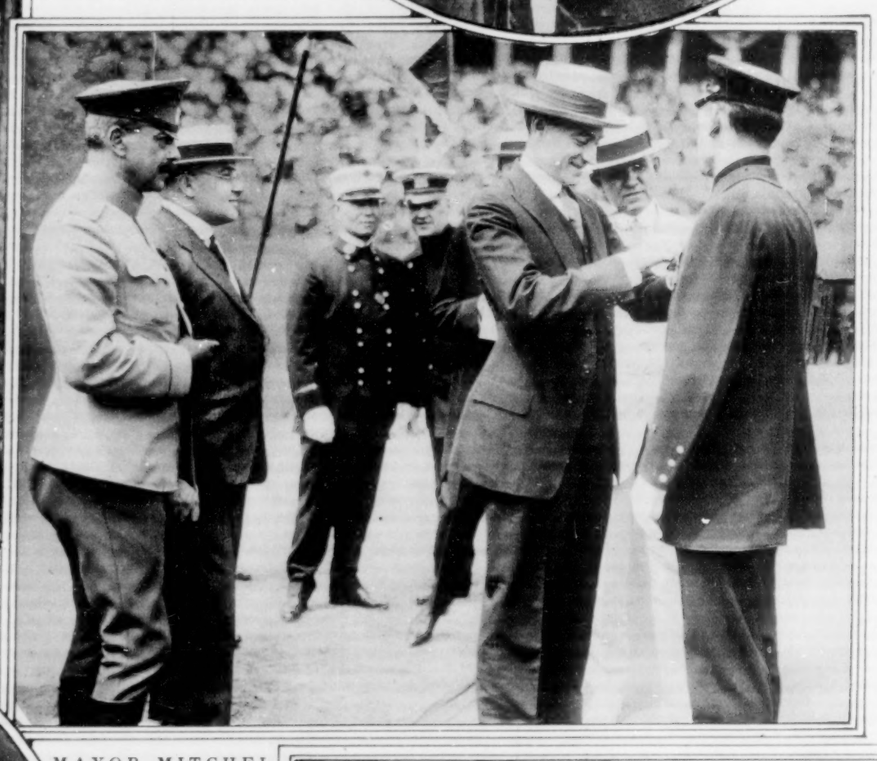

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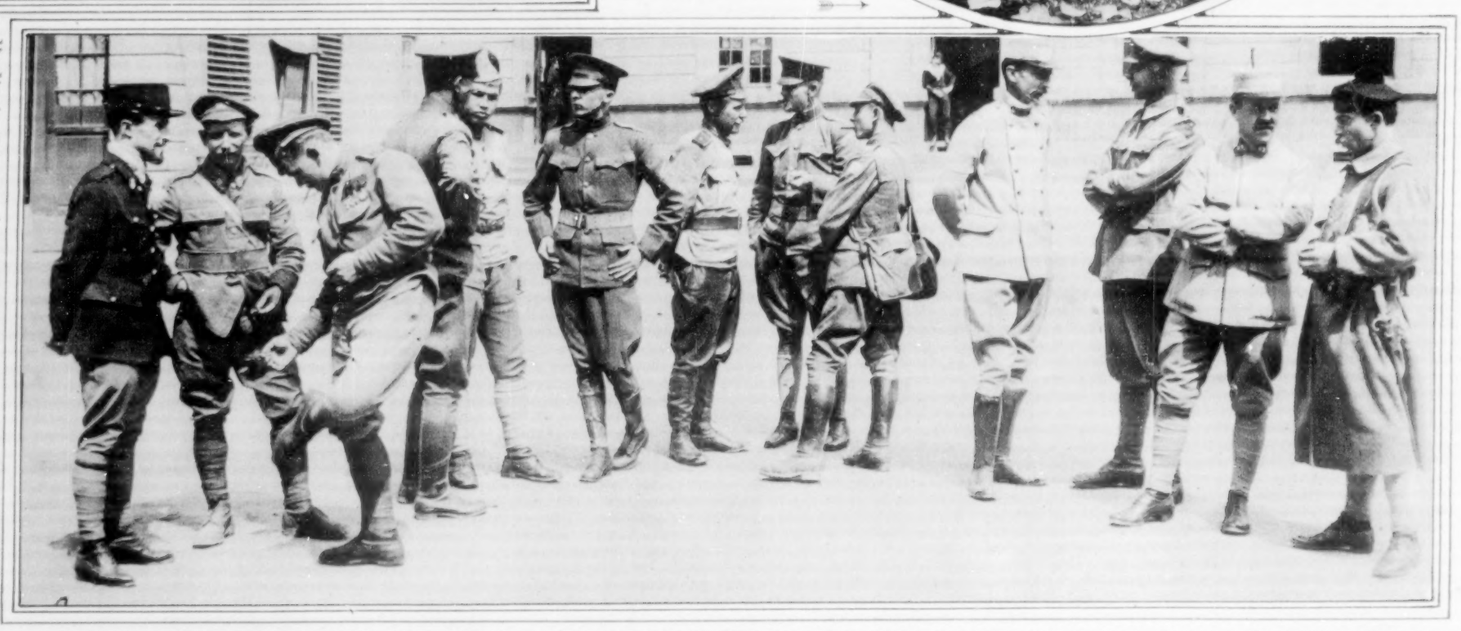

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In the Group Are Russians, French Canadians, English, and Americans.

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## How to wash lace

Throw a handful of Lux into boiling hot water. Whisk into a thick lather. When cool enough for the hands to bear, put the lace in and let it stand in the suds. Do not rub. The lace may be gently squeezed or dipped up and down unless very tender. In this case let it stand in the suds. Rinse in water the same temperature. Do not starch.

If the lace is frail, before washing, it should be basted on a piece of shrunken cheesecloth which may be pulled taut and pinned for drying. Otherwise, it should be carefully pulled, every point pinned into shape and left until dry. This leaves the lace flat and makes ironing unnecessary.

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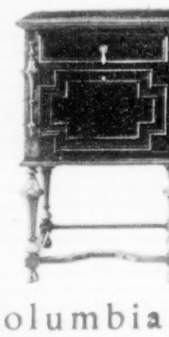

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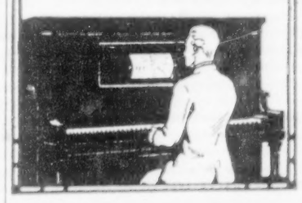

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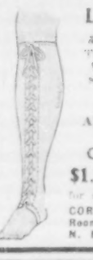

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*Suitable for Immediate Wear*

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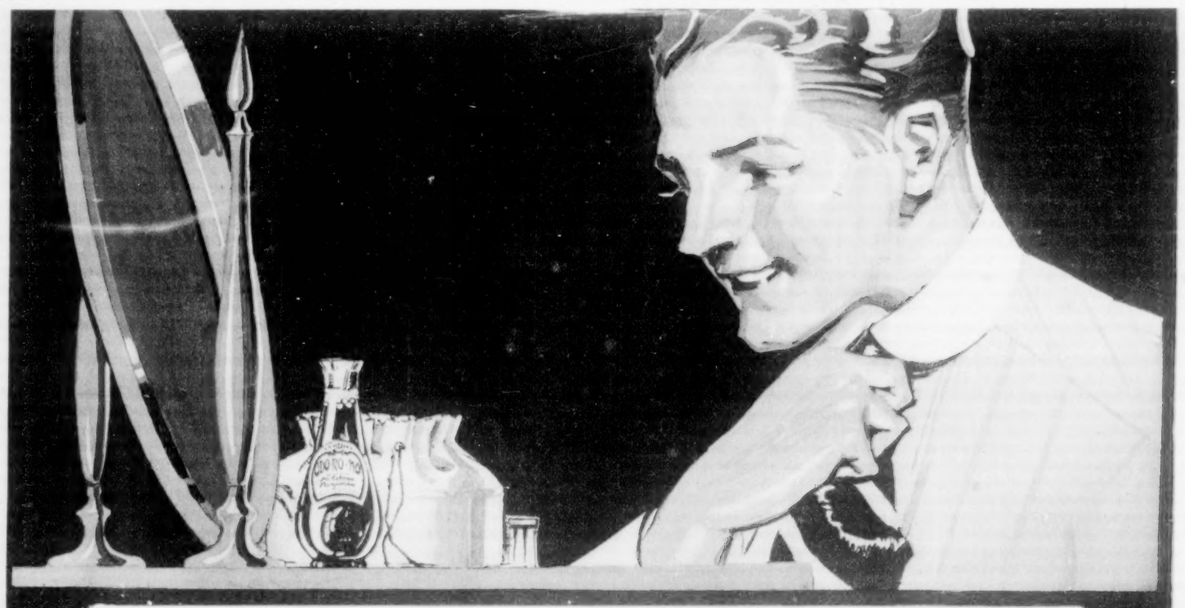

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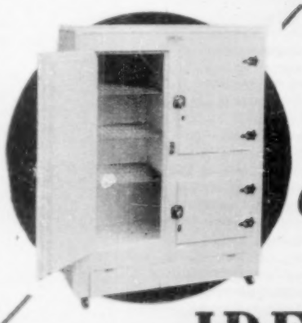

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*Sizes 36 to 58 bust.*

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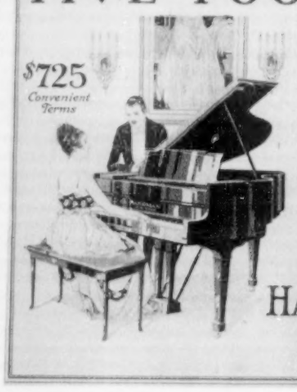

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Say **Runkel's**

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

# Germany Unable to Stand War Strain Without Supplies Through Neutrals

## Arthur Pollen, British Expert, Discusses American Exports Control, Effective Today—Hopeful of Anti-Submarine Invention

THE two great assets brought to the cause of the Allies by the entrance of the United States into the war, says Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert now in Washington, are, first, the power of America to remedy the early blunder of England in not making the blockade against the enemy effective; and, second, the potential power of America to devise, by its naval inventive genius, the method or the weapon, or both, to destroy the submarine.

His expectation is that our exports control, which becomes effective today through President Wilson's proclamation, will prevent Germany from obtaining via the neutral countries a vast amount of supplies that have enabled her to prosecute the war. Cut off those supplies, he says, and Germany will "crack under the strain."

"One of the great things America can do she has already begun to do through the Exports Council, which, operating under your Embargo act, is to make the blockade of Germany absolute," said Mr. Pollen in Washington the other day. "If England had done that at the outset of the war, as she should and could have done, the situation today would be very different; but we were unprepared in Great Britain in the matter of blockading, as in everything else. It was something that was left to the Foreign Office, which was concerned in attempts to keep peace after everybody else knew that peace was impossible. The Foreign Office didn't believe that war was coming; didn't know what it meant after it had come. It was to such a group that England handed over her strongest weapon, the power of blockade, and its effectiveness as a war measure was lost for months.

"It was seven months after the war had started before any real attempt to blockade was begun, and even then the operations were childish. Glycerine and many of the metals vital to the making of munitions were allowed to go into Germany, and it was something like fourteen months before any real effort was made to cut off the enemy's supply of cotton. In the meantime, as a result of this short-sighted policy of the British Government, a tremendous vested interest had grown up in the trade with Germany, so that, when the blockade did begin, there were protests from various neutral countries, including the United States, which made things very difficult and embarrassing for the Government of England. If England had taken advantage of the world's indignation over the invasion of Belgium and the atrocities to declare an absolute blockade at the outset of the war, the world would have taken it as a matter of course, and this vested interest in a trade that should not have been allowed would never have existed.

"That was one of the biggest blunders of the war, and one of the many that America seems inclined not to repeat as one of her own war preliminaries. If, on the contrary, the coming in of the United States means an absolute blockade, as it should, I am convinced that the war will be over within twelve months. Germany will not be able to go into the fifth Winter if the supplies which she is now allowed to get through neutral countries are entirely cut off. If all the Scandinavian countries are rationed down to their own absolute necessities, with nothing left over to ship to the enemy, either across the border from Holland and Denmark or through the Sound from Sweden and Norway, Germany cannot possibly go on.

Arthur Pollen, Who Says Germany Would Have Cracked Under the Strain of a Real Blockade.

"It is not a case of starving Germany so that people will actually die from want of food. Nothing of the sort is necessary or desired. But all the processes of living, in the civil population, and of fighting, in the armies, can be made insupportable. By taking away just the little balance of the absolute essentials of life that marks the difference between that which is barely endurable and that which is intolerable we shall bring about a state of affairs that will cause the desired reaction against the war even in militaristic Germany.

"That does not mean, necessarily, that there will be an uprising and a revolution. It simply means that Germany will crack first under the strain. She is going on now without the slightest hope of winning, but hoping that England or France will crack first and that she will, thereby, be enabled to get a more favorable settlement. So, important as American military aid will be, the greatest service that this country can render is the putting on of the economic pressure which will give the deciding pinch to the whole business next year.

"There is nothing that the United States may not do in this respect, so far as the rights of neutrals are concerned, for this country is now a belligerent, and can determine where every ton and bushel of her products may or may not go. There surely is nothing in international law to prevent America from taking every precaution against her exports getting to the enemy.

"But, in respect to Spain and the Scandinavian countries and their present behavior, there are some very vital international matters involved. There is no doubt that German submarines in the Mediterranean are using Spanish islands for bases, and that Spain knows it. The pro-German part of the Spanish press boasts of it. If the countries which have had shipping destroyed by submarines so aided by Spain want to press the matter they have a perfect case for damages, with the Alabama claims case as their historical precedent.

"It is an open secret that Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway are violating neutrality by allowing illegal use of their territorial waters by the Germans. The enemy submarines are making such illegal use in passing to and from the North Sea and the surface ships are doing it in going back and forth between the Baltic and the Rhine. It is a question whether the Allies should not tell these neutral countries to put a stop to this or take the consequences. The doctrine of territorial waters never contemplated that they should be used as a lane for habitual passage by belligerent ships.

"The analogy to neutral trading rights is complete. Trading is allowed unless it extends to contraband which may be seized. A belligerent may go into territorial waters of a neutral under certain well-defined conditions. If allowed to do it without such restrictions the country that connives at it is guilty of violating neutrality."

Mr. Pollen by no means underestimates the value of the work to be done by American troops and aircraft, which he also rates among the prime essentials of the situation. But it is neither to armies nor aviators that he looks for the decisive factor to end the war.

And he makes a sharp distinction, as to the submarine question, between building enough cargo ships to feed England and France, in spite of the U-boats, and an aggressive policy for destroying the submarines or making it impossible for them to get to sea. The building of new tonnage, he says, must, of course, go on; but at best it is only a stopgap to keep the world going until the real solution is found.

When asked what he had in the back of his mind when he expressed the hope that America would devise the new method or weapon that was needed, he said that he had in mind some sort of craft that would be to this war what the Monitor proved to be in the naval operations of the civil war in the

United States, when she defeated the Merrimac—some such craft, plus a big operating plan for its effective use.

"This puzzle of the submarine," he said, "is the master question of the war. To a great extent the navies of England and France have been defeated, so far as the U-boat is concerned; but we have acquired a vast experience, which is at the disposal of the American Navy Department, and we are anxiously waiting to get from you not only patrol boats and sailors, but some constructive suggestions for an aggressive policy, of which we are desperately in need.

"None of the instruments and none of the methods now in use can enable us to win. They are all useful and all must be increased in number, but it is not merely a case of more of this and more of that. It is a case of more destroyers, more chasers, more nets and hydroplanes and convoys, more of everything we now have, plus the one big thing which we have not.

"That big thing, the winning thing, may be a new system of naval operations or a new type of craft—probably a combination of both—and we look to the American Navy for it. Your Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, said the other day, in reply to a question as to the possibility of getting into Kiel, that there was more than one way to kill a cat. The hope of the Allies is in the past record of the American Navy to find the new way—for example, the successor to the Monitor.

"We want this new sort of ship, as yet unplanned, and with it we want an entirely new system of operation that will enable us to do effective work close in shore, at fortified places and submarine bases, that will make the egress or return of U-boats impossible."

Mr. Pollen was asked if he did not think that the great fleet of war airplanes that the United States is to build and man would be able to destroy the fortifications of the submarine bases as well as the interior lines of enemy communication and transportation, and also do their proposed work of blinding the German artillery by overwhelming enemy planes through sheer force of numbers. He seemed very skeptical on that point.

"Aviation is a tremendous aid," he replied, "but it is only an aid to other agencies. So far there has been nothing to show that aviation is a complete thing in itself for war purposes.

"We want all the airplanes that you can send, of course. They are most effective for scouting and bombarding, but they are not the thing that I have in mind when I speak of some new device for ending the war by making the submarine campaign useless."

# U. S. Embargo That Goes Into Effect Today

## Doubt as to What Course Germany May Force Upon the Contiguous Neutrals—A Contrast to Jefferson's Move in 1807

ON this day, for the second time in the history of the United States, an embargo act goes into effect, giving the Administration at Washington absolute control over practically all exports from America to all other countries of the world; our allies, our enemies, and the good and bad neutrals. And, very shortly, this tremendous power of the Government is to be still further increased by the enactment of what may be called a complementary law, a law to define trading with the enemy and to provide for the punishment of such trading.

One use of the power already acquired will be, as the President said a week ago, after making his proclamation of the embargo, to ameliorate the food conditions that may arise in this country before the harvesting of the new crops by keeping at home all that we need of the present supplies. But it is as a weapon against Germany that the American embargo of 1917 will become one of the historic acts of the war of the world, the thing that made the blockade against the enemy effective.

Woodrow Wilson, who as President has so ordered, said in his capacity as historian of that first embargo which President Jefferson ordered that it was a fatuous thing. But the embargo of 1807 and that of 1917 have little in common except the name. There is, however, a striking similarity between the manner in which Wilson the historian says Jefferson got the embargo power and the manner in which Wilson the President got it—at least the manner in which he got it as described by his critics in Congress.

It is, of course, only an incidental thing, but an interesting thing, to have a President in times like the present who, years before he ever dreamed of going to the White House, sat down and wrote what he really thought of the acts of all the men who had been President in the course of a century or more.

One of the paragraphs concerning the embargo of 1807 in Wilson's "History of the American People" is this:

"My principle," said President Jefferson, "is that the conveniences of our citizens shall yield reasonably, and their taste greatly, to the importance of giving the present experiment (the embargo) so fair a trial that on future occasions our legislators may know with certainty how far they may count on it as an engine for national purposes"—as a substitute for war in bringing foreign nations to terms of reason; and he had his way to the utmost. His personal influence prevailed in everything. Members of Congress knew very well how sorely the bill would pinch, but they never dreamed of disobeying. "All our surplus produce will rot on our hands," cried a member of the House. "God knows what all this means. I cannot understand it. I see effects, but I can trace them to no cause. Darkness and mystery overshadow this House and the whole nation. We know nothing. We are permitted to know nothing. We sit here as mere automata; we legislate without knowing; nay, Sir, without wishing to know why or wherefore." The embargo was to be tried because Mr. Jefferson believed in its efficacy.

That first embargo did have a fair trial, as Jefferson insisted that it should. It was in effect fourteen months and caused such general disaster (civil war and secession of New England being narrowly averted) that the word embargo became almost obsolete thereafter in the practical work vocabulary of American statesmanship and so remained until the present war revived it.

But the conditions are reversed. In 1807 the United States, as a neutral, impoverished herself by her absolute embargo as a measure counter to the depredations of France and England, belligerents, against American shipping. Now the United States, in 1917, as a belligerent, puts the embargo into effect against neutrals in order to hit the enemy. But it has this in common with the measure of 1807. The embargo that goes into effect today is, as Mr. Wilson described, the Jefferson embargo, "a substitute for war in bringing foreign nations to terms of reason."

In this case the foreign nations that are to be brought to reason are the neutrals, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, here named in the order of their probable degree of offending by their shipments of food and other supplies to Germany, the enemy nation. Norway, partly because of her own wishes in the matter and partly because of being further from the German boundary, has not strayed so far, in this matter of shipments, from the terms of reason to which all are now to be brought by the embargo. As to Spain, if it is found that that country does allow the Germans to use her Islands in the Mediterranean for submarine bases, as the pro-German press of Spain openly boasts, the embargo will be used very effectively against that country to put an end to such unneutral practices.

While the acts charged against Spain are absolutely in violation of neutrality and all international law, there is no such violation on the part of the other countries mentioned in selling foodstuffs to Germany. They are entirely within their rights in so doing. They are doing no more than we did in selling to the Allies before we entered the war, than we would have done in selling to Germany if trade between that nation and the United States had been physically possible.

So, obviously, when this country was neutral it had no right to do this thing that it now does as a belligerent. And, of course even now, the "terms of reason" are such terms from the American point of view rather than from that of the countries which, hereafter, are to receive just as much as we consider it safe for us to send them and no more. But, when the time comes to have a wheatless and meatless day each week in the United States, as it is expected to come, the American people must not be obliged to go to their partial fasting with the thought that the Germans are eating wheat and meat raised in this country. Or, as a member of the Cabinet put it the other day, we must not send soldiers to France and at the same time export food to put in the bellies of the men who are going to shoot our soldiers, or suffocate them with gas.

Throughout the year 1916, when we were pro-Ally only in sympathy and could do nothing but regret the fact, 5,000,000 people of Germany lived on the food which they were able to get from the adjoining neutral countries because of our shipments to those countries. Sometimes they got the food actually grown in America, sometimes the supplies grown in Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland and the metals from Sweden, which those countries were able to dispense with because of their equivalent imports from us. It worked out the same way in either case.

It is to prevent a repetition of that in 1917 and throughout the war that the Government intends to exercise its power of regulation and control over exports by requiring that every exporter shall obtain from the Department of Commerce a license for every consignment that he ships to any country on either hemisphere. There is no exception to the rule that a license must be had for each consignment regardless of destination. The routine for a keg of nails for a consignee in Brazil is the same as that for a shipload of wheat for France or a cargo for one of the neutrals under suspicion.

A natural question is: "Why is every nation on the globe put in the list, why should the act apply to allies as well as to neutrals and enemies, to South American as well as to Scandinavian countries?" There are two answers. In the first place the United States will thus be able to keep track of everything it produces and know where it goes, and whether more of it goes in the aggregate or to any one country than is consistent with the double policy of keeping enough of everything at home to feed and equip ourselves, and of keeping supplies away from Germany. Secondly, by making the act uniform for all countries it works automatically in accord with the "most favored nation" clause, which appears in practically all the commercial treaties between this and other countries.

The real power in the matter is, of course, one of discrimination. The Government, acting through the Department of Commerce and under regulations to be developed and modified as required, may or may not issue the export license, without which the goods cannot leave America. And the Government does not have to give its reasons for a ruling one way or the other on any application. Each case will be decided separately on its merits and solely with reference to our needs at home so far as the majority of foreign countries are concerned; but with reference to our own need and the actual need of the importing country in the case of any neutral which is in a position to supply the enemy.

To use the new power in this way and for these reasons is the entire purpose of the United States. The Government does not look upon the embargo as a possible goad for forcing countries, now neutral, into the war as additional allies of America. On the contrary, it recognizes that the problem is to use the power up to just the point required to keep goods from the enemy but not to go beyond that point and thus run the risk of forcing countries now neutral to become the fighting allies of Germany. It is worth while to put emphasis on the fact that this embargo, as was that of 1807, is intended as a substitute for war to bring nations to terms of reason, because some of the critics of the Administration in Congress committees have denounced the measure as coercive and intended to spread the war to other nations and as altogether inconsistent with America's championship of the rights of small countries.

That it is not to be used as a coercive force is apparent from the policy of the Government to give the neutrals such leeway in dealing with the enemy as they must have to take care of their own people. For example, Switzerland is absolutely dependent upon Germany for her coal, and she cannot get that coal without giving something in return. The United States will do nothing to prevent such a necessary transaction as that, for it is not the desire of this country to cause the people of any other country to freeze or starve to death.

But in spite of the unanimity in this Government as to what it is intended to accomplish by the control of exports, there is a difference of opinion as to what action the neutrals actually bordering on the enemy may be driven to, not by America but by Germany, if their exports to the enemy are cut off by order of their own Governments. Of course the matter cannot be left to the individual dealers of these countries to decide for themselves, because the prices offered by Germany are too much for them to resist. But if Holland or Denmark acts in the matter officially and in a way to conform with the demands of America and her Allies, what assurance is there that they will not meet the fate of Belgium? And to stave off such a calamity as that, what assurance is there that they would not become allies of Germany, regardless of their dread and hatred of that country?

Norway is not so desperately placed between the devil and the deep sea. An interesting bit of speculation as to her future course was offered the other day by Representative H. W. Temple of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"If Norway should decide that it were better to come into the war as one of our allies," he said, "such action might prove a very tangible help in the solution of the submarine matter. As it is now the German U-boats use the territorial waters of Norway as a passage to sea and Norway cannot prevent it. But if Norway were in the war England would have the right to net those waters and thus cut off one of the principle avenues of egress and return now used by the enemy craft."

The bill to regulate, define, and punish trading with the enemy, already referred to, has just been reported to the House by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is a substitute for a bill prepared in the Department of Commerce, but does not differ in essentials from the original, and its early passage is earnestly desired by the Administration.

# From Farmer Boy to Chief of Staff in France

## Lieut. Col. Harbord, Right Hand Man of General Pershing, Rose from the Ranks and Has Had Varied Career in the Army

FINAL responsibility for our infantry and other forces, their fitness for battle in organization and training, or their lack of it, rests on those charged with the affairs of the Government. The problem should not be held in abeyance till the emergency arises. The strongest nation of giants suddenly aroused from slumber, unarmed and lethargic, could not withstand the smallest army of Davids."

This quotation is part of the concluding paragraph in a prize essay of the Military Service Institution of the United States. It was written twenty years ago by a young Lieutenant of cavalry named Harbord.

James G. Harbord, then a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, is today Lieut. Col. Harbord, Chief of Staff, the "right hand" of Major Gen. John J. Pershing in France.

Harbord is not a West Pointer. He was born a poor boy in Illinois fifty-one years ago and enlisted in the army as a private in the Fourth Infantry on Jan. 10, 1891. As a boy he had gone with his parents to Kansas, and in due course of time was sent to the Kansas State Agricultural College to master the scientific points of farming. He was an apt student and was graduated with honors in 1886.

In the Kansas district in which Harbord lived there was a vacancy for West Point in 1887. Harbord started out to win it. One of the youngsters who beat him on the competitive examination was Claude B. Sweezey, now Lieut. Col. Sweezey and Harbord's junior by twelve files. Sweezey went to West Point and Harbord went back to his farm. But Harbord had made up his mind to be a soldier and an officer, and so it was that in January, 1889, he appeared at a recruiting station. He announced at the time that he expected to win an officer's commission sooner or later.

The young soldier passed through every noncommissioned grade. Within three months he had won his corporal's stripe, in six months he was a sergeant, and the beginning of his second year's service as an enlisted man found him Quartermaster Sergeant of his regiment—in other words, the second ranking man of the noncommissioned staff. In July, 1891, he appeared before an Army Board to be examined for a commission and got it with flying colors. On Aug. 2 President McKinley made him a Second Lieutenant of cavalry and assigned him to the famous Fifth. When Sweezey, who had won the West Point appointment which Harbord had so desired, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1892 Harbord had been an officer nearly a year.

Harbord's first duties as an officer took him to Cuba, where during the reconstruction period he served under Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was one of the first high-ranking officers to realize that in Harbord the army possessed a soldier of great possibilities. Later, in the Philippine Constabulary, under Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen and under Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, now Chief of Staff of the National Guard Division of New York, he made a record for efficiency. When he arrived in the Philippines he was a Captain in the Eleventh Cavalry, and his transfer to the constabulary carried with it the temporary rank of Colonel. As Colonel Harbord he was assigned to organize the Moro units of the Philippine native forces, in the Island of Mindanao. General Wood was then, as he had been in Cuba, the executive head under whom he worked.

Harbord often tells a little story of how his actual rank in the army and his temporary rank in the constabulary resulted in an amusing mistake. It was the custom in those days to write in parentheses after the name of a constabulary officer the rank he held in the regular establishment. Harbord's title should have read "Colonel J. G. Harbord, Philippine Constabulary, (Captain, U. S. A.)" Instead, a sleepy army clerk one day wrote it and had it printed as follows: "Captain James G. Harbord, U.S.A., (Colored Philippine Constabulary.)"

In 1905, after two years in Mindanao with the Moro contingents, Harbord was ordered to assume command of the constabulary in Central Luzon, succeeding Colonel Bandholtz, who had been promoted to Chief of Constabulary. It was not until June, 1914, that he was relieved from duty with the constabulary and ordered to return to the United States. The "Manchu" law was responsible for his failure to succeed Colonel Bandholtz in the command of the native organization. Under that law only field officers could succeed to the command, and Harbord was still only a Captain.

Returning to this country, Harbord was stationed on the Pacific coast. Then he was ordered to the Mexican border to serve under his friend Pershing. In 1916 he was ordered to the War College Division of the General Staff. A few weeks ago came the order to proceed to France as Chief of Staff to General Pershing. The friendship between Pershing and Harbord began when the two officers were on duty in Mindanao; Harbord's selection as Chief of Staff in France was made at the personal solicitation of Pershing.

General Pershing's Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. James G. Harbord.

"You ask me," said an officer of regulars a few days ago, "to tell you what kind of an officer Harbord is. I can only answer that he is one of the ablest in the army, a man of splendid appearance, magnetic personality, and, to top it all, a brilliant writer, a fact which is indicated when one recalls that he is a Gold Medalist of the Military Service Institution."

Taken in the light of present-day happenings, certain parts of Harbord's prize essay read like a prophecy. He said:

"It is as fallacious and dangerous to rely wholly upon courage, devotion, and resources of the people, without practical preparation, as it is futile to depend upon isolated position or arbitration to forever protect us from war. * * *"

# Are Reprisals Justified by Law of Nations?

## Only If They Prevent a Repetition of the Enemy's Barbarities, Not If They Will Merely Lead to Perpetration of New Horrors

By Lindsay Rodgers, Ph.D.,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science, University of Virginia.

RECENT air raids on London have been followed by a demand for reprisals stronger and more widespread than has been the case in previous instances when German fliers have made war against undefended towns and the noncombatant population of England. Coincident with this, the United States is urged to retaliate for Germany's disregard of international law with respect to the internment of Belgians.

The particular incident complained of is the arrest of twenty prominent Belgian civilians because of the alleged "inhuman" treatment accorded the same number of German civilians who had been taken from devastated districts in Africa and interned in France. Through the Vatican the exchange of these civilians was offered for certain Belgians already interned in Germany, and when the insolent demand that the Germans brought from Africa be immediately released was not complied with, the arrest of twenty prominent Belgians followed. Measures of reprisal on the part of the Entente Allies are urged, and the suggestion is made that the United States intern an equal number of German citizens.

Now, retaliation has been resorted to in rare instances by the Entente Allies; but a more extensive program is deprecated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and many leaders of public opinion in England.

With the exception of public opinion—and its inadequacy has been conclusively demonstrated by the present struggle—reprisals, or retaliation in kind, constitute practically the only sanction for the rules of international law governing warfare, the only method of forcing a belligerent to comply with his international obligations. They are an exception to the rule that international law must be observed without reciprocity and that violations by one belligerent do not excuse the others, and, however anomalous it may seem, raids by English fliers on open towns of Germany in retaliation for the German raids on English towns would be legal, because the initial German operations were not.

The chief danger is, of course, that when wrongs are balanced, counterreprisals will succeed reprisals, and the belligerents will get further and further from the established rules, lapsing finally into barbarism. So great is this danger that practically every writer on international law advises against the employment of retaliatory measures, or, if they are found necessary, counsels their restricted use.

The Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of Warfare on Land failed to consider the subject. One reason was that regulation would have implied approval, but there is, nevertheless, substantial agreement among the authorities. Thus Professor Holland, perhaps the most eminent writer on the subject, asserts that reprisals may be used solely to prevent a repetition of the offense and never by way of vengeance for a wrong already committed. More than that, he lays down four stringent rules which must be complied with:

The offense in question must have been carefully inquired into; redress for the wrong or punishment of the real offender must be unattainable; the reprisals must be authorized, unless under very special circumstances, by the Commander in Chief, and they must not be disproportionate to the offense and must in no case be of a barbarous character.

Substantially the same limitations are imposed by the instructions issued for the armies of the United States:

Retaliation will never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably;

that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution. Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of a regular war and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of savages.

These quotations suffice to show that a policy of reprisals should never be entered upon rashly, and the events of the present war furnish much evidence of the dangerous nature of retaliation. The instances range from revolting massacres of groups of civilians in Belgium because of organized resistance, or sniping, to England's "blockade," and Germany's submarine warfare—the latter reprisal being primarily responsible for the decision of the United States to enter the war.

It was claimed by England that Germany resorted first to mine laying in the North Sea, and in the Fall of 1914 England inaugurated countermeasures of the same character, justifying them as a valid means of retaliation. Germany's war zone decree of Feb. 4, 1915, which asserted the right to sink all merchant vessels in the barred area, was justified as a legitimate reprisal for England's extensions of lists of contraband, prevention of foodstuffs from reaching Germany, and disregard of the Declaration of London. Then England's very stringent measures to intercept all sea-borne commerce of Germany were described as reprisals. Exports from Germany through neutral countries and thence by sea under neutral flags were assuredly immune unless the Declaration of Paris was to be torn to shreds. Mr. Asquith, therefore, told the House of Commons on March 1, 1915, that in announcing the retaliatory measures he had not used the words "blockade" and "contraband."

"In dealing with an opponent who has openly violated all the principles both of law and of humanity," he said, "we are not going to allow our efforts to be strangled in a network of juridical niceties."

But both nations were confronted by the difficulty that, while their reprisals might be legal as applied to each other, neutrals, principally the United States, were protesting that the rights of third parties could not be thus infringed. England later admitted the correctness of this claim and, abandoning this phase of the argument, justified her measures as legitimate extensions of the belligerent right of blockade.

Germany, however, while claiming from time to time that it was not illegal for submarines to be used against commerce with the consequent loss of noncombatant lives, justified her method until the end as a valid retaliation for England's illegal attempt to use starvation as a method of warfare. Parenthetically, it may be remarked that the German Chancellor repeatedly said that there was no danger of starvation, and even if there were it would be a legal method approved by Bismarck and other German statesmen and sanctioned by practice.

Hospital ships had not been immune since the beginning of the submarine campaign, but in each case cited against her Germany alleged mistaken identity or misuse of the Red Cross markings. Not until the decree of Jan. 31, 1917, did she announce that hospital ships would not be spared even if their identity was established, and, following the destruction of two such vessels, the British and French Governments replied with a raid on Freiburg. Concerning its effectiveness, The London Times was rather optimistic:

The British and French Governments have judged that German towns must be made to suffer for German sea crimes against the Red Cross. They have considered other forms of reprisal, no doubt, and have determined that these raids are the best. There has been a good deal of evidence that they cause real dismay among the Germans, who hate being subjected to attacks which they gloat over when they are made by German aircraft against the English countryside. The German Government may have to listen to the panic clamor of their people. They have shown clearly enough that they have no ear for anything else.

Germany herself has been free with threats of retaliation against England. She charged in one case that, while a submarine was giving the crew of the British steamer Nicosian time to leave in boats, the auxiliary cruiser Baralong approached under the American flag, attacked the submarine, and when the crew began to clamber on board the Nicosian from the sinking submarine, shot them down in cold blood. The charge was further made that four sailors who had taken refuge in the engine room of the Nicosian were sought out and murdered. Germany demanded that the Captain of the Baralong be punished for murder, and, when England denied the facts, declared herself "obliged to take in hand the punishment of the unexpiated crime, and to apply the retaliatory measures which the circumstances of the case demand." One reprisal which she actually carried out seems to have been wholly successful.

In the Spring of 1915 notices appeared in the British press that the captured commanders and crews of submarines were not treated as generously as other prisoners of war. Particular objection was made that officers did not receive the privileges to which their rank entitled them, and the request was made by Germany to the United States that "sharpest protest be lodged with the British Government" and warning be given "that for each member of the crew of a submarine made prisoner a British army officer held prisoner of war in Germany will receive corresponding harsher treatment."

Sir Edward Grey replied that the officers and crews of two German submarines had been segregated, but were humanely treated, subjected to no forced labor, and better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank in Germany. The crews had been engaged, however, in killing noncombatants, and "they cannot be regarded as honorable opponents but rather as persons who, at the orders of their Government, have committed acts which are offenses against law of nations and contrary to common humanity." And it was worthy of mention, Sir Edward went on to say, that more than a thousand German sailors had been rescued, sometimes to the prejudice of British naval operations, but no case had occurred of any officer or man of the Royal Navy being rescued by the Germans.

Naturally enough this reply was unsatisfactory to Germany, who retaliated by putting thirty-nine British officers in military detention barracks. Those belonging to the most distinguished families and regiments were chosen, and England was forced, in June, 1915, to announce that prisoners from submarines would thereafter receive the same treatment as other prisoners of war and to request the release of the British officers.

Suppose that airplanes of the Entente Allies were able to reach Berlin and bomb it in retaliation for the German raids on London. What assurance is there that Germany would not plead the fortified character of London and the "unfortified" character of Berlin, and take violent measures against a number of British prisoners equal to the number of Germans injured by the raid on Berlin? With such an enemy reprisals indubitably lead to more horrible crimes; warfare is extended far beyond the combatant forces, and punishment is visited upon persons who are innocent of participation in the original offense or in the reprisal.

# Coudert Says Law and Morals Dictate Reprisals

IN the opinion of Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, if England should resort to reprisals in the form of air raids on German cities the act would not be a move backward to the old deep-rooted law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." On the contrary, Mr. Coudert said, if such reprisals were undertaken with the idea of ultimately preserving the lives of noncombatants he would consider it a duty dictated by law and morals.

"The recent raids on London, with their consequent killing of noncombatants, women, and children, naturally raises the question as to the justification, moral and legal, for reprisals," he observed. "We must necessarily begin with the now more than demonstrated fact that these series of raids, continued more or less intermittently during the last two years, have been shown to be utterly futile. They have merely succeeded in killing a few hundred innocent civilians and in destroying a small amount of property. I will admit at the outset a bias regarding them, for I happened to witness a Zeppelin raid on London which made the impression both of cruelty and utter futility. Even were the object to inspire terrorism and fear of German might, this object has singularly failed. The only effect of the wanton slaughter of the innocent was to increase the determination of the British to end the Prussian régime whose methods were those of such sheer brutality.

"The question as to what acts constitute legitimate warfare is always one of some difficulty, but it has been admitted on all sides that the direct killing of civilians, other than as an incident of battle or real military operation, is wholly outside the pale of those laws and usages which heretofore were supposed to govern civilized mankind. While some excuse may be made for the savagery of submarine warfare on the ground that cruelty is a necessary incident to destruction of enemy commerce and the cutting of the sinews of war, no such excuse may be made for such acts as the aviation raids upon London and other English towns.

"The question arises, whether the British Government should resort to reprisals. The law of reprisal is deep-rooted in human nature, and 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' is not only Biblical, but is still the law in portions of the world today. Confusion, however, arises. An ordinary word has acquired a technical significance. The word 'reprisal' in the law of nations is usually applicable to acts done before war and which may not necessarily lead to war. It is in this sense that lawyers usually use the term. For instance, where a nation wrongs the citizens of another nation, usage has not infrequently sanctioned some act of reprisal.

"'Reprisals,' as one of the authorities says, 'under proper control and attention, come regularly within the scope of the law of nations as observed at present.'

The German code, both actual and written, is based upon the assumption that war must be made as terrible as possible to the opposing nation and that no methods calculated to reach this result should be neglected. This, at least, has the advantage of being a clean-cut and definite philosophy of action, and if the German Government should prevail in this war, it might be taken to be the definite code of war for the future.

"In other words, we might revert to the time before the Christian era when hostile tribes designedly exterminated each other. When this situation was finally realized by the civilized world, the question whether the allied Governments should not in some degree resort to reprisals naturally arose. It is evident that if reprisals were undertaken merely to gratify a spirit of revenge and hatred, they would stand unjustified in morals and indefensible in law. Reprisals, I should think, would be justified in morals when they force the offending party to cease his illegitimate and abhorrent acts and thus in the end protect right and human welfare. I think this is the criterion underlying the rules of international law of the subject.

"In addition to the general limitation that a reprisal should be an act not exceeding the necessities of the case, it is very clear that reprisals cannot affect the rights of neutrals, and this position has been properly insisted upon by the United States. How far this would be the case were neutrals to acquiesce unduly in the violation of law of the one party calculated to aid them in obtaining victory over the other is a very serious question. Reprisals may of course be based upon mere pretext, as was largely the case in Belgium. The practice of taking hostages from the various districts and ruthlessly shooting them in the event of any possible disorder in the district was something that had been supposed to have disappeared from modern warfare.

"In September, 1914, certain portions of railway lines and some telegraph wires were destroyed in Vertryck. In consequence, these localities had to give hostages to the German military authority. 'In future, the localities nearest to the place where similar acts take place will be punished without pity,' Germany announced. 'It matters little if they be accomplices or not. For this purpose hostages have been taken from all localities near the railway line thus menaced and at the first attempt to destroy the railway line or the telephone or telegraph wires, they will be immediately shot.'

"The question now, however, must be seriously considered as to whether any other means should be found to protect the civilian population of England against these recurring raids. If serious damages were inflicted upon German cities, it is quite probable that the German Government would realize the danger as well as the inutility of these raids and desist from the barbarous practices to which they are addicted.

"Aviation power in England has been developed, as shown by recent events, to permit the English to conduct air raids on German cities of a more destructive character, probably, than those made upon London. I see nothing in the rules of international law as heretofore formulated which would prevent the undertaking of such raids. They are in their nature similar to the acts reprised against and they are naturally calculated to deter the enemy from recommencing such raids. We would, all of us, naturally regret that our Allies and ourselves should be forced to employ methods so abhorrent to humanity; but if in the end innocent life may be preserved thereby and the German Government, whose practices know no ruth, may be restrained by fear, I should consider that law and morals dictated such reprisals.

Mr. Coudert recalled instances where the United States had practiced reprisals—among them several that occurred during the civil war. Upon the indictment and trial of some Confederate privateersmen by the Federal Government on the charge of robbery and piracy, the Confederate Government retaliated by selecting a corresponding number of Federal officers whose treatment and fate it was intended should correspond with that of the Confederate privateers. In Philadelphia four of the Confederates were convicted, but were not sentenced. In New York City, due doubtless to Justice Nelson, who questioned whether the offense constituted piracy and robbery, the jury could not agree. The men were finally transferred to military prisons and held as prisoners of war.

On Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in some of the Confederate States and his intention was to enroll them in the armed forces. The President of the Confederacy replied that he would deliver to several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that might thereafter be captured, to be punished as criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection.

In a letter to O. H. Browning, written by Abraham Lincoln on Sept. 22, 1861, Mr. Lincoln said:

General Frémont's proclamation as to confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves is purely political and not within the range of military law or necessity. If a commanding General finds it a necessity to seize the farm of a private owner for a pasture, an encampment or a fortification he has the right to do so, and to hold it as long as necessity lasts; and this is within military law.

He wrote further:

You think I am inconsistent because I did not forbid General Frémont to shoot men under the proclamation. I understand that part to be within military law, but I also think, and so privately wrote General Frémont, that it is impolitic in this, that our adversaries have the power, and will certainly use it, to shoot as many of our men as we shoot of theirs. I did not say this in the public letter because it is a subject I prefer not to discuss in the hearing of our enemies.

Mr. Coudert said that during the war of 1812 Britain threatened to execute all naturalized American citizens of British birth, because she held to the theory of indelible allegiance and considered them traitors. America selected as hostages an equal number of British soldiers. Britain doubled hers and America did the same. Then Britain released her captives. "There is a great deal to be said for Great Britain and her attitude at that time, however," he added.

# Mayoralty Campaign as Seen Three Months Off

## An Outline of Issues For and Against Mitchel, Against Whose Re-election Tammany Will Fight With All Its Fading Strength

IN the New York Mayoralty campaign this year nonpartisanship in municipal affairs will be made the dominant issue by the supporters of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. It will have its most interesting test—some say its first real test—at the polls next November.

Unlike the anti-Tammany candidates of Fusion movements prior to 1913, Mayor Mitchel is a Democrat, and New York still remains a Democratic city. Even though the principal strength behind his candidacy should be supplied by the rank and file of the various Republican county organizations, a Democrat cannot successfully be charged with being the ringleader in a Republican raid on city patronage. On the contrary, the extent of support he receives from a party not his own should in logic be accepted as the true gauge of his adherence to the principle of nonpartisanship during the four years he has already spent as head of the city administration.

But this is not all that emphasizes the nonpartisan character of the Mayor's candidacy. The campaign will witness the first application of the direct primary method of nomination in a city election. Owing to circumstances easily understood by New Yorkers familiar with the possibilities for manipulation of Democratic nominating machinery, it will be necessary for Mr. Mitchel, though a Democrat, to win his way to a place on the ballot through Republican primaries. The direct primary law is not conducive to ease in launching fusion movements. It erects numerous hurdles for a fusion candidate to negotiate, whereas under the old method of nominating there was, generally speaking, only one. But the law is lenient in that it does not bar the candidate of one party from entering the primaries of the opposition party in quest of indorsement from enrolled voters.

There is reason to believe that Mitchel's supporters will take advantage of this leniency. If they do, the nonpartisanship thought behind the Mitchel candidacy will be carried quite a stretch further. The Mayor has been urged by close political advisers to make his appeal as broad as the avenue opened by the direct primary law will permit. This would be achieved if the Mayor should become a candidate for the nomination in the Democratic as well as the Republican primaries, thus "putting it up" to his own party, furnishing an outlet for the independent voters within Democratic lines, and picking up the gauntlet that Tammany has tossed at him.

To these suggestions the Mayor has listened, but he has not yet given his consent. His friends are confident that in the end he will. They know he is a fighter. Consequently a pre-primary enrollment of Mitchel Democrats—unofficial of course—will be in progress in every Assembly district before many days. The recently formed City Democracy, composed largely of Wilson Democrats, will serve as the agency in launching the Mayor's Democratic primary fight. The result should furnish an interesting index of Tammany's strength. The friends of Mayor Mitchel profess to have no illusions regarding the outcome. But even Tammany has changed and become a little more attuned to the new order in politics. Tammany voters can no longer be herded and driven to the polls blindly. The extent of the Mayor's strength inside the Democratic machine might prove a pleasant surprise, even if he were not the victor. If he should poll no more than 50,000 to 75,000 votes in the primaries of his own party it would be a blow at Tammany's prestige at the beginning of the campaign.

The Fusion idea has triumphed, in any event. If there were any doubt on the subject, Tammany itself has supplied the testimony. In the coming Mayoralty fight Tammany will pit Fusion against Fusion. It will be "Democratic Fusion," with Tammany dominant though submerged, against Fusion into which enter, broadly speaking, the same elements that combined to bring Tammany to its knees in the Strong campaign, the Low campaign, and again, more recently, in the Mitchel campaign of 1913. The same elements, mainly, and yet, when you come to look for the line of cleavage, this appears to have shifted considerably. Tammany, of course, in annexing "Fusion" for its own uses, was prompted principally by a desire for saintly disguise to cover an unsavory name. In the second place, the term exactly fitted Tammany's purpose of using little hatreds which the Mitchel administration or Mayor Mitchel personally had aroused for one reason or another, and molding these into one powerful opposition.

In organizing its odd merger, Tammany has succeeded in attracting to its own "Fusion" camp many elements which it will need this year to create an illusion, but which in other years it has scorned to cultivate as of too mean political strength. Some of the organizations that will be adjuncts in the Tammany campaign have been arrayed against Tammany in other years and have been among the most vociferous in proclaiming their virtuous indignation against Tammany and Tammany's methods.

For instance, there is in the Tammany Fusion camp a Democracy named for Cleveland, who abhorred Tammany. There will be "Progressives," if a name means anything, fighting under the Tammany Fusion banners. And there is the Independence League, or the part of it that remains visible and above ground since William R. Hearst ceased to finance its anti-Tammany campaigns. Also there are the elements calling themselves the "Wilson Democrats," the "United Democracy," and even a lot of Republicans who will be giving Tammany a lift in its endeavor to get rid of Mitchel and substitute in the Mayor's chair a man more "reasonable" in dispensing patronage and more apt to save Tammany from disruption.

Mayor Mitchel, in making his campaign, must stand or fall on the achievements of his administration. His opponents, with no recent record in the administration of city affairs, may exercise the greatest freedom in mapping out the lines on which their campaign is to be fought. And they are preparing to take the fullest advantage of this latitude of choice. Their platform is now in the making. If present indications hold good, it will emerge from committee a blend of the Beatitudes and the Ten Commandments in its broad promulgation of intent and abstract principles. In its more specific declarations it will embody a pledge for municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities, including lighting plants and markets, which the financial condition of the city would render impossible of fulfillment, but which proved so attractive to voters in the Hearst Mayoralty campaign of 1905. The Hearst platform of that year and the Bull Moose platform of 1912, with its social and industrial justice plank, are serving as textbooks to Tammany.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel.

"It was only twenty years ago," said one of the Fusion managers last week, "that Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, took Robert A. Van Wyck—just elected Mayor—down to Lakewood, N. J., and handed him a list of Tammany district leaders and workers who were to be rewarded by appointment to office in the city service or awarded city contracts. Today there is no boss, no machine, and no political party running this city. On the contrary, it is being run by its elected officials, directly responsible to the electorate.

"Nonpartisan rule in the City Hall meant that good men, regardless of party affiliation, were kept in office and that new appointments were made for fitness only. This has resulted in a departmental administration, animated by a new and vital spirit. The objects of public service are seen, not only more clearly but more vividly. Methods are under constant test in the light of what they contribute toward the true objects of public service.

"The record of achievement that has grown out of this new concept is open to public scrutiny and will be kept constantly before the voters while the campaign is in progress. We have had during the Mitchel administration the unusual spectacle of greatly and constantly expanding activities, going hand in hand with greater efficiency and substantial economy. There may be some things that are proper subjects for criticism, but we contend that in all essentials the Mitchel administration deserves commendation. We believe that the people of New York will agree with us, as the truth becomes more fully known."

What will be the line of attack on the Mitchel Administration by its opponents in the Tammany-Fusion camp is not fully known. It is assumed, however, that the conduct of the Board of Estimate in the negotiations with the New York Central in connection with the proposed west side improvement, the various real estate deals in connection with the New York County Court House project and the proposed marginal railroad along the Brooklyn water front, the proposition to establish a garbage disposal plant on Staten Island, and last, but not least, the bungling by the police of the Cruger case will be singled out as vulnerable spots in the Mitchel record.

Should the west side, or "Death Avenue," issue be taken up and pressed during the campaign, it would cut both ways. The inadequate legislation under which the negotiations with the New York Central were carried on was enacted during a State Administration when Tammany controlled both branches of the lawmaking body at Albany. The bill, introduced by one of Tammany's select, was approved by Mayor Gaynor against the advice of Mr. Mitchel and some of his associates in the Gaynor Board of Estimate. But there is every likelihood that "Death Avenue" will be eliminated as an issue, for the negotiations with the railroad company are approaching a stage of adjustment satisfactory even to the erstwhile critics of Mr. Mitchel's attitude in the matter.

The Cruger case will remain to plague—the only blot on a police administration which admittedly has lifted the moral tone of the department to a higher level than at any previous time in the history the city. The supporters of Mayor Mitchel's candidacy deplore the blunder of certain police officials in connection with that case, but call attention to the lack of any effort on the part of the Mayor or his Police Commissioner to palliate the offense as contrasted with the conduct of officials in identical positions when Tammany was in control.

"However marked the effect of the Cruger case might be for the moment," said one of the leading men in the Fusion camp, "it does not destroy the value of the good accomplished by the Police Department under its present head. Even the occurrence of other similar cases would not do so. The one significant fact is that no attempt was made to protect the police by either the Mayor or the Police Commissioner. This constitutes in itself the surest proof of substantial progress. If any one doubts that in the old days every obstacle would have been put in the way of finding out the facts in the case, let him turn back to the record of the Lexow investigation."

It will be a novel thing for New York to elect a Mayor with the country at war. It has not been done since the days of the civil war. Some observers believe that it will not be without its dangers, especially with the sort of campaign the opponents of the present administration expect to conduct. Party feeling, fanned into flame, is not a good thing at a time when party lines should be forgotten for the one big thing that matters—the winning of the war.

One thing Tammany men fear—even

those who profess the utmost confidence regarding the outcome of the election—is that Mr. Mitchel's record as "War Mayor" may overshadow all other issues in the campaign and prove a decisive factor for his re-election. Even when the war cloud loomed far off on the distant horizon Mr. Mitchel became a pioneer in the movement for universal military training. To make the deed fit the word he spent his vacation in 1915 taking an intensive course at the military training camp at Plattsburg. Since then the city, largely through the zeal and alertness of the Mayor, has been transformed into a city prepared to meet any emergency that war may bring. The police force has been trained to act efficiently in greater units, not, to be sure, to repel invasion, but to cope with disturbances on an unprecedented scale that were anticipated—but have not materialized, perhaps because the police had practiced preparedness. The Home Defense League, 25,000 strong, was organized as a volunteer body to police the streets when the regular force should be called upon for sterner duties. An elaborate plan for the protection of the vital spots and nerve centres of the city, water plants, rapid transit lines, telephone and telegraph plants and railroad terminals, has been perfected in conjunction with the military authorities and can be put in operation at a minute's notice. A local Committee on National Defense and a Food Supply Committee are among other war agencies created by Mr. Mitchel in connection with New York City's municipal preparedness program.

The opponents of the Mayor, led by Tammany, will have their platform ready in a comparatively short time, but no one to stand on it. Of course, men have been talked of. First it was Sheriff "Al" Smith, who, with his ability, wide and deserved popularity, and splendid record at Albany as a member of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, would have given even Mitchel a good fight but for the fact that he had always been a Tammany man. Tammany, after its experience with Edward E. McCall four years ago, is looking for a candidate who does not bear the Tammany brand. County Judge John J. Hylan of Brooklyn and Bainbridge Colby, former Progressive and counsel for William R. Hearst, are being talked of, too. Mr. Colby at this moment is probably within easier reach of a nomination for Mayor by the anti-Mitchel forces than any other man. The question is, Will he take it?

At this early stage of the campaign, with the candidates not yet definitely in the running, platforms not promulgated nor issues joined, the consensus of opinion among political leaders who will be actively identified with the management of the Mayoralty fight on both sides distinctly favors Mayor Mitchel. The leading men in the Mitchel camp profess great optimism. In the anti-Mitchel camp, generally speaking, optimism is expressed only by those who glean their advance information from the rank and file of the Tammany organizations in the districts.

An analysis of the situation, however, readily reveals an element that was not present in the 1913 campaign and which may militate against the movement to elect Mayor Mitchel for a second term.

Men who are loyal supporters of the Mayor and expect to take an active part in the campaign profess to have found in their daily rounds that for one reason or another the Mayor is personally unpopular with many voters, even among those who admit he deserves re-election on the strength of his record. There are classes of voters, also, who are resentful against the Mayor and whose resentment, unless allayed, will make itself felt to some extent. Among such are the voters of German origin and Roman Catholics.

Mayor Mitchel first aroused resentment among the "German voters" when he organized his Home Defense League and frankly stated that it was with a view of leaving the police free for riot duty in time of war emergency. They assumed that this was directed in particular against them, that they were being looked upon as probable disturbers of the peace. No one can tell whether it has dawned upon them that the move possibly may result in providing protection for themselves in times of excitement. But the Mayor's supporters say there has been a change in their attitude and a decrease in their criticisms.

A contributory factor in creating anti-Mitchel feeling among the men who supply the "German vote" was the Mayor's charge of disloyalty against the State Senate minority leader, Robert F. Wagner, in connection with the enabling legislation for the Rockaway Fort project. The Mayor later entered a disavowal to the extent of saying he had no intention of taxing Wagner with lack of patriotism. From all accounts it was not so much the attack itself as the Mayor's use of the term "the gentleman from Prussia" that aroused the Germanic ire.

That the bulk of the "German vote" will be cast against Mayor Mitchel is still prophesied, but the defection is likely to benefit the Socialist candidate more than the Tammany standard bearer.

Tapping the telephone wires of Catholic priests and dignitaries of the Church by the Police Department in connection with the recent charities investigation and the firm insistence by the Mitchel administration on the right to examine the books of Catholic institutions subsidized by the city, will have the effect of alienating a considerable portion of the Catholic vote from Mayor Mitchel. That is admitted. What proportion of this vote will be lost to Fusion is a problem about which it would be futile to guess. A prominent spokesman for this class of voters—and a man of importance in Tammany Hall at that—said the other day that he thought the Mayor's conduct in this respect had been entirely correct.

There is, of course, no prospect that the church opposition will be brought out into the open by the political foes of Mayor Mitchel. In this instance, as where the German opposition is concerned, the propaganda must depend on secrecy for success. The Mitchel men would welcome it as an issue. It would have the instant effect of solidifying the Protestant vote in their favor. The anti-Catholic so-called "units," which did such havoc in the Glynn campaign three years ago, for a year or more have been organizing secretly in this city—especially in Brooklyn and Queens—with a view to giving Tammany and the saloon a tussle.

All, even the backers of Mayor Mitchel, agree that he will face his real fight in the primaries rather than in the campaign to follow. Should Justice James C. Cropsey fall in with the scheme of Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican boss of the Old Guard forces in Brooklyn, to make him a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination in the Republican primaries, then the Mayor will have a big primary fight on his hands.

With the defeat of Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primaries, it is generally conceded, Fusion would go glimmering and the return of Tammany be assured. Justice Cropsey has maintained discreet silence as to his attitude with relation to the activities of Mr. Livingston. Some of his friends believe that he is anxious to become a candidate. What the Fusion leaders in these days before the primaries are pondering is the question, Will Justice Cropsey or any other Republican of his calibre lend himself to the scheme of Livingston and his allies and, for a victory in the primaries that probably would prove barren in the end, barter a sure prospect of keeping Tammany out of the City Hall for four years more and probably permanently?

# *Thousands of City Lawyers Become Special War Aids to U. S. Prosecutor*

## Federal District Attorney Tells How He Will Be Able to Investigate All Cases of Draft Slackers

SUPPORT of the lawyers of the city has been pledged to the Federal Government in handling any emergency that may arise as a result of the forthcoming draft for the National Army, according to an announcement just made by Francis G. Caffey, the recently appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The War Committee of the Bar has named a sub-committee to co-operate with the District Attorney, and together they have considered other contingencies that may have to be met in the course of the war. So the prosecutor will have at his disposal the services of thousands of attorneys to augment his regular force if he needs them.

The corps of legal experts thus placed at the call of District Attorney Caffey is so large that he will be able to assign separate investigators to thousands of cases at once. In this way he can check up quickly every man in this community who may try to escape the draft, and bring to justice all who may attempt otherwise to evade service.

That there will be need for all possible organization of the forces at the command of the Government has been indicated in many ways. Public officials at Washington have become suspicious of the growing number of persons from all parts of the country who have been flocking to the National Capitol with various proposals which, however seemingly innocent at first, show how ways and means are being sought to enable relatives and friends to avoid conscription. The devices employed to escape the draft must be cunning, because the regulations covering exemptions are so explicit that they cannot be easily evaded. It appears certain that there will be need of help from the legal profession, and the lawyers have promised their services without cost to the Government.

"The War Committee of the Bar of New York City is generously and patriotically assisting this office in matters growing out of the war," said Mr. Caffey. "The Chairman of the Committee, Henry W. Taft, has appointed a subcommittee consisting of Lewis L. Delafield, H. Snowden Marshall, and Ernest E. Baldwin, to co-operate with the United States Attorney. The members of the sub-committee and a corps of other lawyers have been appointed Special Assistants to the United States Attorney, so that this office is equipped to handle emergencies whenever our regular force is insufficient.

"The Special Assistants have already helped the office in the disposition of the legal phases of applications by alien enemies for permits to pass through prohibited zones. If there should be any extraordinary difficulties in connection with the draft under the Selective Draft act of May 18, 1917, requiring legal proceedings, they stand ready to answer the call of the United States Attorney; so as to any other contingency that may arise during the course of the war. The fine spirit displayed by the members of the bar cannot be too highly commended."

The effectiveness of the sub-committee to co-operate with the United States Attorney is further assured by the experience of H. Snowden Marshall, former United States Attorney. Other war preparations by the bar include a comprehensive plan for the relief of the families of lawyers who go to the front.

The new United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish war. It is of interest now because it is a symbol of the duties which Mr. Caffey performed nearly twenty years ago—duties which caused him to preside at military courts-martial and which accustomed him to the judicial consideration of offenses against military laws and the welfare of his country much like those with which he has already begun to deal in directing the vigorous prosecution of un-American slackers, alien radicals, and German spies.

It is the duty of William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, and of William M. Offley, Division Superintendent of the United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation, to hunt down these offenders and to bring them to the Federal bar of justice. It then becomes Mr. Caffey's task to conduct the prosecution.

"It is true that the existence of war imposes new obligations on all of us, but on the United States Attorney it imposes no obligation to alter his so-called policy; only the necessity to extend it into broader fields," said Mr. Caffey. "The task of conducting this office is difficult in time of peace. It is made infinitely more so by our entrance into the war.

"Alien enemies, slackers, anti-draft agitators, conspirators of all sorts who seek to prevent the successful prosecution of the war must be ferreted out and put where they can do no harm. The process of extermination must be swift. The United States Attorney's office is bound to contribute every ounce of its strength to carry the war to a successful conclusion. It is incumbent on us, in so far as may be possible, to enforce observance of, and to procure convictions for, violations of all Federal laws, and first among all, at this time, must be measures relating to the country's welfare in the tremendous struggle in which it is engaged."

Mr. Caffey came here a few weeks ago and has had an auspicious beginning by convicting the two most notorious anarchists in the country. His appointment was in part due to his services as Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, to which place he was appointed in April, 1913. He had a staff of fifty men, and the experience obtained in the conduct of the affairs of that office is now of value.

Francis G. Caffey, the New Federal Prosecutor of the New York District.

He acted in a legal advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture in the administration of vast areas of lands controlled by that Department. He also drew up regulations for the acquirement of additional lands which passed under the control of the Government during his incumbency. Some of the laws which he drew up were cited by the President in his address of acceptance as among the achievements of the Democratic Administration. Before relinquishing his post as Solicitor he drafted the Food Bill now pending before Congress.

Mr. Caffey was born in Gordonsville, Lowndes County, Alabama, Oct. 28, 1868. After finishing his studies at Howard College, he went to Harvard, where he got an A. B. in 1891, receiving his A. M. degree the following year. He studied in the Harvard Law School from 1892 to 1894, was admitted to the bar of Alabama in 1894 and began to practice in Montgomery, where he remained until 1902, except for a short period during the Spanish war. In 1902 he came to New York City

# Prospect of Dr. Sun's Return to Power in China

## American Merchant Returns from Orient Bringing with Him the Positive Impression That Progressives Must Rule the Country

CAN Sun Yat-sen come back? An American business man, A. Masters MacDonell, just back from a four months' visit to China, during which he had several conversations with the first Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, is of the opinion that, although Sun Yat-sen is making no attempt to become President, events may easily shape themselves in such a way as to make his selection necessary, because he is the strongest available man. Mr. MacDonell, who is a New York importer and exporter, has been in close touch with the intellectual Chinese in America for the last ten years. There are about 2,000 Chinese students in this country, many of whom are his personal friends. When he went to China in the early Spring he was the bearer of letters of introduction to many influential people. He was on intimate terms with the members of the Progressive group, among whom were Sun Yat-sen, revolutionist in the most conservative land under heaven, and fugitive for fifteen years from the keenest and most relentless trailers of men; Tang Shao-yi, a Yale graduate and one of the most important men now in China, and B. C. Wise, who has held important offices under the Chinese Government.

Mr. MacDonell regards Sun Yat-sen as perhaps the master mind of China. In the interview below he gives the substance of what that romantic figure, upon whose head a price totaling $500,000 has been offered by provisional Governments and the central authorities in Peking during the last twenty years, thinks of the present political upheaval, and the part that he believes the United States will play in the Orient. China is broadly divided into three political parties, according to Mr. MacDonell's analysis. The military, official, and reactionaries compose one, which he referred to as the Tories. The others are the Kuomintang, or Progressive group, and the Chinputang, a subdivision of the Kuomintang.

"At the time I left China, on June 10, half of the Chinputang, disgusted with their own party, had joined the Kuomintang," said Mr. MacDonell at his home in East Eighty-third Street. "It was generally felt that the existing Government was about to fall, and there was a struggle between the Tories on the one hand and the Progressives on the other as to which should succeed to power. At that time Chang Hsun was an important factor in the Tory group. The Progressives, though, looked for advice and leadership to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It was felt that the time had now come when the Progressives, representing modern ideas, were bound to come into power, as they alone would be able to preserve the republic and to develop it along up-to-date lines.

"This naturally met with the opposition of the Tories, who were well satisfied to let things run as they had been doing. A serious clash was imminent, and as the bulk of the people of China were in sympathy with the Progressive element, that party had every reason to believe in their ultimate success.

"Since I have left China, however, Chang Hsun, an old-fashioned chieftain, with his own army of some 40,000 pigtailed retainers and fired with the ambititon to marry his daughter of tender years to the little, deposed Emperor, has endeavored to re-establish the empire, thereby hoping to found a new dynasty, of which he would be the power behind the throne. This move was bound to fail, and no one but a freebooter like Chang Hsun would imagine for a moment that it could be successful.

"The well-censored cables from China have recently announced two significant things—that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been named Commander in Chief of the Republican Army and Navy, with headquarquarters in Shanghai, and that Tuan Chi-jui has established a capital in Nanking. This clearly indicates that the two parties—Progressive and Tory—are as far apart as ever, and that the future of the republic hangs in the balance. The strength of the Tories lies in a few provinces in the north; the Progressives control the remainder of the country and have the support of the majority of the population.

"In the case of a struggle between the two parties for supremacy, there is no doubt that the Progressives will win, which will mean a modern, enlightened, and constructive republican government that will command the respect of the world at large.

"Early in May rumors were current among all classes of Chinese that a revolution of some sort was pending. In Peking many of the coolies had begun to grow their pigtails again, giving as a reason that the Manchu Dynasty might again be established. They wished to be on the safe side. Certain stories were circulating, some of them sufficiently fantastic, but that quality in them did not interfere with their ready acceptance by the populace.

"In Shanghai, which is generally well informed, there was great uneasiness among the natives, who predicted the downfall of the Cabinet and feared civil war. Early in June the impotency of the existing Government became apparent even to the casual visitor to China; but there were no surface indications of the storm that was to break on the republic. Native business men hurriedly put their affairs in order, and the professional politicians got busy preparing for early trouble. Tuan Chi-jui assumed the leadership of the Reactionary Party, while the Liberals and Progressives found an advisor and leader in Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who had withdrawn from political life to devote his attention to the industrial development of China.

"I had the pleasure of seeing a great deal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at this critical period. Being a modest and unassuming man, he lives in a small house in a pleasant part of the French Concession in Shanghai. The only outward sign of the importance of its occupant is the sentry box by the front door, in which an Annamite armed policeman is always seated. From sunrise until long after dark there was a line of motors, carriages, and rickshaws standing before the house in which, as it seems to me, the master mind of China studies the tremendous problems of the country's future.

"After ringing the bell the door was quickly opened, and a noiseless secretary asked my business. I was ushered into a reception room furnished in European fashion and having a few good prints on the walls. The windows overlooked a small garden, largely lawn, on which croquet wickets were laid out. Croquet is Dr. Sun's favorite form of exercise, both he and Mrs. Sun being really good players.

"I had barely seated myself when the door opened and Dr. Sun entered. He is of medium height, and was dressed on this occasion in a semi-military suit of light-brown material. I have talked with him several times, and it was not until after I had had a number of interviews with him that I realized how, at first, one sees only his face, which, unlike that of most Orientals, is sensitive and mobile, full of expression and responsive to his thoughts. He speaks in a low and well-modulated voice, and his English is that of a cultivated American. I think it is justifiable to compare him to Napoleon in that he is both a practical man and an idealist—practical in so far as the immediate demands of his country are concerned, an idealist concerning the limitless possibilities in the future of its 400,000,000 people.

"In a few moments the door opened again, and Mrs. Sun appeared. Instead of meeting the Chinese lady of fable and fiction, I saw a dainty, slender brunette, dressed in soft voile of recent Paris origin, who smilingly greeted me in my mother tongue and asked for the latest news of the operas and plays in New York. She is genuinely interested in current topics. You do not feel so surprised when you learn that she was educated at Wesleyan College, and had spent much time traveling in the United States. But at first the impression created by her appearance and conversation in such surroundings is extremely piquant.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and His Wife.

"Dr. Sun has the capacity to make a visitor feel at ease quickly, and awaits the inevitable question with calm. I had called on him to ascertain what I could of his opinion as to the causes of the present political unrest and widespread dissatisfaction in China, and when I had made this fact known Dr. Sun talked freely, though carefully weighing his observations, in view of the circumstance that I had told him I should like permission to present his ideas to the people of my country upon my return.

"Dr. Sun's summing up of the situation was about like this: The revolution of 1911 did away with the empire and paved the way for a modern system of republican government. It overthrew the power of the Manchus and made of the Chinese a united people and freed them of many of the abuses of the past. Owing, however, to the ingrained conservatism of the Chinese people, which retards all active measures, actual reform is necessarily slow.

"As in the past, the public has taken no part in the government of China, the old official class of the empire has been able to retain a certain amount of its former power, and it was expedient to give members of it high offices of state. Yuan Shi-kai, for example, belonged to the old order. He floated many loans, the proceeds of which he, in many cases, according to Dr. Sun, diverted to his own pocket, and finally, carried away by his own egotism, he tried to restore the empire by founding his own dynasty. Li Yuan-hung, his successor, a man with more modern views, has been trying to have a coalition Government, composed of old-school officials and up-to-date men. Dr. Sun said to me: 'This is like trying to mix oil and water. The result is the chaos of today. China is surrounded by her enemies, and unless something is done, and done speedily, she will succumb.'

"Dr. Sun added that China was at present undergoing a housecleaning. The old official classes had proved their incompetence—they must go, he said. The Tuchuns, relics of the past, must disband their men and retire to civil life. Both classes, he believes, realize that they are doomed; hence their last desperate fight. When China has disposed of them and established law and order, her Government must be reconstructed on civil lines. China must break down prejudices, abolish extra-territoriality—that was Dr. Sun's phrase—and assert her rights as a modern power. She must, he believes, outline a program of internal development that will command the respect of the other great powers by reason of its logic and intelligence."

Mr. MacDonell put this question to Dr. Sun: "Would you mind giving your opinion on Chinese foreign relations?" The Chinese leader replied in the following words:

"For many years past, owing to a weak Government and an absence of a definite program for conducting China's external policies, we have been forced to part not only with territory, but with priceless public property as well—for example, railroad franchises and mining rights. Very few mining rights have been given away. We don't object to foreigners developing mines and railways, but we do object to their control of them. Our very integrity has been threatened, and, owing to our impotence, we have been unable to resist many arbitrary demands.

"As you know, I have been consistently opposed to China's entering the war. I have given my reasons to the Peking Government, and to the world at large. I am confirmed in my position by the official statements of practically all of the belligerents, who solemnly declare that this war is not one of conquest, but is being waged to preserve the integrity of weaker nations. If it is a political necessity to rehabilitate Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, and to protect their independence, it is of greater importance to do the same for China.

# Delicate Situation in Relations with Japan

## American Diplomacy Now Faces a Severe Test, Says ex-Judge L. R. Wilfley—Our Oriental Ally's Dominant Influence in China

THE problems to be raised by the Japanese Commission which has just left Tokio for Washington will be among the most serious and far-reaching that American diplomacy has ever been called upon to meet, and will probably place a severe test upon the strength of our statecraft and diplomacy, in the opinion of L. R. Wilfley, former Attorney General of the Philippines and later Judge of the United States Court in China.

"According to forecasts made by Japanese officials in Japan and by Japan's official publicity men in this country, she will at this meeting ask for the permanent adjustment of questions relating to her immigration to this country, and will undertake to secure formal recognition of her pre-eminent position in the Orient, giving her a free hand in China," said Mr. Wilfley, when he was asked for his views on the question.

"The importance of this meeting cannot be overstated. It is significant that the Japanese Government proposes the adjustment of these matters at this time, for it indicates that, in Japan's opinion at least, the time is propitious for settling them on a basis which will be advantageous to herself.

"Japan realizes that the United States is in the greatest crisis of her history. She knows that we are engaged in a war in which success is essential to our independent existence as a nation. She understands also more fully perhaps than do our own people that, should the Allies win this war and break down Prussian militarism, the United States will at once become the leading power of the world.

"It is doubtful if this would be more agreeable to Japan than to have Germany win the war, for the reason that Japan and America are facing one another across the Pacific and are destined always to be competitors for the trade of China and for the trade of the many hundreds of millions of people who dwell on the shores of the Pacific. It is Japan's purpose to dominate the trade of the Pacific basin. It is doubtful if she was pleased at the entry of the United States into this war, for the reason that she realizes that in the event the Allies win the United States, by reason of her increased shipping facilities, because of her more highly developed industrial facilities at home, of her enhanced prestige, and of the improved state of her military preparedness, will become a far more formidable rival than she has hitherto been in the contest for supremacy in this new and rapidly developing trade area.

"The proper handling by our diplomats of America's interests in this conference is rendered exceedingly delicate by reason of the fact that it involves a proper estimation of the strength of the Allies' position in this war. Japan's active co-operation on the side of the Allies is highly desirable and almost essential to success in this contest. Should our diplomats go too far in resisting the demands of Japan, they would incur the risk of eliminating Japan from the ranks of the Allies. This would be most hurtful to our cause. On the other hand, if they yield too readily to Japan's demand, they will run the risk of permanently weakening America's position in the Far East, which would result in hampering any future policies looking to American trade expansion in the Pacific basin.

"It is impossible to forecast with any degree of confidence the outcome of this war, for the reason that it is so vast and involves the use of so many new appliances in the field of warfare that our statesmen have no precedence for their guidance. There is no parallel to this war in the history of the world. The preponderance of material resources and man power is overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies, while, on the other hand, Germany has the advantage of her geographical location, which enables her to concentrate and use most effectively all of her resources. She has also the advantage of having had 100 years of training in the business and arts of war. For this reason it is impossible to forecast just what the outcome of the war will be.

"In dealing with Japan, it is essential to keep in mind the character of the Japanese people and the policies and practices in diplomacy of the group of statesmen who now control Japan's destiny. The Japanese are a warlike people. For 260 years they lived under a feudal system almost identical with the old feudal system of Europe. During this time there was constant internecine strife which developed the warlike propensities of the race.

"The main objective of Japan's foreign policy should also be kept in mind. Japan's openly avowed and well-known purpose is to unite all of the many hundreds of millions of people of the Orient under her own hegemony. Her intention is to suck the strength of China into her own veins and make herself the greatest military power of the world. For many years all of the energies of the empire have been bent to the accomplishment of this purpose.

"It should always be borne in mind that Japan is as completely a Prussianized State as is Germany. Japan's military system was modeled after the German system and has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century. Japan's Governmental system was patterned after that of Germany. Japan has a parliamentary government in form, but an autocracy in fact, for the Ministry in Japan is responsible to the Crown and not to Parliament, just as is the case in Germany. Japan is now, and has been since she entered upon her new career, in reality under the guidance of a group of so-called 'Elder Statesmen,' who control the destiny of the empire as completely as do the Kaiser and his associates control Germany's destiny. Japan is no less ambitious than Germany.

"It should also be borne in mind that Japan has developed rapidly in the arts of diplomacy. There are perhaps no more skillful diplomats in the world than the Japanese. They are thoroughly familiar with the foreign affairs of the world and have a full understanding of the meaning of international events from the standpoint of Japan's interests. It is but natural that this should be so. Foreign affairs constitute the pabulum of her existence. Her life and future position in the world depend upon a correct comprehension of these matters.

"Prior to our entering this war our people had little occasion to make a profound study of international problems. Henceforth our destiny as a nation and the security of our footing on this hemisphere demand that our people, and especially our leaders, acquire a complete mastery of these problems. It is also necessary that our people awake to a far greater comprehension of the importance of maintaining an adequate military system than they have had in the past. Japan long ago realized that diplomacy without guns behind it was valueless.

"It is true that our potentialities both in peace and in war are far greater than those of Japan, but it must be also remembered that Japan is in a far better state of military preparedness than we are, and that her form of Government, which is an autocracy, is better adapted to the business of war than a democratic form of Government like ours. She is favored by reason of her remoteness from the great western powers, and the fact that she is an island empire renders her almost immune from successful attack by foes from without. Hitherto we also have been favored by our geographical position, but we must now realize that we have been stripped of our two old allies—the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—by the inventive genius of our own sons.

"Another point to be remembered is this: That the power of Japan at the present time is supreme in the Orient. Nothing happens in that part of the world that she does not cause or permit. The present chaotic condition in China is a direct result of her interference. The rupture of the republican Government was brought about by the fact that Japan opposed China's entering the war against Germany under the lead of the United States. Her interference in this matter was only on a par with the resentment she showed when our Secretary of State sent an innocent and inoffensive note to China expressing the hope that the internal troubles of that country might be speedily adjusted so that her effectiveness as an ally in this war would not be dissipated.

"Of course it is not to Japan's interests to have China united and engaged in a foreign war when one of the probable results of the war would be to build up a powerful Chinese army. Japan insists that whatever China does in a military way must be done under her leadership. The present chaotic condition in China furnishes a most useful pretext for Japan's present diplomatic move in America.

"For the foregoing reasons it is clear that the outcome of the approaching diplomatic conference with the Japanese envoys is fraught with tremendous difficulties and with far-reaching consequences to the future destiny of our nation."

# Accurate Prophecy of Russian Revolt Made Nine Years Ago

NINE years ago an American writer set out to write an imaginative novel depicting as realities all sorts of amazing things. He told of telephones with attachments allowing those speaking through them to see each other though separated by thousands of miles, projectiles for passenger service shot through the air at tremendous speed and landing travelers in Peking a few hours after leaving New York, and other similar marvels infinitely surpassing anything at the service of the human race of the twentieth century.

As a fitting prelude to his imaginary era of super-wonders the author casually tossed off a few sentences about Russia. He wrote them back in 1908. When he put the words on paper he doubtless did not believe that there was anything remarkable about them; he saw them, probably, as a mere flight of fancy, fitting well into his fanciful story.

But today he must look upon those words with awe and ask himself whether he is endowed with the gift of prophecy. For here is what the American novelist—Harry E. Rice of Xenia, Ohio—tossed off in his book, "Eve and the Evangelist," a full nine years ago while describing his imaginary world of the year 2108:

Rule by royalty was at this time a thing of the past in all Europe. Russia was the first to declare for individual freedom, the declaration coming *twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war.* The aristocracy, which was synonymous with bureaucracy, had vainly tried by the old methods of iron rule to keep the people in subjection. Little by little the Grand Dukes and their army of sycophants were shorn of power.

Final political emasculation came when Czar Nicholas made a third unsuccessful attempt to reassert his so-called "divine rights." Orders issued to the army and navy fell on deaf ears. The soldiery and sailors were honeycombed with sedition, fanned by great stacks of literature, circulated despite the activity of the Grand Dukes' agents, edicts issued from St. Petersburg, and loud claims made by blustering, bewhiskered martinets in the uniforms of Generals.

The crisis came on that memorable night *in May, 1916—May 16, to be exact*—when the Grand Dukes issued orders through the weak Czar for the prohibition of revolutionary meetings, called for that night in every city of note in the empire. Regiment after regiment of soldiers, many from Cronstadt, was sent into the streets of St. Petersburg, with orders to prevent the meeting arranged for that city, no difference what the cost might be. The troops were ordered to charge the crowds and clear the thoroughfares. Not an order was obeyed. Even the long-relied-upon Cossacks were seized with the spirit of mutiny. Company after company of soldiers joined the revolutionists.

Fearing their lives were in danger, the few officers that remained loyal to Nicholas hurried back to the palace to find Nicholas, long weak-minded, a mumbling paretic.

An interesting point about the above prophecy is that the prophet really came closer to the actual events of the Russian revolt than would appear from his words. He states (in the italicized part of the prophecy) that the revolution came "twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war," but then goes on to say that the actual date was May 16, 1916. Now, the Russo-Japanese war ended in 1905, so that twelve years later would be 1917 instead of 1916.

The Czar of Russia was actually deposed at midnight March 15-16, 1917. Therefore, the Ohio prophet, writing nine years ago, came within two months of hitting the exact date. Surely a prophet who comes as near as that to an event which, when he wrote, seemed absolutely beyond the bounds of probability, is entitled to pat himself on the back and feel singled out from his fellow-men.

He did not confine his prophecies to Russia. Having settled the fate of Czardom, he turned his attention to Germany, and made these remarkable prognostications:

Germany was one of the last to fall in line, the conservatism of her worthy people being a bar to hasty, ill-advised or abortive action. Kaiser Wilhelm, being a ruler of keen perceptive faculties, gracefully abdicated. While inwardly raging, he appeared so indifferent that it was somewhat paradoxical that the people chose him for their first President. He ruled justly and wisely in this capacity, making a record somewhat akin to that left by President Roosevelt of the United States. Thus was the question of lèse-majesté, together with others of equal importance, peremptorily settled.

## Foolish Nature

THOUGH I regret exceedingly
To say it, still it seems to me
That old Dame Nature, now and then,
Acts like a poor, old, silly hen.
She means all right, I have no doubt,
But does she know what she's about?
She needs some lectures eloquent
On scientific management.

She smiles and lures the buds to grow,
Then with a frost she lays them low;
She coaxes forth the tender wheat
And shrivels it with parching heat;
For days and days she sends us rains
Till raging floods submerge the plains,
And then for weeks the land is dry.
Why thus? I pause for a reply.

Through art of hers the roses bloom;
She fits them out with rich perfume;
And then she turns a careless back,
And bugs devour them, alack!
For every fruit there is a blight.
For all he gets man has to fight,
Whereas, if Nature had good sense,
She'd finish what she dares commence.

But no!—she shirks the final touch,
Or else she up and does too much.
Her many gifts are scattered wide,
But to each gift a string is tied.
Too lavish here, too stingy there,
Her methods lack both thought and care.
This earth with joy would fairly throb
If Nature only knew her job!

WALTER G. DOTY.

# How Prussia Has Become Middle Europe's Ruler

## Steady March to Power Under Hohenzollerns with Ruthless Militarism—Domination Over Many Races

THE six maps reproduced on this page show more graphically than words the amazing growth of Prussia, from her humble beginnings in the Mark of Brandenburg to the present day. They are taken from "Our Peril From Germany's Growth and Why She Wants Peace Now," a pamphlet prepared by William H. Gardiner, an engineer of this city, and presented by him to the National Security League for distribution. A book on this same subject, by Professor Douglas Johnson of Columbia, will be published next week by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Three centuries ago Prussia held sway over a few patches of territory in Northern Germany. Now she controls, either as actual Prussian territory, or by virtue of her tremendous military preponderance, all of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Luxemburg, practically all of Belgium and Serbia, more than half of Rumania, all of Russian Poland, and large portions of adjoining Russian territory, and considerable sections of Northern France.

I. Prussia Under the First Hohenzollerns. It Consisted of Brandenburg and Small Dependencies.

Map I. shows Prussia before her era of expansion set in.

Frederick William, the "Great Elector," began the work of creating Greater Prussia. Under him (1640-88) Prussian overlordship was extended over parts of East Prussia, Pomerania, &c. Under him, and especially his successor, that gloomy Hohenzollern, Frederick William I., the Prussian Army rose to a high degree of efficiency.

This made it possible for the next ruler of Prussia, now known to world-wide fame as Frederick the Great, to win a series of victories against a powerful coalition of European rivals, and annex to his dominions Silesia, taken from Austria, more of East Prussia, and other territory. Later Frederick participated; with Russia and Austria, in the first partition of Poland, and, to the Polish territory thus acquired by Prussia other parts of that hapless kingdom were added by Frederick's successor, Frederick William II. The greater Prussia resulting from these wars and machinations is shown in Map II.

Map III. shows the further expansion of Prussia, following the war against Denmark in 1864, and that against Austria in 1866. As a result of these, she acquired Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, and Hesse, and wrested from Austria

II. Prussia After Frederick the Great's Conquests.

her position as the most influential member of the North German Confederation. Thus closed the first chapter in the history of Prussian expansion under Bismarck.

Then came the Franco-German war of 1870-71, (see Map IV.) From this war the German Empire sprang into being, under Prussian influence, and the French territory of Alsace-Lorraine was added to the German dominions under Prussian tutelage. By the formation of the German Empire Bismarck brought under Prussian hegemony all the South German

III. Prussia Before the Franco-Prussian War.

States, among which the most important is Bavaria.

Between 1870 and 1914 Prussian ambition reached out across the boundaries of the German Empire and brought the neighboring empire of Austria-Hungary within its shadow to such an extent that, when the world-war began, the Austro-Hungarian Government was practically at the beck and call of Berlin. Map V. shows to what proportions Prussian influence had grown on the eve of the fatal 1st of August, 1914.

VI. Prussian Sphere of Influence at Present. Black Portion Shows Prussia; Shaded Portion Lands Now Under Prussian Control.

Map VI. covers the situation at the present moment. From a humble North German State, Prussia has developed into a powerful kingdom, with actual territory stretching far beyond her original frontiers, and a sphere of influence reaching from the Nortir Sea to the Persian

IV. Prussianized German Empire After the Franco-Prussian War. Black Portion Is Actual Prussian Territory, Shaded Portion Territory Under Prussian Domination.

Gulf and constituting the mighty Prussianized chain of allied and conquered lands to which the name Mittel-Europa is nowadays constantly applied.

With only 40,000,000 inhabitants within her frontiers, Prussia now lords it over 136,000,000 inhabitants of other lands, including those in all the other portions of the German Empire, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgars, European and Asiatic Turks, Frenchmen, Belgians, Luxemburgers, Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians, Italians, Armenians, Levantines, Ottoman Greeks, and Arabs.

V. Prussianized Germany and Austria-Hungary in August, 1914, When South Germany, Other German States, and Austria-Hungary (Shaded Area) Had All Become Subservient to Prussia (Black).

# Anarchists, in Russia and Elsewhere, Always Disorganized

WHEN the recent cables from Russia had so much to say about anarchists, their destructive doctrines and their lawless deeds, one often heard the questions: "How numerous are the world's anarchists, anyway? What effect, if any, have they had upon history? What is their origin, their creed, their reason for being?"

The history of anarchy in Europe, as well as in this country, shows that it takes but a few anarchists to make a lot of trouble. The Russian anarchists are not organized as are the Socialists, and their destructive propaganda is weakened by the fact that they no longer have as their targets for annihilation the royal rulers who were regarded as the authors of their misery and oppression.

Anarchy, as such, has been split up into so many different factions and its leaders have been so widely at variance as to the best means to accomplish social revolution that it never stood a chance of being effectively organized into a strong political party. History shows that the more violent deeds which have given prominence to the destructive doctrines of anarchy have been perpetrated by a few individuals, in some cases by only one, as in the case of the assassination of President McKinley by Czolgosz. They have seldom been the result of anything like a carefully worked out party program.

The late Professor Lombroso of Italy said that Czolgosz was one of those persons extremely susceptible to the influence of and recording the ideas of others. He confessed that he was incited to his crime by a speech of an anarchist at Cleveland, and he felt that he must do something for the cause. Emma Goldman, the speaker mentioned, whom Professor Lombroso called the true type of the American anarchist, was arrested as an accomplice to the crime, but no direct evidence of this was proved. While her speeches have been incendiary, she has not committed violent acts herself. Alexander Berkman is another typical American anarchist, but until his recent arrest he had been comparatively peaceful since his long incarceration in a Pennsylvania jail for his attack upon Henry C. Frick, whom he wished to kill for having been a capitalist opponent of labor unions in the great Pittsburgh steel riots.

The murder of King Humbert of Italy in 1900 was somewhat different. This deed was deliberately planned by a circle of anarchists in Paterson. As the story goes, the names of the conspirators were placed in a box, and the first one drawn was designated to do the deed. The man whose name came out first declined the task; when ordered as a compromise to kill his former employer, he preferred to commit suicide. Gaetano Bresci took his place, went to Italy and shot the King at Monza on July 29, 1900. Vizetelly, in his volume on anarchists says, in speaking of the crime that, so far as he could ascertain, it was "the only instance in which members of the anarchist sect appear to have assembled and deliberately plotted and organized the assassination of a royal personage."

Luigi Luccheni's assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in Geneva on Sept. 9, 1898, was an individual deed, although it was afterward shown that his intention to kill some one of royal blood was known to two or three others. The assassination of Czar Alexander II. in 1881, after three attempts had failed, was the result of more careful planning. The bomb that killed the Czar also killed the assassin. Several arrests of accomplices were made, and five persons were executed, among them Sophia Perovskaya.

# Our Young Officers Trained in Newest Tactics

## British Courses Often Are Confined to Trench Warfare, But American Camps Develop Also the Science of Open Fighting

FROM 1609 to 1814 Champlain Valley was the battleground of three nations — France, Great Britain, and the United States. No other territory in North America has seen so much fighting for so long a period. French and Indian, British and French, and American and British wars followed in quick succession. Now, after comparative quiet of more than a hundred years, there are soldiers again in the Champlain Valley, this time at Plattsburg, preparing to lead troops alongside of their allies, the French and the British.

The Plattsburg officers' training camp, one of forty in which leaders for American troops are being trained, has now passed beyond the initial stage of experimentation. System is established. Methods are standardized. The 5,000 men are wasting none of the ten hours daily spent in learning to be officers. Practically the only time they may call their own, aside from seven and a half hours' sleep, is an hour and a quarter in the afternoon between "recall" and "retreat."

Even in their little spare time the military students have few loafing moments. A shaven chin and a clean uniform with polished shoes are as much the qualifications of an officer who is to be a model to his men as proficiency in drill and intimate acquaintance with military textbooks. Therefore, between 4:30 and 5:45 in the afternoon, company streets are filled with lather-faced men wielding all known varieties of razors, while the barracks inside present a domestic scene with men plying needles and removing spots from clothes. Then buglers sound "first call," followed by "assembly." Companies line up under arms, stand at "parade rest" while "retreat" is sounded, and then present arms at the first notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The post flag is lowered slowly, and every one on the military reservation remains motionless. This ceremony over, buglers sound the mess call. Soon after, a mass of bobbing campaign hats fills the roads as the marching companies proceed to their mess shacks.

When it takes four years in peace time to make a Second Lieutenant, the difficulties of teaching men fresh from civil life the duties of Lieutenants, Captains, and Majors in three months in war time may be appreciated. The men now in the officers' training camps will not be soldiers, in the strictest sense of the word, when they complete their work this Summer. It is hoped, of course, that they will have absorbed enough from their army instructors to appreciate the necessity for discipline.

But the main object of these officers' training camps is not primarily to produce well-drilled companies, battalions, or regiments, but to create teachers. The sixteen camps throughout the country are nothing less than military normal schools. They aim to teach the teachers. But with this difference, and it is an appreciable one: Whereas, in a normal school the students begin with not only a rudimentary but a secondary education, at Plattsburg, at Madison Barracks, at Fort Myer, and elsewhere in the officers' training camps, the future military instructors of our National Army must be taught not only how to teach but the elements of what they are to teach. And both knowledge and teaching power must be imparted within three months! It is with this tabloid knowledge—for about the only intensive part of our officers' training camps is the length of the working day—that our officers must compete with the most highly trained army the world has seen, an army which prepared forty years before undertaking this war.

If the present war is to end in anything more favorable to the Allies than a draw, army officers say, the Germans must be beaten at their own game. They must be overcome by armies more versatile than their own. Now, the German Army has demonstrated itself to be the most adaptable in Europe. The same men who hold the trenches on the western front, with all the specialization which has resulted in the last three years of trench warfare, have shown themselves to be masters of open field fighting, as last exemplified in the lightning-like advance through Rumania in the Summer of 1916.

Should the expressed desire of the Allies to drive the Germans out of the trenches be accomplished, the routine of the trench will be superseded by the versatility of open-field fighting. While the French Army is capable of both open field and trench warfare, the new armies of the British Empire, hastily assembled, have seen nothing, have been taught little aside from the wrinkles necessary to hold trenches.

A trench raid, for instance, which is a contribution of the Canadians, is the result of careful rehearsing for days and days. Photographs of the trenches to be raided are secured from aerial reconnoissance. Using the photographs as a guide these trenches are duplicated back of the firing line to the smallest detail, and the raiding party familiarizes itself with every corner. Then time after time, day and night, the men practice their raid until they know every inch of the trench as well as the Germans holding it, and could find their way along it blindfolded. When all is ready, the raid takes place according to schedule. The raiding party makes its way along the German trench, captures prisoners, and returns before a counter-attack can be made. And the only object of this careful rehearsing is to gather a few shreds of information. From insignia on prisoners' uniforms the division facing the Allies' lines is learned, and it is probable that this division was last heard from on the eastern front, and questioning of the prisoners may yield more scraps of knowledge that may be valuable in the plans for a general offensive.

It is different in open field fighting. Practically every situation is a new one, and there is no time for rehearsals. Frequently British attacking parties have had open country in front of them, but they were trained in trench warfare and they did not know how to follow up their advantage. They retired or dug themselves in, and trench routine began again. It is known to American officers that the British realize their mistake in training troops solely for trench warfare and that they are giving attention to the principles of open field fighting.

The British mistake will not be repeated by the American General Staff. Emphasis is laid at the beginning on the elements of open field fighting, on deployment, on patrol work, on advance guards, and on outposts. Later will come the specialties of trench warfare, with veteran British and French officers to assist.

The quickest method of teaching, as recognized by colleges and secondary schools, is individual instruction. The pupil then advances according to his capabilities and is not held back by slower members of his class. It is the ambition of the army instructors to incorporate as far as possible such system of instruction in the training of officers. But there are only 7,000 regular army officers, and there are 40,000 students at the officers' training camps. Moreover, every regular officer is needed elsewhere, either with General Pershing or with new regiments being recruited in the regular army. Therefore, the Plattsburg men are fortunate if they have one regular army officer for every company of 170 men. "Individual instruction must be given collectively," is the way Major Merch B. Stewart, senior instructor of the New England Camp, puts it.

The general scheme of instruction for the officers' training camps is outlined in a War Department pamphlet, while the details are left to camp commanders and senior instructors. Lieutenant Colonel Paul A. Wolf, the youngest infantry officer of his rank in the army, is the camp commander at Plattsburg. He is the organizer of the system that is now running so smoothly at the training camp, and all matters of discipline are finally referred to him.

The two senior instructors, Major Edgar T. Collins of the New York Camp, and Major Merch B. Stewart of the New England Camp, were recently appointed to the General Staff. Both these officers are considered among the most capable in the army. Major Stewart, by the way, is the editor of The Infantry Journal, a service paper of high professional reputation, and in collaboration with Captain deWitt evolved the new army pack which is many pounds lighter than the packs of other armies. It is through the close co-operation of the two senior instructors that the men from New York and New England receive identically the same instruction, and recent advices from the Engineers and Coast Artillery training camps show that the Plattsburg men are making excellent records.

In laying out a course of instruction the two Majors first agree on a uniform plan. Next they hold a conference with the regular army officers detailed to Plattsburg as instructors, and even to the smallest detail go over the different evolutions or theories. The instructors try out the standardized system among themselves. As in the case of pistol practice, the instructors were first required to shoot on the range before taking up the matter with their students. Finally, the standardized instruction is imparted to the students who later will pass their knowledge on to their commands in the National Army.

As may be inferred, the regular army officers serving as instructors are learning as well as the military students. There will be many features in the training of reserve officers for service overseas that are new to the regular army officers. When it was decided to do away with the American bayonet manual, for instance, and substitute for it the British fighting principles, the only information on the subject at Plattsburg was an article in a recent number of The Infantry Journal. The officers had to learn the new principles before they could initiate their students in them.

Of course, these setbacks increase the difficulty of individual instruction, but while hampered by an insufficient number of instructors, the men are teaching themselves. Certain reserve officers who have shown ability have been designated assistant instructors, and other men have been detailed from time to time to take charge of companies. This develops initiative and capacity to rise to an emergency, which, after all, are the prime requisites of an officer. As described by one officer, the training at Plattsburg consists of "instilling the greatest possible common sense in the shortest possible time."

This definition is put into practice when companies of students are deployed in an open field, and a candidate is called without warning from the ranks to take charge of a company in the solution of some tactical problem. These terrain exercises, as they are called, involve not only the tactical handling of troops but the utilization of the conformation of the ground to the best advantage. And it can happen quite often that a student's field solution works out better than the one predetermined by the company instructor, for in these exercises it is initiative and ability to estimate a situation quickly and correctly that counts.

But however correct the estimate of a situation may be, it is without value unless accompanied by self-confidence. The work of Major Hermann J. Koehler—pronounced "Keeler," if you please—Master of the Sword at West Point, has put ginger into the future officers so that ultimately they will have acquired self-confidence enough to conduct themselves before their men with assurance. Although his two weeks' stay at Plattsburg has been devoted solely to physical training and bayonet practice, Major Koehler's results will affect other and possibly more important fields. Not only will his students become supple in muscle and adept with the bayonet, but their discipline will be improved, and they will have acquired some of the magnetism of their instructor.

Major Koehler is one of the West Point institutions. He has remained a fixture there when other instructors have come and gone, and the regard with which he is looked upon by all West Pointers is shown by the way the busy regular army officers at Plattsburg find time to stand behind Major Koehler and watch him at work. He manages to combine inflexibleness of discipline with sympathy and understanding, a trait which may be summed up in one word—magnetism. Furthermore, Major Koehler possesses the marvelous faculty of being able to impart some of this magnetism to his students. Now magnetism has never been explained satisfactorily, and neither can Major Koehler's gift. It is known, of course, that when a piece of steel comes in contact with a magnet it, too, becomes magnetized. Just that happens in Major Koehler's classes. Simply from taking part in his physical drills his students acquire the ability to give their commands in a manner that will receive implicit obedience.

Possibly to the civilian imparting the method of giving a command may seem a small thing in comparison with teaching the art of war. Not to an army officer. He knows by experience that this is one of the most important features of an officer's training. The whole theory of discipline rests on it. A man who is hesitating in his commands loses the confidence of his troops, and once this is lost, all is lost. The man who gives his commands authoritatively will be followed by his men anywhere.

This self-confidence and sympathy is essential for any one desirous of becoming a teacher. Without these qualities the new officers cannot teach their men, for, it must be remembered, it is not so much technical knowledge that will be required first of officers as teaching power. The new officers will face their recruits before they face the enemy. The training camps merely give officers three months' start of their men, and once a man receives his commission, it is not intended that he shall be free from further study. His study will have only begun. The future officer is now learning the duties of a soldier. It is while imparting this knowledge to his recruits that he must study further the duties of an officer.

These officers' training camps were experiments when they were established. Nothing like them had been attempted before in this country. With the work now at the halfway stage, with the routine of instruction now firmly fixed, misgivings have vanished, and the camps' success is proved by the fact that the War Department will establish a second series of camps after the general scheme of the first.

# "The Star-Spangled Banner" as Nation's Anthem

## Only Since the Present War Against Germany Began Has It Been Generally Recognized—The Real Story of Its Origin

THE present war has given "The Star-Spangled Banner" a vogue which it never possessed before. For the first time it is recognized throughout the country as the national anthem, although it is not such in legal fact, Congress having repeatedly rejected proposals—one as recently as three years ago—to make a declaration to that effect by resolution. Nearly a hundred years after Francis Scott Key wrote the song it was prescribed by formal orders to be played in the army and navy on occasions of ceremony, and that is the extent of its official recognition today.

Foreigners have long believed "The Star-Spangled Banner" to be the fully accepted national anthem of America, and in their armies and navies, and on all public occasions when it is desired to honor this country in music abroad, the familiar air is played. While many on this side of the water were inclined over a period of years to discredit the song and to advocate strenuously the claims of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and even "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the standing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" has not been disputed in other lands.

Even as late as the Spanish war the "Star-Spangled Banner" had only limited popular recognition. No theatre audiences stood while it was being played in 1898, and, in fact, the general disposition at that period, at least in the Northeastern part of the United States, was to elevate "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," to the place of honor. Marching troops in Cuba and Porto Rico, as all the world knows, were partial to "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." In the civil war, "John Brown's Body" and "Yankee Doodle," on one side, and "Dixie" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," on the other side, were the favorite inspirations of the stern men who clashed on a hundred bloody fields.

But since we have taken up arms against Germany debate and difference on the subject of whether we have a preeminently preferred national anthem and what that anthem is appear to have vanished.

The National Star-Spangled Banner Commission laid the groundwork for the change. It was organized in Baltimore for the purpose of preparing the centennial celebration of Key's song in September, 1914, and for many months before that it conducted an active and widespread propaganda. Committees were formed in every State, by appointment of the Governors, and local committees were appointed by Mayors to co-operate with the commission, both in diffusing interest in the celebration and in emphasizing the claims of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

These committees were composed, in large part, of influential men and women who took up the work in a spirit of pride and created a state of public opinion the fruits of which we now see. Patriotic organizations, such as the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the active organizations of "Daughters" and the Society of the War of 1812 co-operated with enthusiasm, and both through their general and local officers did a great deal to develop public opinion.

No other candidate for acceptance as the national anthem had this systematic and vigorous backing, and no other writer of an American patriotic song has had so many honors paid to him as Key, for whom Congress has erected an imposing sculptured memorial in Fort McHenry and whose lineaments are preserved in public statuary as far from the scene of his labors as San Francisco. The incidence of war so soon after the propaganda caused it to have a maximum effect.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was composed by one of the best of the American types. Key was a poet, scholar, lawyer, public official, and churchman, a member of a distinguished family on whom the researches of posterity have cast no blemish. He wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in a burst of inspiration—"a conflagration of the senses," as James Ryder Randall described his own state of mind when he leaped from bed and composed "Maryland, My Maryland." It was written in a moment of acute national stress and expressed the characteristic feelings of the country—not desiring to provoke war, but rising with determination to take arms in defense of the national honor when a crisis required it. In literary form, it is far superior to most patriotic songs, and even without the music would find wide popularity on its merits as a poetical composition.

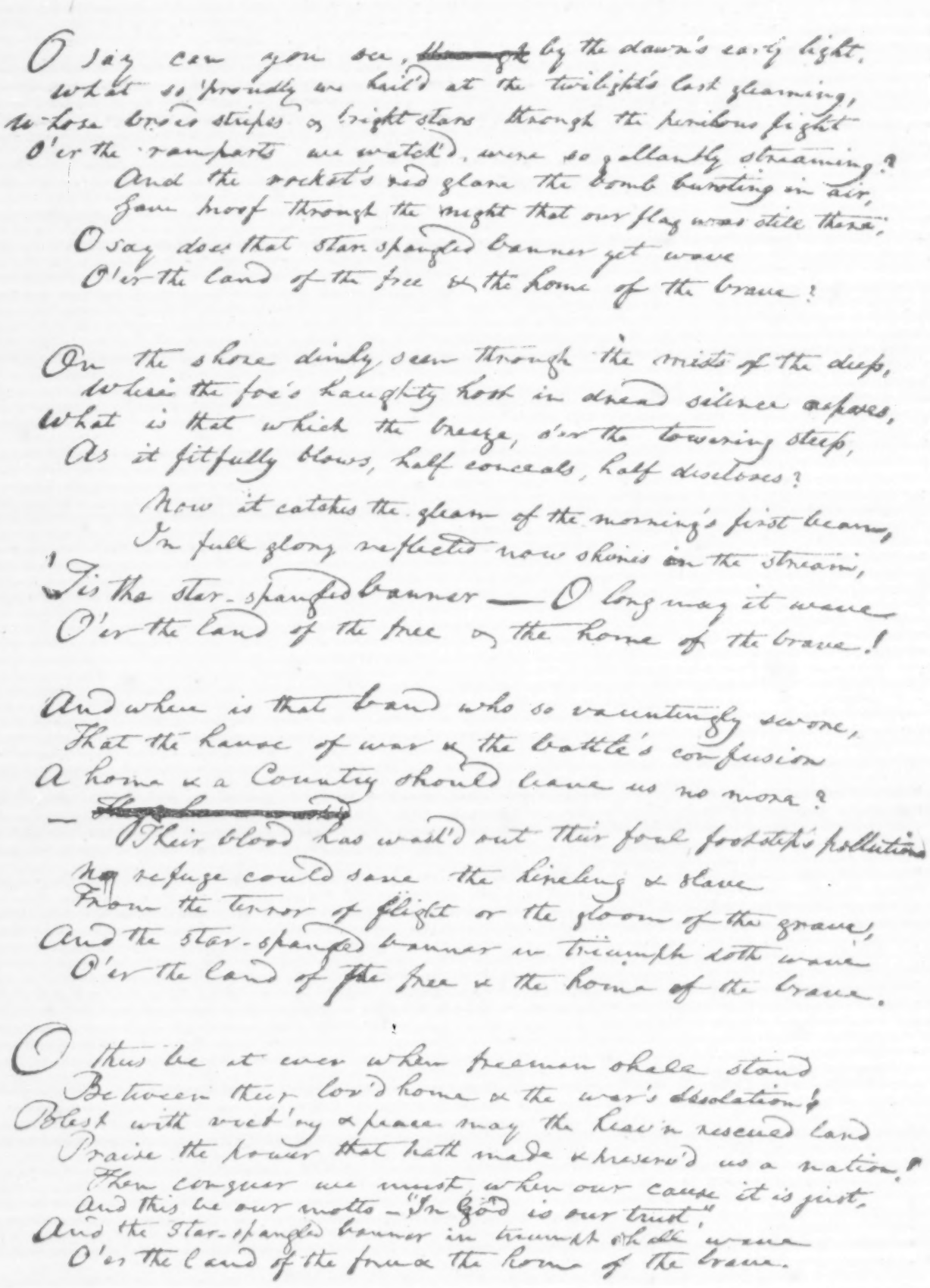
It struck the popular fancy at first, and has held it in large measure ever since. Key had the words printed in handbill form in the office of The Baltimore American, and distributed on the streets of the delivered city in September, 1814, before the fleet which had been beaten off from Fort McHenry had got out of the Chesapeake. It was sung on the stage of the famous Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore and taken up with intense eagerness by the people there and throughout the nation—being heard in distant New Orleans and Boston in a space of time incredibly short in the days before the railroad and the telegraph.

Unfortunately—though it does not affect the main point—few incidents in our national history have been beclouded by so much misconception of fact as the origin of "The Star-Spangled Banner." In view of the increased popular acceptance of the song and the accentuated interest in its history, this may be expected to vanish, though it has persisted so long.

The most common error, which has had an unfortunate habit of creeping into print, is that Key composed the words while he was a prisoner of war on the fleet which attacked Fort McHenry. Key was not a prisoner of war, but had gone to the fleet on the cartel ship Minden, used by the American Government in negotiating exchanges of prisoners, for the purpose of obtaining the release of a civilian, Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlborough, Maryland, who was being detained because he had caused the arrest of British marauders.

As Key reached the fleet, when the attack on Baltimore was about to begin, he was kept behind the British lines until it was over in order that he might not convey information of the impending movement. He was treated with the utmost consideration and was promptly released when the attack ended. When he was rowed ashore on the morning after the bombardment ceased, the Admiral did not know that, a few hours before, he had scribbled on the back of an old letter which he happened to have in his pocket the draft of the song which has become so famous since. The original manuscript is now in the possession of Henry Walters, owner of the Walters Art Gallery, and directing spirit of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, who treasures it as one of his most valued possessions.

The flag whose "broad stripes and bright stars" burst upon Key's enraptured vision on that September morning in 1814 has also been carefully preserved. It passed into the hands of heirs of the family of Colonel George Armistead, commander of the fort during the bombardment, and was finally placed in the National Museum at Washington.



O say can you see, ~~through~~ by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes & bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare the bomb bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O say does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner — O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vaunting swore,
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home & a Country should leave us no more?
— ~~Their blood~~
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution
No refuge could save the hireling & slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home & the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made & preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto — "In God is our trust"
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

FACSIMILE (EXACT SIZE) OF KEY'S MANUSCRIPT.

Photographed from the Original, Which Is in the Possession of Henry Walters of Baltimore. Attached to the Verses, but Not Shown Here Because the Lines Are Too Faint to Reproduce, Is a Note from Key's Niece Attesting the Genuineness of the Manuscript.

# The "Hope Heirlooms" in the Auction Room

## Art at Home and Abroad

THE sale of Sir Francis Hope's collection of pictures and antiquities takes place at Christie's, in London, this week and next, and is one more evidence of the certain disintegration of important British and European collections under the stress of war taxes and patriotic dedication of private fortunes to the vast public need. The "Hope Heirlooms," as they are called, comprise, in addition to paintings of various schools, Greek and Roman sculpture, Greek vases, Old English and foreign silver, porcelain, faïence, Henri II. ware, English and French furniture and a fine art library. The majority of the objects were acquired between 1790 and 1810 by Thomas Hope, who was a banker and also an accomplished artist. The collection was removed from the town house of the family to Deepdene, once a seat of the Arundel family, situated in a wooded valley not far from Box Hill. Disraeli conceived "Coningsby" "amid the glades and galleries of Deepdene," and the great collection was closely secluded there, no admission to the public being granted.

The catalogues have arrived in America, and their testimony to the importance of the sale is interesting, although, of course, subject to correction, since neither illustrations nor descriptions amount to much in comparison with the actual examination of the various objects, an experience now very difficult to achieve with the once easy path between America and Europe strewn with dangers to life and to the most precious possessions.

A large section of the heirlooms is devoted to Greek vases, and, while no masterpiece definitely attributed to Douris or Euphronios is there to excite the specialist in this kind, any considerable group of these wares, with their vivid records of Athenian life, is full of material for the student of ancient art and ancient society. The collection is based on excavations made in the eighteenth century by Sir William Hamilton when British Minister at Naples. Sir William sold his first collection to the British Museum in 1775 for £8,000. His second great collection was formed between 1772 and 1795, and was acquired by Thomas Hope in 1801 for 4,500 guineas.

The special feature of the collection of paintings is the group by Sir Thomas Lawrence, all family portraits. There is the portrait of the Honorable Mrs. Hope, daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, and married first to Thomas Hope and second to Viscount Beresford, in 1832. The face is purely English, with "the gentle and slightly melancholy expression" that proved so attractive to French amateurs of art. The costume, crimson satin cut low at the neck, and a white satin turban embroidered in gold, with chains and bands of jewels and pearl earrings, overpowers the delicately cut features. "An Oriental Fatima" it was called by a contemporary critic when it was shown at the Royal Academy. The other portraits by Lawrence in the catalogue are of Henry Philip Hope, brother of Thomas, a full-length in Greek dress, with a large red cloak and white turban, and of Master Charles Hope, a short-lived son of Thomas, painted on a circular panel, as Bacchus, with a panther skin over his shoulder and holding a bunch of grapes. There should have been a feeling of kinship in taste between Thomas Lawrence and Thomas Hope. Both were impassioned collectors, and Lawrence, no less than Hope, looked with appreciation upon antique sculpture. Armstrong quotes in full his competent opinions on the Elgin marbles when the question of their acquisition for the nation came up, and he belonged to the very small minority who were heart and soul in favor of grasping the unparalleled opportunity. One of his comments shows an acuteness of observation borne out by his best work. He finds in the marbles "that variety which is produced in the human form by the alternating action and repose of muscles that strikes one particularly," and he adds: "I have myself a very good collection of the best casts from the antique statues, and was struck by that difference in them in returning from the Elgin marbles to my own house."

The Hope collection is rich in family portraits by lesser hands. W. J. Laquy in 1773 painted the three children of John Hope, John, Thomas, and Adrian; Buchey painted Thomas Hope wearing a rich Turkish dress and a red cloak with a long pipe in his hand. He is standing in a landscape which shows in the background a temple with minarets. In 1763 C. Alexander painted John Hope and his wife, Adrian Hope, and Mrs. Thomas Hope.

At the time when Lawrence was painting the family portraits the collection of antique sculpture already had been acquired and must have provided the discriminating painter with much material for reflection and comparison. That it contains anything approaching in splendor the Elgin marbles is not apparent from the reproductions in the catalogue, and the more exigent of modern critics possibly will see in certain of the handsome objects the work of those Greek artists who made for their rich Roman patrons copies of original works or reproductions of recognized types created by such artists as Pheidias, Praxiteles, Lysippos, and others whose glory has come down to us through these less endowed followers.

There is, for example, the famous statue of Athene in Carrara marble over seven feet high, and generally known as the "Hope Athene." This was found in 1797 at Ostia, thirty feet below the surface, at the foot of its own niche among the ruins of a magnificent building. Flaxman attributed it boldly to Pheidias. Furtwängler more cautiously says that Pheidias "must be the author of the Hope type" and compares the Hope Athene favorably with the Farnese Athene, the latter seeming to him rough and even coarse beside the former, with a beauty that is "as the beauty of a head by Giulio Romano beside one by Raphael." André Joubin writes in 1896, "Powerful and grave, calm and cold, the aspect commanding and firm, the Hope Athene exactly represents the ideal of the Athenian people in the Fifth Century." The drapery falls in parallel folds, almost straight, and the helmet is surmounted by a sphinx.

The shield and helmet, the powerful form with its pose and expression of dignity and pride, follow more or less definitely the type of Athena Parthenos, the masterpiece of Pheidias in his later years which we know only from copies in marble. The statues of Athena are famous in history as the expression of a national life singularly pure in its patriotism and its ideal of liberty. The most closely identified with the original work of the great sculptor is the Athena Lemnia, which represents the milder and warmer side of Athenian character. The Lemnian Athena was a bronze statue dedicated by the colonists who left Athens for the country of the conquered Lemnians shortly after Pericles came into power. It is touched with the sadness of a people leaving a beloved country for a strange land. Professor Furtwängler discovered in the Berlin Museum a marble head which exactly fitted a headless figure of Athena preserved at Dresden. The two united, or re-united as the assumption is, represent Athena bareheaded and without armor except for the aegis on her breast. The sharp style of the head indicates a bronze original, and the quality of the workmanship and distinctively Attic character of the features justify in the eyes of authoritative critics its attribution to a Greek sculptor of the fourth, or, at the latest, the early third century, working from the bronze original of Pheidias. The English classical scholar, S. C. Kaines Smith, describes this statue with enthusiasm: "The gentle gravity of the expression," he says, "is that of a goddess and of one goddess only, Athena; she alone possessed also the calm, clear mind; the concentration of thought, the quick sympathy, the watchful care, the latent power of sudden and terrible sternness, which are depicted upon this wonderful face. And with it all, in the slender, almost girlish figure, the easy pose, in the soft and flowing tresses about the shapely head, one feels the touch of reverence for womanhood which only the Athenian ever expressed truly and with conviction among the Greeks, and that because his ideal was embodied in the brightest and purest figure in all Olympos. If Pheidias did not make the statue from which this conception of the goddess comes, then he had a rival whose name is buried in wholly undeserved oblivion."

The Athena Parthenos differed greatly from this gentle goddess of the homesick colonists. It was rather a hymn of victory than a prayer of love. The statue was forty feet high and made of gold and ivory, probably enriched with precious stones, a concession, we may imagine, to the public attitude toward the sumptuous spoil which the Greeks had won from the Persians and which they dedicated to their gods in a lavish devotion. The framework of the statue was of wood and the ivory and gold were built about it, the forty talents weight of gold cannily made detachable from the core that the sculptor might be able to refute any charges of peculation brought against him. Of this ornate and magnificent creation two marble copies on a small scale survive, the Varvokeion statuette, named from the place of its discovery in Athens, which Professor Smith calls "a vulgar shop copy of the worst type, slavishly accurate, no doubt, in its reproduction of general characteristics, but utterly devoid of artistic merit"; and the unfinished Lenormant statuette. The Pheidian inspiration, even removed by several generations of sculptors from its original source, stamps sculpture that follows the Pheidian type with a certain nobility of aspect. The love of the Athenians for their city, their spirit of liberty, their devotional attitude toward the goddess embodying their dearest aspirations and their deep satisfactions, made it possible for their most gifted sculptor to give free rein to his genius in his images of Athena, and the Hope Athena, even in the poor illustration of the catalogue, wears the dignity of a great conception.

The whole collection is interesting in its reflection of the classical revival in England in the late eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth. Not archaeologists alone, but artists and men of culture, reacted strongly to the intimations of rich Hellenic life disclosed to them. That many of the enthusiasts who welcomed the "antique" in whatever form or state it offered itself made mistakes both in praising inferior examples and rejecting masterpieces, is an inevitable incident of opening a new field of research. Lawrence saw the Elgin marbles rightly, but Payne Knight, who gave to the British Museum the notable "Athena with the Diamond Eyes," advised against the acceptance by the trustees of the pedimental figures of the Parthenon. Whatever fate awaits the Hope heirlooms in the auction room, the collection has the singular merit of expressing faithfully the enthusiasm of the period at which it was made for an art still yielding to its students glorious surprises and unending joy.

### The American Federation of Arts.

According to the latest report of the Secretary of the American Federation of Arts, the Federation has sent out during the last season no less than thirty-one traveling exhibitions valued at and insured for over $300,000. These exhibitions were composed of oil paintings, water colors, illustrations, bronzes, medals, architectural drawings and designs, lithographs, etchings, mezzotints, wood engravings, woodblock prints, miniatures, and pottery. The cost to the places taking the exhibitions has ranged from $5 to $150. The collections contained from thirty to seventy-five works each. These circuit exhibitions, which were comparatively unknown eight years ago, have become, through the energetic efforts of the Federation, an institution of genuine importance to places so far removed from art centres as wholly to escape the stimulus of their periodical exhibitions. The Secretary quotes letters received from northern Arizona, South Dakota, and other remote places expressing appreciation of the opportunity afforded art lovers by the traveling collections, and other letters show that special as well as general needs are met. Another experiment along similar lines is the sending out by the Federation of circulating lectures, written by authoritative authors and illustrated with stereopticon slides. Twenty-one of these lectures during the last season have been given 122 times in different places in the United States. The Secretary closes the report with reference to a possible exhibition of industrial art and handicraft under the auspices of the Federation to be held in 1918. It should be similar in scope and character to the exhibition held by the Arts and Crafts Society of England this last year in the Royal Academy, London, an exhibition which would relate the arts and might be shown in the several large museums of the country.

At this year's convention of the American Federation of Arts much was said concerning industrial art and its place and function in the future of this country. H. Percy Macomber, who is Secretary of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, called attention to the rapid growth of interest in this field of art, reporting a membership for the Boston Society of over one hundred craftsmen in thirty different States, and a total of $106,000 in sales for last year, with the sales running even higher for the present year.

### Works by Sargent and Homer.

The Association of Art Museum Directors, which is made up of the executive officials from the most important American art museums, decided at their last meeting to arrange several circuit exhibitions, placing each of these exhibitions in the hands of a museum executive, who would attend to all the details of routing, insurance, &c. Among the exhibitions suggested was that of the two great masters of American watercolor painting, John Singer Sargent and Winslow Homer. For this exhibition Robert B. Harshe, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fine Arts Department of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Penn., has been chosen as organizer. It is suggested that the exhibition should include twenty representative works by each master, to be shown for one month at each of the following museums: The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Penn.; the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Toledo Museum of Art, the Detroit Museum of Art, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Milwaukee Art Institute, the City Art Museum of St. Louis, and the Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y. The works lent will be fully insured during the entire circuit, adequately catalogued, and all expenses of transportation, both ways, defrayed in full.

### A Princess and a Miniature.

In the July Art World is an article by Alyn Williams on his experiences in painting miniatures of royalty. Regarding the pretty little daughter of King Albert of Belgium, he says:

"My latest royal sitter was the little Princess Marie José of Belgium, who was living in England with her governess—an English lady—during the Autumn of 1915 in an Ursuline convent that exists in a quiet little village. The Princess was a beautiful, sensitive girl of 9, quite tall for her age, but childlike, natural, and impulsive, caring more for books than for dolls. Like all children, she was anxious to see the results of my work and she rushed up from her chair to look over my shoulder. As I had only been painting about half an hour she could not detect much likeness on the ivory and she exclaimed in a tone of disappointment, 'Oh, ce n'est pas moi!'

"Pushing back again to her seat, she sat down on the tea tray which the servant had brought in and temporarily placed on the chair in which she had been sitting, whereupon the little Princess was quite distressed and embarrassed and had to be comforted by her governess. I painted two miniatures from these sittings, both of which were autographed by the Princess, who spent some painful moments in trying to make her handwriting small enough for the ivories. The original miniature I was fortunate enough to sell for the benefit of the crèche conducted by the Queen of the Belgians; the purchaser, a Philadelphia lady, thoughtfully presented the miniature to the Queen through the Belgian Minister."

# Plea to Protect Debtors in Military Service

## Legal Aspects of Creditors' Claims Against Men Absent from Home in the Army or Navy—Laws of the States Are Varied

By Charles Henry Huberich, D. C. L., LL. D., International Lawyer.

THE United States as a nation is fully prepared to meet the grave economic readjustments arising out of the transition of a state of peace to one of war, and is therefore not under the necessity of enacting general legislation regarding postponement of payments, stay of execution, and the like, such as was found imperatively necessary in all of the European countries at the beginning of the present war.

There is, however, one class of persons within the United States whose position is directly and deeply affected by the war and who are deserving of every claim to consideration at the hands of the Government. These are the persons who either volunteer for or under the selective draft become members of the military or naval forces of the United States. Shall a person engaged in the active military service of the country be subject to having judgment rendered against him, to having his property attached and sold on execution for nonfulfillment of obligations which perhaps but for his absence in the cause of his country he would have been fully able to perform? Should he be obliged to watch over the details of a lawsuit when, by reason of enforced absence, he is without the opportunity of consulting with his attorney and unable to make an adequate defense to the claims of the adverse party? Shall his creditors have the right to have him declared bankrupt? Shall his property be sold for nonpayment of taxes due to the State for the preservation of whose ideals or for whose very existence he is risking everything? These are among the questions requiring solution.

No doubt many creditors, animated by patriotic motives or deterred by the force of public opinion, will refrain from the full exercise of their rights against persons in military service. But this protection is not sufficient.

The American law, as at present in force, contains but few, and these inadequate, provisions for cases of this character. It is well settled that a party who is absent as a volunteer in the military service has no absolute right of continuance on that ground, unless such right is expressly conferred by statute.

During the civil war statutes were enacted in several of the States providing for a suspension of legal proceedings. So, for example, under the Illinois and Ohio statutes of 1861 a continuance was granted in favor of a defendant engaged in military service, if it appeared that his presence was in some degree necessary for a full and fair defense. But even under a liberal construction these measures were found to be insufficient, and the laws were subsequently amended so that a defendant in military service was absolutely entitled to continuance upon proof of this fact.

In most of the American States, including New York, no laws are at present in force providing for continuance of pending cases on the ground of the military service of any party thereto.

This is a matter demanding the immediate and earnest attention of the Legislatures after a careful investigation of the practical workings of the laws enacted in the United States during the civil war and in the European countries during the present war.

All of the principal European belligerents have made provision for the special protection of persons in military service. It must be borne in mind that this protection is in addition to the large measure of protection against claims of creditors and the enforcement of liabilities accorded to the community at large, which was rendered necessary by the general economic conditions created by the war.

In England it was provided by an act of Parliament of Aug. 31, 1914, that in respect to contracts entered into prior to Aug. 4, 1914, a creditor could not proceed to execution on, or to the enforcement of, any judgment or decree, except by leave of the court. The court in the exercise of its discretion may prohibit the levying of any distress, the taking, resuming or entering into possession of any property, or the exercising of any right of re-entry, foreclosure, or the realizing of any security, (except by way of sale, by a mortgagee in possession,) the forfeiting of any deposit or enforcing the lapse of any policy of insurance (limited to smaller life and endowment policies.) The act furthermore provides for a stay of proceedings in bankruptcy in the discretion of the court. The discretion of the court in all of the cases is to be exercised wherever the inability to perform the obligation was due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war.

This act is not limited in its operation to persons in military service. By an act of May 17, 1916, the law of 1914 was so modified that as to members of the military forces it applied also to contracts made after Aug. 4, 1914. It is further provided that the discretionary powers conferred by the principal act might be exercised by the court in favor of a person in military service, although the debtor's inability to pay is not due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the war. Very sweeping powers are conferred upon the courts to terminate leases entered into by persons who have become members of the military forces.

In France, by a law of Aug. 5, 1914, the institution of suits or the prosecution of pending suits against persons called to the colors is prohibited, except where special leave of the court is obtained. The decree of Aug. 21, 1915, provides that during the period of mobilization and until a date to be thereafter fixed, no proceedings in bankruptcy can be brought or prosecuted against such persons.

Germany, by a law of Aug. 4, 1914, practically re-enacted the law of June 21, 1870, adopted by the North German Confederation at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. The present German law provides for a suspension of legal proceedings against persons in the active military or naval service, or against persons absent in foreign countries on duty in connection with the military operations, or who are held as prisoners of war or as hostages by the enemy. The law furthermore prohibits a sale under execution for the satisfaction of pecuniary obligations incurred in favor of a private person or in favor of the State.

This prohibition is absolute as regards real property. Where the property levied upon is of a perishable nature or one subject to great depreciation, or where the keeping of the property would entail excessive costs, the court may order a sale and provide that the proceeds be deposited or be paid to the creditor. Finally, the law prohibits the filing of petitions in bankruptcy by the creditors of persons under the protection of this law, and provides that pending bankrupty proceedings may, upon petition of the debtor, be suspended. During the period in which proceedings of any nature are suspended the Statute of Limitations does not run.

Under the American governmental system legislation of the character above described must be enacted partly by the State Legislatures, partly by Congress. Grave difficulties also arise owing to the constitutional limitations imposed on American legislative bodies.

# American Control of Dardanelles Advocated

By Lewis Worthington Smith,
Professor of English, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE question of the end of the war or of an enduring state of peace after the war cannot be debated long without a glance at the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.

There are two proposals for the settlement of this difficulty. One of them appears in the following quotation from the articles by "Cosmos" which were published originally in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

> It is already assumed in Russia that both England and France will agree, at the conclusion of the war, to the annexation by Russia both of Constantinople and the adjoining straits. * * * Prince Troubetzkoi flatly says that the only solution which fairly meets the nation's interests is that Constantinople and the straits should become Russian.

The second of the proposals is that the passageway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean should be internationalized. To both of these solutions of the difficulties involved there are various objections. Internationalization of the strait has a pretty sound, but, in view of the instability of international relations in time of war, it seems not to go much beyond prettiness. It would count for nothing in the presence of a Germany able to take military possession of the waterways. A formal internationalization not supported by the military forces of a power or powers able to maintain it by arms will be futile.

Russian possession of the Dardanelles would be a continual menace to the peace of the world. There is not now anywhere, and it seems probable that there never has been, a more unstable group of political organizations than those whose industrial life is largely dependent upon the outlet to the sea that they may or may not secure through the Dardanelles. That they should secure it and use it freely together, not interfering with one another, is a thing that we may not hope for within any reasonable time. The Danube River flows into the Black Sea, passing through or skirting Austria-Hungary, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Russia. It is navigable for a large part of its course, and the traffic upon it has grown to a large volume. To all of these countries the right to use it freely is very important, but that right, however undisturbed it may be in itself, is practically valueless if the freightage that it carries may not pass out through the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.

As if these rival interests were not enough, Germany, too, looks upon this bit of European borderland as part of her pathway to the Orient. She has no really contiguous territory and her actual rights in the premises are not worth considering, but that does not lessen the possibilities of evil in her ambitions.

This does not exhaust the possibilities of European control of the outlet to the Mediterranean, it being assumed that the Turk will be driven over into Asia. England might be given suzerainty over the Sea of Marmora and its eastern and western passageways. Her experience in establishing peace and order among many peoples over the face of the globe has been sufficiently extensive and sufficiently successful to be a reasonable guarantee that justice, for the first time in human history, would hold her court in Constantinople.

England would have a very vital interest in maintaining an even hand there. More than any other European people, too, she has the administrative ability, the judicial temper, and the power. She would be weak mainly in the jealousies of others and particularly in the envious hostility of Germany. Everything that we know of the empire of the Kaiser points to the conclusion that it will be a long time before the rulers of Germany and even the German people themselves will be willing to resign themselves to the inevitable supremacy of Anglo-Saxon civilization and British preponderance in European affairs.

There is no other power in Europe strong enough to hold the straits, Germany's control of them being naturally unthinkable, and only one other great power remains to be considered. That is very obviously the United States of America. No doubt Germany would find the American Republic not at all to her liking as guardian of peace and preserver of rights on the road to Persia; but there are a number of unpleasant things that Germany will have to endure for some years to come.

In a degree, Germany will in all probability we jealous of the United States also, but we are not as close to her as England. She has not so keenly felt our overshadowing superiority, because she has not been so deeply conscious of us as aliens. We alone of the great powers would have no selfish interests to push forward beyond the Bosporus. We alone have practically no territorial ambitions. Our possessions are already big enough for us, while Britain's two little islands are not big enough for her. We have no long-established enmities in the world.

It must be remembered, of course, that the United States would have to pay the bill for her hold upon the destinies of nations. It might be a bigger bill than we have been paying in the Philippines, but also the returns might be much greater. Primarily they would be greater in the fact that, while taking care of the Philippines is an isolated and incidental matter, taking care of the meeting place of nations would be doing a great deal toward making the world secure.

In the large, a great part of the legitimate business of government is that of doing police duty. So far the United States has not done its share of the world's work in that kind. We have left to England the major portion in the task of bearing the white man's burden, but we are grown up now. We have a firm hand and a clear judgment. Only our mother England is as broadly capable in affairs of government as the United States.

Constantinople must not be in the hands of Turkey. It cannot be in the hands of Germany or any of her satellites, and it should not be in the hands of Russia or any of the Balkan States. Only England and the United States remain as possible mediators between the rival interests that clash there, and the United States, assuming the task in England's place, would be sure of her cordial support. She would then become powerfully instrumental in forwarding the world federation in which, with England and France, she must take the lead.

In the background there would be, of course, the question of the Monroe Doctrine. Would our entrance into the sphere of European politics compel us to surrender our position with regard to European interference here? At first glance the problem seems serious, but in fact we should only be carrying its spirit into wider practical application. The Monroe Doctrine is no more than an insistence upon the principle that the aggressive designs of ambitious Governments shall not be permitted to disturb our tranquillity. It appears now that we cannot accomplish this purpose by limiting the operation of the doctrine to our own shores. The appropriative tendencies of such powers as Germany must be dealt with at closer range. It is not enough that we have good laws at home, laws made of the people, for the people, and by the people. We must take our place in the larger arena and have good laws there. We must see that the Hohenzollern sword, and all other swords of its kind, are too much hedged about to venture again upon careers of robbery and conquest. We cannot make democracy safe more surely than by planting the American flag at the Dardanelles.

# Desperate Financial Stress in Germany

## Gold Export Admitted for First Time—Borrowing Money from Her Own People to Pay Interest Which She Owes Them

*Count von Rodern, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, announced last week that the monthly expenditure from February to May was 3,000,000,000 marks, the increase being due to expenditures on arms and munitions and for relief and the payment of interest. "Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank," added the Secretary.*

By E. A. Bradford.

THE Imperial Bank of Germany reported on June 23 a loss of 76,500,000 marks of gold, or something less than twenty million dollars. It is hardly worth considering in comparison with England's export of more than a billion dollars of gold during the war, more than the world's production for the period covered. The significance of the German export of gold lies not in the amount, but in the reversal of policy indicated by the first export of the metal to be admitted officially. British newspapers have asserted that Germany has lost gold, but the statements were not authenticated. So far as the record goes these are the facts regarding the gold and note stocks in Germany in marks, 000 being omitted in each case:

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold .. | 2,456,883 | 2,465,180 | 2,384,580 | 1,371,000 |
| Notes .. | 8,219,742 | 6,634,140 | 5,224,920 | 1,804,500 |

The gain of the note issues over the gold cover is plain. Long ago the bank was compelled to eke out the legal metal cover for the notes with commercial paper. To check the note inflation the bank check tax was abolished, and a campaign of popular education in the use of bank accounts was started. Singular as it seems, the use of bank checks in Germany is only nine years old, and has made little progress. Only within a year has the Imperial Bank certified checks, but now they are legal tender, and it is expected that many household accounts will be settled as they are with us. The use of paper for currency in such unfamiliar ways emphasizes the sacrifice of gold to an amount trivial in itself, and yet more than the gain for the last three months. Recent additions have been painfully small when it is considered by what great efforts the metal was accumulated in surprising volumes in the early period of the war. The best account of this was given by Ambassador Gerard to the Chamber of Commerce:

> Signs were hung up in the street cars saying, "He who keeps back a gold piece injures the Fatherland." Soldiers were given a two days' leave of absence if they would produce a twenty-mark gold piece. For that they were given a twenty-mark note, just as good as the gold in Germany. School children, if they produced a ten-mark gold piece, were given ten marks in paper and a half holiday. In many of the theatres if a person paid for his ticket in gold he would receive a ticket good for another day. I know of one American woman who was visited by two detectives in her apartment in Berlin, who said, "We hear you have some gold, and if you do not give it to us now, we will search the apartment and break everything in it."

But now there is that little dribble through the dam which threatens to become a flood. Only stark necessity could compel Germany to spend gold. She would not hesitate to spend paper in any amount, even at upward of 40 per cent. discount, but the time has arrived when neighboring neutrals neither can nor will supply her with the necessities of life except for gold. That is the effect of our entry into the war, with our system of rationing neutrals, thus checking their supply of goods got here and sent to Germany for such German goods as Germany could spare.

That Germany is in distress, and that her distress must increase, is sure. The question is, How long can she endure the economic pressure fought off thus far by wonderfully skillful finance, which cannot keep the totals from rising to incredible sums. The first war credit was for $1,250,000,000. The eighth credit, in the budget for 1917, was for $3,750,000,000. The total is now a little short of $20,000,000,000 — 79,000,000,000 marks. The Reichstag is expected to vote a supplementary credit within a few days, bringing the total to 94,000,000,000 marks. That is within 6,000,000,000 marks of the total which the President of the Reichsbank, Mr. Haverstein, told O. K. Davis was the utmost that Germany could endure. When Germany's interest charge exceeds her annual increase of wealth, or about $2,000,000,000, her collapse is certain, for the strain would be unendurable.

Germany has issued six loans already, and the interest alone, $747,000,000, is now more than the total taxation for the year before the war, and two-thirds as much as her pre-war debt. She has been borrowing a part of her interest, the surest road to ruin known to finance. The budget deficit for this year is $891,500,000 on war account and $312,500,000 on the ordinary budget. The German calculation of collapse is brought appreciably nearer by the certainty that the annual increase of wealth is reduced by the war, and the belief that there are certainly several billions of floating debt.

We considered it no small accomplishment when we subscribed $2,000,000,000 the other day, say eight billion marks, although our wealth is untouched by war, is far more than twice Germany's, and our population is a half larger. We thought it a highly popular loan because subscribers numbered over four million. It was a record for a first war loan, and was made by a country where there were before only some 200,000 bond owners. Yet it was surpassed by Germany's later loans.

The first three loans were subscribed by 7,250,000 persons altogether. The fourth loan was subscribed by 5,279,000, five times as many as subscribed to the first loan. The subscribers to the fifth loan were 3,809,976. The tendency of the last two loans has been toward larger and fewer subscriptions, but the fact that the German loans are popular in high degree is established.

No injustice will be done if these war loan banks are described in the words of Professor Moritz Julius Bonn of the University of Munich:

> War loan banks are institutions organized by the Government with the object of loaning money on good collateral securities. Their organization in Germany is due to experience in former wars. It seemed desirable to protect the Imperial Bank and the other banks against the onrush of people who wanted to borrow on perfectly good securities which they could not sell, as the Stock Exchange was closed, and which in any case they could have sold only at a loss. These war loan banks issue certificates—darleihns kassenscheine—which are legal tender like the British currency notes; in fact, they are currency notes. The war loan banks' certificates are an obligation of the Government. They are secured by the special assets, against which they are issued, and by the personal liability of the borrowing owner of the pledged securities, whose liability is unlimited. Behind these doubly secured obligations stands the guarantee of the Imperial Government.

About 17 per cent. of the first loan was taken through the war loan banks. For later loans the proportion has fallen to about 6 per cent. The process seems to be about like this: Suppose the borrower to have $10,000 securities, or any other property eligible under the very liberal laws. He would borrow $7,500 and invest in the war bonds. He could pledge the war loan bonds for the next war loan, with a margin of 25 per cent. The second war bond could be pledged for the third, the third for the fourth, and so on until the margins exhausted the principal. The upshot of the whole would be that of the income of $500 on the original securities $102 would be sacrificed in the new interest obligations. It is not good finance, but that it is good patriotism was shown by similar action among ourselves. This is a friendly account of one of the mysteries of German finance. Ambassador Gerard was more caustic in his account. He said to the Chamber of Commerce:

> What they call a darleihen kassenschein the head of the Deutsche bank stated at a dinner in Bremen was absolutely nothing but a "greenback." Now you cannot tell exactly their financial condition so long as this darleihen kassenschein is in existence. For instance, it would be very easy for the Reichsbank which holds gold against these notes to arrange with the provincial bankers to take in their Reichsbank notes and give them in turn darleihen kassenschein notes, which would make it appear that the Reichsbank had a small amount of notes outstanding, and then afterward make a re-exchange. I believe at times in our financial history that has been known as window dressing.

Color is lent to this suggestion by the fact that when the sixth loan was floated last March the Reichsbank's statement showed the unprecedented increase of 4,338,000,000 marks in loans outstanding, followed the next week by a decrease of 3,655,000,000. The incident is not unique. Other national banks show like expansion on such occasions. But the German expansion is more than double the British expansion for example. The savings banks are credited on German authority with taking over four billion marks of the first three loans. It is hard to see how they managed it, unless they pyramided their loans as explained above. The commercial banks have been large lenders also, as in other countries, but with less freedom of initiative than elsewhere, it is believed.

Germany's economic endurance is equally as surprising as its financial cleverness, but less obscure. It is easily understood by all except those who have an idea that the waging of war is a matter of consumption of accumulated stocks of war material. That might be true of a war won in the first dash, as Germany intended. Its accumulated stocks of gold and war gear certainly did give it great impetus, and advantage over those who relied upon law and treaties for their protection, instead of the mailed fist.

But the war has thrown forts into the discard. The original shells and uniforms and any possible accumulation of food have long ago disappeared. It is a demonstration that the source of Germany's economic endurance is its capacity of domestic production. The difference of her position from England's is clear. If England were blockaded like Germany she long ago would have lost the war. Her commerce is necessary to her existence.

Not all nations could have accomplished what Germany has, even if endowed with German lack of scruples. Neither does the possession of moral scruples endow the weak with the virtues of the strong. It is not easy for the candid critic to withhold from the Germans the meed of admiration, under reserve, however, until the end of the Great Adventure is known. It would be a shock to the world's morality if it should be shown that the world is at the mercy of races bold and bad enough to conquer whatever is desired. The idea underlying the German piracy is that politics can control economics. She sought commercial profits with the aid of soldiers and diplomats.

She is destined to defeat because the world cannot afford to allow commerce to be had by conquest, for reasons of morals and economics alike. Whenever the end of the war shall arrive it is necessary that Germany's statesmen shall be taught what her historians know—that economics controls politics, having no mean supporter in ethics. Germany dreamed of organizing the world upon political and racial lines. That dream will end with Germany's defeat. Those assuming that happy result have a bright dream of their own—the organization of the world upon a basis of just economics.

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# Leader in Weaning Mexico from the Germans

## Palavicini, Through His Independent Newspaper That Defied Censorship, Has Headed Campaign to Set His Country Right

Mexican Teacher and Editor, Senor Felix F. Palavicini, Who Heads Movement Against Teuton Propagandists.

By Bernard Gallant.

FELIX F. PALAVICINI, editor, was the first leader of the new Mexican régime to realize the dangers which his country faced as a result of Teutonic intrigues. Long ago he perceived the justice of the Entente Allies' cause, and he constantly objected to the neutral attitude of Mexico, which was being infested by agents of the Kaiser and afforded shelter to many plotters. For the last two months he has been conducting a vigorous campaign against the German propagandists. He made an individual survey of all the political and intellectual leaders, forcing them to come out in the open with their opinions on the subject of Mexico's course in the world war. He brought to light actions of pro-German politicians who for individual reasons sided with the Teutons. And he unearthed the sources of the huge amount of gold poured into Mexico by the Germans and expended by them in advertising, in order that they might control the policies of certain newspapers and magazines.

It was Palavicini who disclosed the plot of the Teutonic agents to control the supply of printing paper and furnish paper only to dailies and magazines favorable to their cause. In his campaign against the Germans he has openly advocated Mexico's severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with them and active co-operation with the Allies. The medium for his work has been his newspaper, El Universal, the only daily in Mexico receiving Associated Press service. It is considered the most independent paper in the country, and of course its owner has made thousands of enemies.

During the sessions of the Mexican-American joint conference at Atlantic City, he published daily reports furnished by The Associated Press. More than once the dispatches were far from favorable to Mexico. The temper of his enemies at home did not improve upon scanning these reports. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Candido Aguilar, wrote him a note asking him that he submit for censorship all dispatches from The Associated Press concerning the conference. On the following afternoon, on the front page of El Universal, was printed the communication from Aguilar. Beneath it, in black type, was the following:

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Candido Aguilar: Any one who wishes to read the communications we receive from The Associated Press may do so by visiting our bulletin boards or by buying the paper itself, price 5 centavos, oro national.

On the editorial page was an attack upon censorship and the manifold dangers arising therefrom.

The editor's action was such an open violation of authority and disregard for the Carranza Cabinet that it appealed to the sense of humor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and nothing was done about it. Later there were other clashes with the authorities. More than once Palavicini has been in hot water, but so far his independent spirit has not been curbed.

In battling for the allied cause, Palavicini naturally was forced to cross swords with Señor Rafael Zubaran Capmany, one of the most influential leaders of Mexico. Señor Zubaran was the first confidential agent representing General Carranza's Constitutional Party at Washington. Later on he went on a diplomatic mission to Germany and Austria-Hungary, where he spent more than a year. When the Zimmermann note was disclosed, showing the attempted intrigue against the United States through an alliance of Mexico, Japan, and Germany, Zubaran's name was mentioned as having fore-knowledge of the plot. That he has been pro-German is an open secret. His activities in behalf of the Teutons were the cause of a commotion in the Mexican Senate, and Zubaran, who is a member of that body, was forcibly ejected.

That a certain amount of political scheming and personal rivalry is involved in the hostility between Zubaran and Palavicini is not to be doubted. Their enmity dates back to the first days of the Constitutional Party, when they were the most trusted advisers of General Carranza. The influence of Palavicini over Carranza became so great that Zubaran saw in him too dangerous a rival. Besides, Palavicini was constantly attacking Zubaran in the press. The result was that Zubaran and four other men closely associated with General Carranza resigned from the Cabinet. Palavicini, victorious for a time, took the place of all those men, and won still greater favor in the eyes of the First Chief.

In his campaign for the Allies Palavicini has been frank and earnest. In attacking the Teutonic agents and the Mexicans associated with them he gave all of them due credit for their former good deeds. He praised their work during the days of the revolution, while denouncing their present activities. If Mexico was to take her place among the great democratic nations of the world, he maintained, she should not tolerate murderers of innocent women and children. He argued that Mexico's commerce and industry were not safe from the machinations of the Teutonic plotters. He pointed to the Germans' acts of destruction in the various industries of the United States. He showed the Kaiser's men had been overactive in the oil districts of Mexico, thus trying to hamper the output of oil for the English Navy. At present, he declared, in the great period of Mexico's reconstruction and rehabilitation, the country could not afford to have any one interfere with its progress, and the oil fields yielded the greatest sources of the country's revenue.

That his arguments and his campaign have found an echo in the hearts of the Government leaders and the people is evidenced by the remarkable growth of pro-Ally sentiment in the last two months. There has been a marked decline in the propaganda by the Germans in Mexico. Palavicini's greatest achievement, however, has been awakening within the Mexican nation the feeling that it ought to follow the lead of the United States. There were in Mexico thousands who were pro-German, not because they did not sympathize with the equity of the Allies' principles, but because certain politicians advised them to use their pro-Teutonic leanings as a club over Uncle Sam. The owner of El Universal was the first Mexican to show up the folly of such reasoning.

Naturally his frankness and boldness have caused him to be imprisoned more than once. Only five months ago his paper was suppressed for a few days and he was kept in jail incommunicado. This was done because of his bitter attack upon the Generals and officers. His arrest was requested by no other person than General Alvaro Obregon, backed by General Hill, General Gonzales, and their staff officers. They declared to Carranza that the editor's attacks upon them were breaking down the morale of their subordinates, and they threatened to bolt if action were not taken. But the Government dared not keep him in jail for long.

The very men who caused his incarceration are applauding him for his recent campaign for humanity, as General Obregon has called it.

"Mexico is being used as a convenient tool by Germany; her plotters have made our future unsafe," declared one of the Generals the other day.

Indications are that in a short time the German agents will be compelled to look for another hunting ground. Mexican public opinion has been turned against them.

Palavicini is in his thirty-seventh year. He has written several educational books which have been translated into French and German. At first he held the portfolio of Minister of Education and Fine Arts in the Carranza Cabinet. He himself advised the abolishment of the office, advocating that each State conduct its educational problems individually. During the last Constituent Congress at Queretaro he took an important part in its organization and its conduct. He was the leader of the Conservative group, known as "Bloc Rojo." A serious attempt was made to discredit him, and prove that his election to the Congress was illegal. Attempts were made to eject him from the hall. In an address before the assembly lasting nearly twelve hours he proved his authority. The fight was carried to General Carranza by his opponents, but the Chief refused to take part, saying that he had no right to pass on the matter. Since then all of Palavicini's activities have been devoted to campaigning against the Germans and for the Entente Allies.

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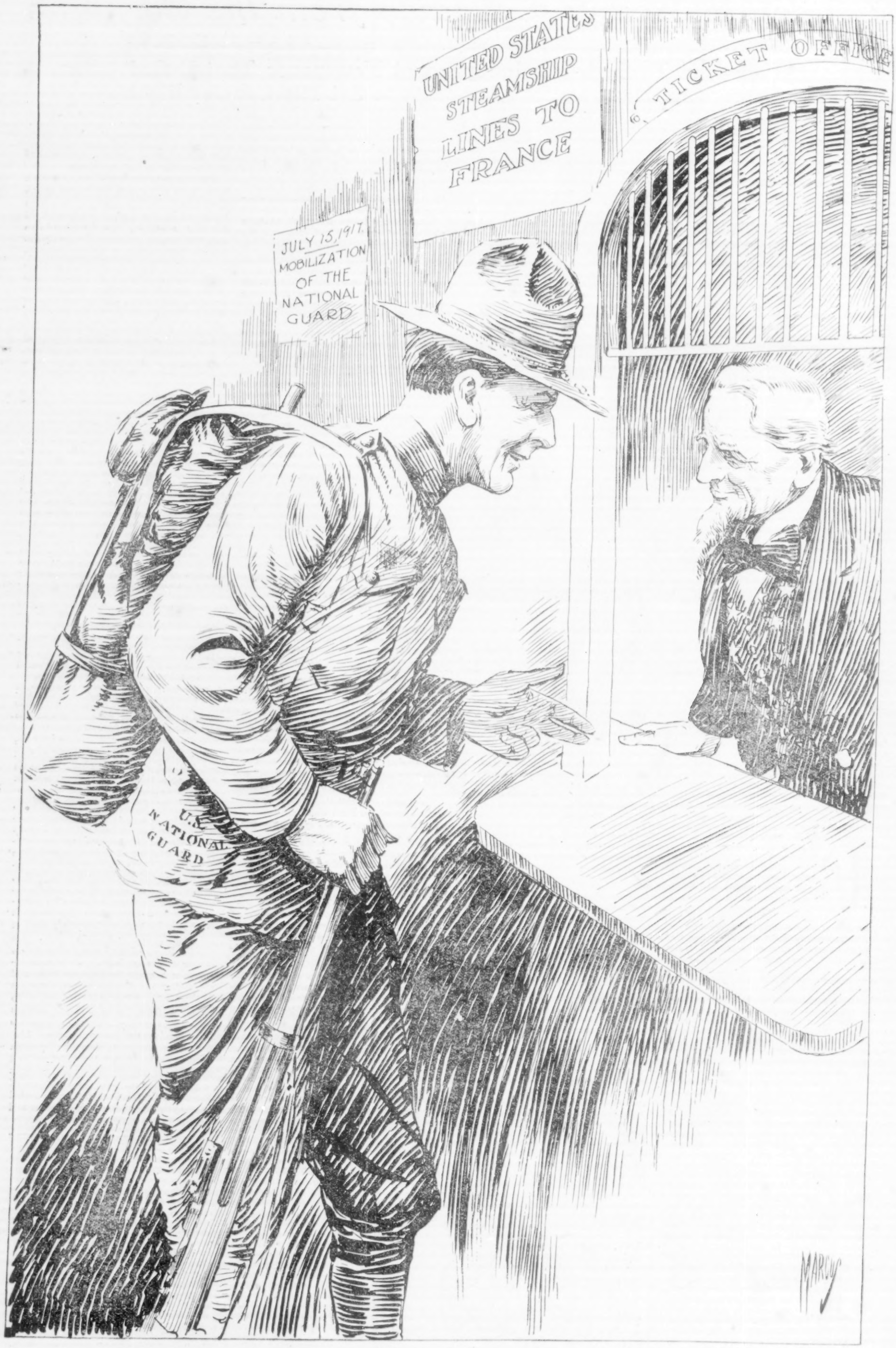


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# The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

EIGHT PAGES

SECTION SEVEN

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1917


# FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND ENGLISH IN THE WAR

## Similarities and Differences in National Character as Shown by Soldiers of the Allies at the Front

WILL IRWIN AND ARTHUR GLEASON FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT VERDUN

AUSTRALIANS ON THE WAY TO THE TRENCHES (FROM "ITALY AT WAR," BY E ALEXANDER POWELL, CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SON'S)

A POILU (FROM MR POILU BY HERBERT WARD GEORGE H. DORAN CO.)

A SKI-COMPANY OF ALPINI (FROM ITALY AT WAR BY E ALEXANDER POWELL CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS)

ENGLAND AND THE WAR: (1914-1915). By Andre Chevrillon. Preface by Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.00.

SOULS IN KHAKI. By Arthur E. Copping. Foreword by General Bramwell Booth. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

FOR FRANCE: Some English Impressions of the French Front. By Captain A. J. Dawson. Illustrations by Captain Bruce Bairnsfather. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

MR. POILU: Notes and Sketches with the Fighting French. By Herbert Ward. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

THE LATIN AT WAR. By Will Irwin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

ITALY AT WAR: And the Allies in the West. By E. Alexander Powell. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

GREATER ITALY. By William Kay Wallace. With Maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THESE seven books make a sort of comprehensive motion picture of the war on the western fronts, of our chief western allies at war, of their material labors and their spiritual inspirations and defenses. For the books do that which no picture could do, and are peculiarly interesting because they do it—set forth graphically and convincingly the spiritual state of the men at the front and of the nations behind them, the ideas, the aspirations, the faiths that uphold them and urge them on and make it possible for them to hold steadfast to their purposes through endless battles and labors, through universal loss and wounds and death and sorrow. To a certain extent they make clear, when taken all together, one supplementing another, something which to American readers has seemed inexplicable, to some even impossible—how the fighting men can pass through all the horrors of the battle zone, the trenches, the fields of death, the awful devastation, the killing, the maiming, the utter destruction of values of every sort, without suffering ghastly and irreparable loss to their souls; how even they gain, very often, in spiritual depth and quality. One gets, not infrequently, from these books a curious suggestion of the Crusades of the Middle Ages in the strength of the high and steadfast purpose which animates these fighting millions of men and also the other non-fighting millions who sustain them and fill their hands with weapons and their hearts with cheer and hope. In material form, of course, there is no likeness, for the Crusades were carried on largely by vast, motley mobs, while here science, knowledge, experience, contribute every day their last word to forward organization, co-operation, the utmost precision of effort. But these books show that the spirit of the Crusades has been born again, in this twentieth century, in the hearts of these fighting men and of the nations behind them.

The brotherhood and the mutual understanding of the western allies is made evident by the way in which, in several of these volumes, they interpret the national spirit of one another. M. Chevrillon's book, "England and the War," is a remarkably lucid and true interpretation of the spirit in which the British nation approached the war, held off, took its time for appreciation of the significance of events, slowly made up its mind, and then settled down to fight with an unrelaxing bulldog grip. It would be a noteworthy analysis and presentation of British psychology and methods in the face of the approaching spectre of war even if it had been written by a Briton, so luminous and so searching is it, so subtle its insight, and so clear and true its appreciation of motives, influences, impulses. But when one considers that it is written by a Frenchman, a man of a nation so strongly differentiated from the British in temperamental endowment, the book becomes almost uncanny in its understanding of the British mind and soul. Mr. Kipling in his preface very truly says that M. Chevrillon's analysis of the national mind "is nearer to the root of the matter than anything that has yet been written by any Englishman." However, he but repeats, with a difference, an equally remarkable feat of a member of his family of an elder generation, for he is a nephew of M. Taine, the subtility, acumen, and discriminating appreciation of whose critical history of English literature no Englishman has ever equaled. M. Chevrillon carries his study down only to the end of 1915, because what he is endeavoring to do is not to deal with England's material achievements, but to analyze and describe the forces which made those achievements possible. He marks and studies the growing changes in the modes of thought and life and the psychological facts out of which flowed these processes. He finds English action, the response of the people to the need which suddenly faced them and which they were slow to comprehend, and the efficiency which rapidly developed to be both based upon their moral and religious characteristics, upon conscience and the sense of duty and responsibility. There is so much in the book that is as applicable to American ideas and methods, to the psychological reaction of our own people to the fact of war, that it ought to be read by Americans as much for the light it throws on our own processes as for the sake of making us understand better our English cousins. Speaking, for instance, of the enormously increased powers of Government, many of them directly in opposition to established modes of thinking and doing, he says:

And we wonder still more when we see by what methods—methods of liberty—such a change, directed against liberty, was achieved. It has come, that change, from the never ceasing action of private initiative, from the harmonious co-operation of myriads of people. * * * This is the instinctive and peculiar activity of the Englishman, who does not feel really alive unless he is developing in this fashion; this it is which has for so long made England the classic country of free association.

Mr. Copping's book, "Souls in Khaki," presents a series of pictures of his personal investigations into spiritual experiences and sources of heroism in the English Army. He visited the training camps in England, went to France, tarried in the hospitals, went through the trenches, was under fire, talked with numberless soldiers, whole and wounded, spent much time in the Salvation Army huts, and everywhere made it his chief purpose to find out what quality it is in the British soldier that enables him to face calmly and smilingly the horrors and the perils of battle. It is his conclusion that at the front "the spirit is supreme and the flesh subordinate," and he bears witness to what so many other observers have noted, the reality of religious faith among the soldiers. He speaks of finding, instead of the arrogance of militarism, which he had expected, "the tenderness of militarism," as militarism finds expression in the British Army. In fact, he confesses, with great cheerfulness, that his pages "will largely record the disintegrating influence of experience on preconceived ideas." The book is filled with anecdotes which illustrate the courage, the modesty, the religious faith, the self-abnegation, the fine spirit, the humor, and the good humor of the British troops. It is a chatty and very readable little book and shows in a graphic way how spirit can rise above material conditions and make them contribute to its own good, no matter how abhorrent they may b... And that is something that ought, just now, when our own men are soon to be in the trenches, to be a consoling message to Americans.

As M. Chevrillon interpreted England, so in "For France" do Captains Dawson and Bairnsfather interpret France. Captain Bairnsfather's sketches and cartoons from the front have been familiar to Americans for the last two years. He contributes to this volume a great number of page illustrations that picture the French soldier in all manner of situations, dealing with him often

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# NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

A HISTORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1916. By Warre B. Wells and N. Marlow. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

DOING MY BIT FOR IRELAND. By Margaret Skinnider. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $1.

IRELAND continues to be the most interesting country in the world. Years ago Mr. William Butler Yeats wrote: "Romantic Ireland's dead and gone; it's with O'Leary in the grave." The happenings of Easter Week, 1916, may have caused Mr. Yeats to consider the advisability of omitting this poem from forthcoming editions of his works, or, at any rate, of adding a note to it. For whatever attitude we may take toward the ethics or the politics of that brief and memorable insurrection, we cannot deny that it was romantic. An effort to regain for a small nation freedom seven hundred years lost inevitably is romantic. A brave battle against great odds is romantic. And a revolution with scholars and young poets for its counselors and commanders is the very essence of romance.

Most writers who have taken for their theme the Easter Week insurrection have treated it as a romantic event. It has been the theme of some noble poetry and of much poetic prose. A distinction of "A History of the Irish Rebellion of 1916," by Warre B. Wells and N. Marlow, is that it is a practical and prosaic book, the work of men who wrote rather because the historical task appealed to them than because they found in the insurrection an attractive theme. It is stated that their purpose has been, in addition to narrating the events of the rebellion and showing their connection with the European war, to portray without criticism the conflicting ideals in present-day Ireland. On the whole, it may be said that they have done a good piece of work. The events leading up to the rising, the formation of the various patriotic societies and volunteer armies, the three-cornered debates about home rule, the long and complicated negotiations with England, the early experiences of the leaders of the rebellion, these things are stated with clarity and with an evident intention of fairness. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the authors are not in sympathy with the ideals and methods of the Irish revolutionary leaders, and this fact causes them now and then to indulge in editorial comments of a somewhat cynical kind, out of harmony with the general nonpartisan historical attitude they assume. A valuable feature of the book is the appendix, containing the report of the Royal Commission on the Rebellion in Ireland, the military dispatches sent by Field Marshal French to the Secretary of State for War, and from General Maxwell to Field Marshal French and to the Secretary of State for War, and Roger Casement's speech from the dock, this last being a document of literary as well as historical value. Interesting facts brought out in the chapter entitled "Aftermath of Rebellion" are that among the three thousand people arrested in Ireland immediately after Easter Week were many who not only had no connection with the rebellion, but were opposed to it, including several Orangemen, and that the two men who, with Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, were shot at Portobello Barracks by Captain J. C. Bowen-Colthurst, were, like him, entirely free from any connection with the rebellion.

Margaret Skinnider's "Doing My Bit for Ireland" is not a history, but it is the sort of thing out of which history is made. It is the narrative, frankly partisan but unquestionably truthful, of a young woman born in Scotland of Irish parents, who was in Dublin during Easter Week and took an active and brave part in the rising. She did such genuine service to the revolutionists that had they prevailed she would have been awarded the Cross of the Irish Republic. As it is, she was awarded an Irish Cross by the Cumman-na-Ban and Irish Volunteers of Glasgow. Her story of those eventful days is spirited and convincing, and no one can read it without sharing some of its author's enthusiasm for that unceasing Irish passion for freedom of which the happenings of Easter Week, 1916, were a manifestation.

## RUSSIA

RUSSIA OF YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW. By Baroness Souiny. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $2.

ONE does not have to read many pages of this book to appreciate the author's apparent intimate knowledge of Russia. The more one reads, the more evident does it become. But at the same time are born and in equal ratio increase the reader's doubts as to the trustworthiness of many of her interpretations of Russian life and character. Often they coincide with the interpretations of many other observers, both native and foreign, and again they seem as if they might have unconsciously become half-truths by the mere process of their passage through the lens of the author's mind. Baroness Souiny is by birth a Czech, a native of one of the Balkan States, and married a Russian baron and lived ever since in Russia until she came to America, soon after the beginning of the war. Therefore she has had ample opportunity to observe Russian life in many of its phases, and her book shows that she has had an eye alert to see and a mind quick and keen and also appreciative to digest and correlate her observations.

Her accounts and descriptions are lively and entertaining when they are concerned with the life of the country, the peasants, the nobility, traveling, art, literature, music, and such general phases, and she tells many a story, apparently taken from her own knowledge, that illuminates Russian character while it enlivens her pages by its keen human interest. She has a sense of the dramatic, and a facility in endowing with personal interest what would otherwise be a psychological interpretation of race or class. All this makes her pages very readable, but the more one reads, the more does one wonder, or doubt, if she is justified always in her generalizations. And those doubts increase when one reaches the chapters in which she deals with recent events and discovers her point of view.

The Baroness's interpretation of much that has happened in Russia during the last three years is so different from any other interpretation that has thus far been made by a Russian that the reader cannot help feeling that her viewpoint has affected her judgment. In the first place she is apparently a pacifist of the extreme type and appears to think that Russia, the moment the revolution was established, should have made peace. "The supreme redeeming act of peace," she thinks, should have followed "the first intoxication of revolt." Her sympathies also are strongly pro-German. Nowhere in the book is there any admission of German intrigue in Russia. On the contrary she finds in Russian intrigue and corruption the explanation of much that lies plainly at the door of German influence. She has a chapter on that influence which represents the Germans in Russia as having been good citizens, working for the interests of Russia, who have innocently suffered much because of the war. As for those who in high position worked for the interests of Germany, they, she asserts, were merely the creatures of Russians more highly placed who were feathering their own nests. Her feeling is strong against the Grand Duke Nicholas, at whose feet she puts the cause of the war, because of the ambition which, she declares, he was nourishing to mount the throne himself. Quite plainly and circumstantially she puts the blame for the war upon the shoulders of what she calls "the military party" in Russia, of which the Grand Duke, she charges, was the heart and soul.

Her sympathies with the deposed Czar and Czarina are very warm and her defense of the monk Rasputin is eloquent. She seems to have had absolute faith in him. "Rasputin," she says, "aired the murky atmosphere of the imperial prison. He freed the souls of the jailed imperial couple; he gave them back their self-confidence. * * * His radiant eyes shone fearlessly through falsehood. * * * He destroyed the camarilla and chased the false priests from the court. * * * He died a martyr." To Rasputin she gives full credit for the abolition of vodka, and she charges Maria Feodorovna, the Czarina-mother, with having been responsible for his murder.

## LITERATURE IN THE MAKING

LITERATURE IN THE MAKING. By Some of Its Makers. Presented by Joyce Kilmer. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

MR. KILMER says in his introduction that his book "is an effort to bridge the gulf between literary theory and literary practice." It does just that, but it is also a more genial, human, gratifying, and readable book than one would ever guess from seeing it thus classified as a piece of literary engineering. It comprises twenty-three articles, each one reporting an interview by Mr. Kilmer with some well-known American author, who thus set forth his or her ideas about the writing craft, its place in American life, the influence that beat upon it from that life and from world events. The interviews appeared originally in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE SECTION, and so interesting are they as a presentation of the ideas of so many leading American authors upon literature and life that Mr. Kilmer deserves the gratitude of the reading public for having thus preserved them in permanent form.

Most of those interviewed are best known as novelists, but poetry, the drama, and the essay are also represented. William Dean Howells opens this symposium of living American authors with an interesting talk upon a variety of subjects, including some reminiscences, but with the question of the effect of the war upon literature holding the centre of the discussion most of the time. Mr. Howells thinks that war stops literature, and that the militaristic spirit produces an atmosphere that is deadly for all the arts. Booth Tarkington talks about national prosperity and its effect upon art; Percy MacKaye unfolds his hope that the community masque will help to make poetry a living influence for democracy; Amy Lowell discourses upon the new spirit in poetry; John Burroughs tells why he does not think literature can be produced in a great modern city; Ellen Glasgow gives forceful expression to her conviction that what she calls "evasive idealism" is a blemish in American character that lowers the quality of American literature; James Lane Allen argues that the American short story has been deteriorating in quality during the last twenty years; Frank H. Spearman discusses what might happen if the rewards of artistic success were equal to those of business success; Rex Beach tells how "the movies" are benefiting literature, and Will N. Harben shows that their effect upon literature is deadly. But each of these authors, and of the others, also, leaves his central theme every now and then to say something interesting and worth while upon other subjects, or to travel a winding road through several or many of the ideas, facts, and phases of contemporary life and literature. And thus each article becomes a stimulating and suggestive discussion of matters of moment, as well as an illuminating presentation of the way in which each author sees the relation between his specialty in literature and its relation to contemporary life. A brief biographical paragraph in the table of contents after each author's name gives an outline of his life and work.

## MOTHERHOOD

MOTHERHOOD AND THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SEXES. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

THE author of this book, who in private life is Mrs. Walter Gallichan, has been known for some years as a research student and writer of notable ability upon questions connected with the status of women in social development. Her previous books, "The Truth About Woman" and "The Age of Mother Power," have won recognition for her as one of those who seek to base argument and action in the present time upon the widest scientific investigation of those sociological and biological conditions through which not only humanity but all life has developed. In this new book on "Motherhood" she brings her very thorough equipment as a scholar and a thinker to bear upon the conditions which the world must face as the result of the effects of the great war upon the race. Her work, therefore, is very timely and, although it is written with reference only to the British Isles, almost all that she says is quite as applicable to the United States.

After two introductory chapters, one dealing with the position of women before the war and the other with that position as affected by the war, Mrs. Gallichan proceeds to her study of the instinct and function of motherhood as it has been evolved from the lower forms of life. One section deals with the maternal instinct in the making, and searches for its first faint manifestations among insects, reptiles, and fishes, and then goes on to the study of parenthood among the birds and the higher animals and the fixing of the parental instinct in the mother. Then comes a consideration of the status of the mother in the primitive family, followed by an inquiry into the importance of the family and the home in civilization, of marriage, and of the position of the unmarried mother and her child.

In the latter chapters of the book the conclusions to which the author has come are applied to present conditions and to the social and biological needs which the nations will face after the war. Mrs. Gallichan makes a fervent plea for women to recognize the importance of their work as mothers, actual or potential, for the education of girls for motherhood, for the appreciation by the State, by industry, and the general public of the immeasurable importance of conserving the strength and educating the understanding of girls and young women in the matter of their duties to the race. She says:

> Life must be reshaped, and the first step is the perception of an idea. We want belief, for life must have a structure—the scaffolding on which we may build. * * * The attitude of woman herself is the deep secret of this question; and by attitude I mean something more than the desire of the individual girl or woman. I mean the collective spirit in which life is approached. That is where we have been wanting. We, the mothers and teachers of the last generation of women, have failed to grasp life and all that it means. * * * Get this right—let our girls feel that their education because they are women is the most important work of the nation, more, not less, important than is the education of their brothers, and the rest will follow.

## WAR BEFORE THE WAR

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL GRIP ON THE WORLD. By Henry Hauser. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THERE is much talk of an economic war after the war. It seems not to be generally appreciated that the war itself is a

(Continued on Page Following)


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New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

# NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

sequel to the same sort of war before the cannon grew hot. It is characteristic of Germany that above other nations she conquers her commerce. There are those who think the war was neither racial nor dynastic in essentials, but commercial. The true cause of war, to those believing in the economic determination of history, was commercial practices by Germany as ruthless and faithless as that practiced by her Generals and diplomats. The motive of this book is the development of that theme. Only Germans can think that Germany before the war did not possess a place in the sun worthy of her. She was second only to England in foreign commerce, second only to the United States in the iron trade, and second only to both of them in merchant marine. No nation ever made such strides in prosperity as Germany in the last decade of the last century and the first decade of this century. In that twenty years Germany passed from an agricultural country to a manufacturing country. In another similar score of years Germany's conquest of world commerce would have been complete.

There must always be a leader, and as well Germany as another. But with one exception—the leadership must be earned and maintained by fair means. And Germany had prevailed by the same means as our merchants are seeking to have the Federal Trade Commission condemned as unfair. The world can never live in economic peace with the nation which makes a practice of systematic overproduction, and dumping of the surplus. Cutthroat competition was systematically practiced by the German trusts, cartels, with Government assistance and inspiration in some cases, and without restraint in any. Individualism and competition are Anglo-Saxon traits. The German temperament tends toward syndicalism, co-operation. That implies discipline, organization, subordination. There are merits in each. Each has its faults if practiced to excess. That is the indictment against Germany by a world taken by surprise. It is the world's fault. On the eve of the war a leading editor of England published a book on "Six Panics," ridiculing the idea of alarm regarding Germany's hostile intentions. France showed like neglect of the elaborate studies and warnings by French economists of Germany's economic war. They were as truthful and prophetic as the British pacifists' predictions were false.

This book piles up the proof that the conquests of Germany were aided by sloth and indifference akin to treachery. The grievance is not that Germany's science and organization enable her to undersell others. The world needs that sort of cheapness and is entitled to it. Whatever the profits from economies of production, efficiency in salesmanship, and provision of credit, they are earned and ungrudged. Those unable to be rivals must be followers, with no mourners. But the world will not consent to be sacrificed on the cross of production for profit, rather than production for the satisfaction of human wants. There is a limit to production for consumption. When the product cannot be consumed such production stops. There is no limit to production for profit. Whatever the profits, more are wanted. Germany has fallen the victim to the perfection of its organization for profit. The expense of such organization is so great that the plant takes charge of production. Fixed charges must be earned. The alternative is bankruptcy. The production for profit must be sold even if there be no profit. Nations which are reluctant buyers must be made to buy. There is no way of slowing down, for interest runs twenty-four hours a day, for 365 days a year. When the home market is oversupplied the foreign markets must be exploited.

The German customs union dates only from 1888. Previously the nation was agricultural. Now agriculture sustains only 17,000,000 Germans, and industry sustains 50,000,000. Two-thirds of Germany's industrial production must be exported, at any price. In the middle of the nineteenth century Germany had 200 share companies, and invested capital of less than half a billion dollars. Before the war the industrial capital exceeded five billions. Dividends or ruin were the alternatives. Dividends were "earned"—it would better be said were obtained—by the ruin of others. Economically France and England were beaten. The United States was next on the list as truly in economics as in war. Two of seven Germans live on imported food which can be got only by exports of goods, and cannot be got thus if Germany is blockaded. We do not want German goods on German terms and have a decreasing surplus of the food which Germany wants to avert hunger in peace from her entire industrial population. It seems that Germany is beaten in a military sense. Can it be possible that Germany has conquered in an economic sense? That would be implied in a war after the war. The interpretation of that would be the defeat of individualism and competition by organization and the sort of competition which knows no friends nor restraint. The German dynasty might have been beaten, but the German idea would have prevailed in economics. Whoever dislikes that idea has every reason to study this book.

## STATE SOCIALISM

STATE SOCIALISM, PRO AND CON. Edited by William English Walling and Harry W. Laidler. With a chapter on Municipal Socialism, by Evans Clark. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

THIS is a "source book," that is, a collection of official or authoritative data which are submitted to the reader for the formation of his opinion on the facts assembled. Despite the "pro and con" in the subtitle the editors disclaim any intention themselves to argue the subjects which they present. Their aim is rather to indicate the extent to which the record shows that in all countries "the State" is being silently transformed from a mere Government of men, in which the exercise of the police power is the most important function, into an administration of things, engaging in industry and administering extensive services for the benefit of citizens. It is not possible to epitomize such a book. By way of description, it may be said that sixty pages are given to the account of State activities in banking and insurance. Three times as much is given to account of collective action respecting natural resources, including land reclamation and irrigation, forestry, fisheries, water-power development, and so on. Nearly a hundred pages is given to accounts of Government activities in connection with land and water transportation, railways, canals, shipping, telegraphs, and telephones. Another hundred pages is given to commerce, industry, and mining. Health and social insurance, housing, care of food, and similar topics are included in the last chapter. It is an imposing list. There are those who will think that the accomplishment of so much is an encouragement to proceed. Others will take it as a warning to turn back. Is it encouraging or alarming that 2,000,000 persons are directly dependent upon Governmental expenditures in the United States?

That is nearly 7 per cent. of all engaged in gainful occupations, and the proportion has almost doubled in a quarter century. In 1900 there was a great stir over the discovery that there were 300,000 Federal civil employes. In 1915 there were 476,000 in the Federal civil service, not to mention 200,000 soldiers and sailors. That indicates a growth of State activities more surprising than the fact that in Prussia State enterprises produced profits of 448,000,000 marks against taxes of 523,000,000. The Imperial Government and the several States realized from businesses conducted by them $282,740,224 in 1911, or 4 per cent. upon $7,000,000,000. One-quarter of Government expenses was paid from profits. In France returns from industrial activities are over $200,000,000 or a quarter of the budget. Japan realizes one-third of its revenue from monopolies, without including the railways. This is the record before the war. After the war there is expected a great impulse to "State socialism," for nowhere at any time under any form of government has there been greater intervention by Governments in private affairs for public benefit than during the world war. The book is a storehouse of material which in itself supplies the argument which the editors refrain from making. They are entitled to make their own selections, and it is no grievance that they are rather pro than con. Nevertheless, they have done their work so well that it would be reassuring to have the other side presented with equal efficiency.

## THE AYESHA

THE AYESHA: Being the Adventures of the Landing Squad of the Emden. By Kapitanleutnant von Muecke. Translated by Helene M. White. Boston: Ritter & Co.

WHEN the Emden was caught and vanquished by the Australian vessel Sydney, it will be remembered that her landing squad—three officers, six petty officers, and forty men—was ashore, engaged in the capture and wreckage of the English telegraph station on Keeling Island. After that fight, as it will also be recalled, Captain von Mücke and his men must take what means they could to get back to "headquarters"—and that means offered itself in the shape of a ninety-seven ton schooner with a rotten hull; in that they set sail. In this book the Captain gives his own story of the squad's journey, which will be remembered by newspaper readers as one of the most thrilling of the war's adventures, from Keeling to Constantinople.

"The Ayesha" is an exceedingly interesting little book. It is interesting in the first place as a record of gallant and perilous adventure, in more ways than one a veritable wonder-voyage. And it is interesting as a personal narrative, for the gayety, humor, and briskness with which the story is told.

## LAW AND THE WOMAN

THE LAW AND THE WOMAN. By Rose Falls Bres. New York: Published by the author. $2.

As the first attempt to present in a single volume the status of woman in the United States under the Federal and the State laws, Mrs. Bres's book has unique value and interest. An introductory chapter on "Woman's Legal Status" discusses briefly the general question of woman's position before the law in this country, sketches its development, and glances at the influence upon it of conflicting State laws. Then follows a digest of the legislation upon child labor and mothers' pensions. A dozen pages devoted to an outline of the history of the study of law by women makes a valuable summary of their efforts and achievements as lawyers in all parts of the world. Under the heading "Marriage and Divorce" Mrs. Bres states briefly and discusses in a readable way the view of the marriage contract that is taken by the law in different parts of the United States. In the remaining two-thirds of the book the author takes up each State, in alphabetical sequence, and summarizes the present state of its legislation, sometimes outlining the evolution of important legal developments upon all phases of woman's life and interests. The chronicle is up to date, mentioning events that took place during the first half of the present year.

Mrs. Bres has been admitted to the bar of three States—Louisiana, Kentucky, and New York—and has had varied experience in practice before both State and Federal courts. Her digest and discussion of the present legal status of women in this country is scholarly and readable and makes a worthwhile addition to feminist literature.

## BRITAIN AT WAR

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT WAR. By Urban H. Broughton, M. P. Published in London.

This fifty-page booklet sets forth in the simplest fashion, without an unnecessary word, what the British Empire was doing in the conduct of the war as late as last September. Mr. Broughton takes up the matter under the separate heads of The Army, The Navy, Air Services, Munitions, Attitude of the Country, Finance, Trade, Mercantile Marine, and Political, and in each section makes a rapid survey of its condition at the beginning of the war and of what it has since accomplished. Nowhere does he indulge in more than the bare statement of fact. When he speaks of the attitude of the people toward the war he mentions especially the change that has come over the country in countless ways, and says: "The people are not elated with victories nor downcast by defeats. They are simply a sobered nation, with the single object of carrying the business through to a successful issue."

In a foreword addressed to the people of the United States the author says that he "lived, worked, and was happy" in this country from 1887 to 1912, and that he has written this booklet especially to let them know the simple facts about what the British Empire is doing in the war.


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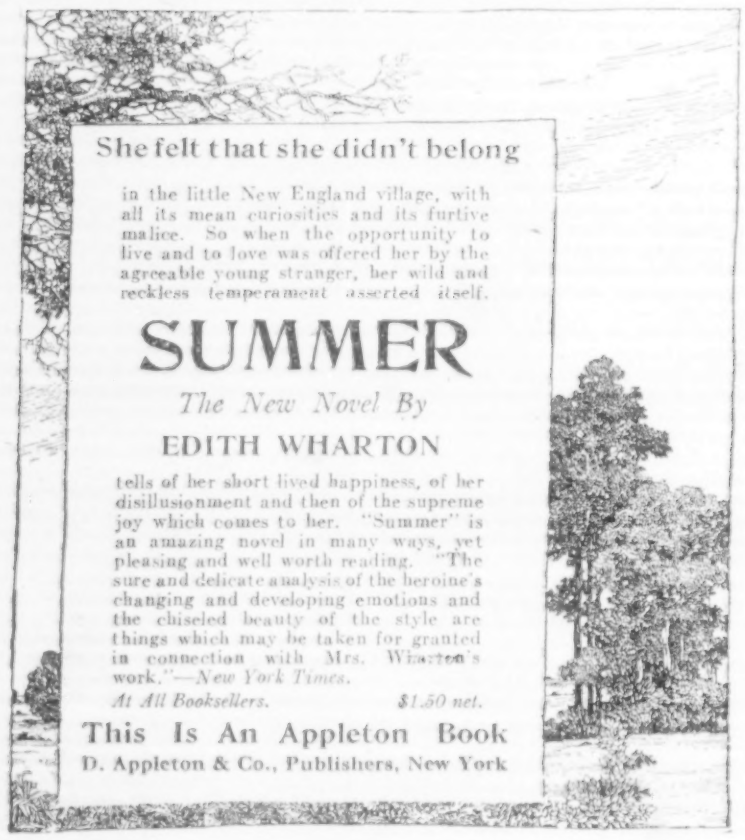
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## SOLDIER SONGS

SOME five or six years ago there intruded into the world of books an odd collection of verse and prose bearing the title, "Gleanings from a Navvy's Scrapbook." The collection was published in pamphlet form, and its author, an Irish youth of 19 years, helped along its sale by hawking it up and down the railroad trains during such brief hours as he could spare from the manual labor out of which he managed to make his livelihood. By such means the sale of this little pamphlet reached 8,000 copies and over, a circulation that was not only of immediate pecuniary profit to the "navvy," but brought him as well the kind of recognition that placed him definitely in the literary career for which he had always cherished a secret longing. For it appears that the editor of The London Daily Express read the "Gleanings," was struck by their originality, looked up the author, and gave him work of an editorial character on his paper. With this start the transformed Irish navvy should have become almost at once a great and brilliant journalist—that is, if his career was to be cut out along the lines traditional in such matters. But, as a matter of fact, he disliked the routine of journalism exceedingly, and it was not long before he lapsed again into the delights of free lancing, not, however, without certain substantial technical advantages acquired by him during his brief apprenticeship in a newspaper office. Then followed two remarkable ventures in fiction, "Children of the Dead End," and "The Rat Pit," together with another collection of verse, "Songs of a Navvy." The two novels, realistic in the extreme, were found to be quite unlike anything else in English literature. They were largely autobiographical, describing the author's experiences since he had wandered forth, at the age of 9 years, from the peasant's hut where he was born, in Donegal, picking up a precarious living as a tramp, a farm hand, a laborer, a street sweeper, wherever chance led him, in fact, in his native Ireland or, further afield, in Scotland. Unlike other vivid pictures of the underworld, these novels had in them the lights as well as the shadows of life. Their gloom was relieved by a spirit that was anything but pessimistic—their author was quickly recognized by the critics as one who would go far in an art that he had mastered at so early an age and in spite of circumstances the most untoward, as a rule, for literary development. Then came the war. PATRICK MACGILL was among the first to enlist—and he has been on the fighting line ever since, with one brief interim due to a serious wound that he received and another gala period in celebration of his marriage to a young elocutionist who had been attracted to him by his poems.

AS might have been predicted, the war has proved a great stimulus to the art of PATRICK MACGILL. His two books, "The Red Horizon" and "The Great Push," describe the life of the trenches, the daily experiences, the hopes, the victories, and the tragedies of the soldier, with a vividness, a dramatic power scarcely equaled in the scores of really remarkable "war books," covering the same field, that have been published during the last two years. And now, harking back to his early talent for verse, we have a volume of MACGILL'S "Soldier Songs," published by the Duttons, in which is recognizable a music that, we dare believe, will preserve its melody, its strength, long after the war is over. It is said that a volume of KIPLING'S "Barrack-Room Ballads" first gave direction to MACGILL'S muse. Always there is danger in drawing too close a parallel between the work of one poet and that of another. In the case of MACGILL it is certainly misleading, to say the least, since the critics have traced his literary kinship not only to KIPLING, but to such diverse, unequal authors as SWINBURNE, JACK LONDON, GEORGE BORROW, ROBERT SERVICE, and OWEN KILDARE as well! MACGILL'S verse is endowed, without question, with the true Kiplingesque virility—it is soldier verse through and through. Nevertheless, there is a sort of folklore quality about much of it, alternating with an uncompromising realism, that belongs purely to the author of "Children of the Dead End," the peasant-boy of Donegal. For instance, there is this little fancy:

Before I joined the Army
I lived in Donegal,
Where every night the Fairies
Would hold their carnival.

But now I'm out in Flanders,
Where men like wheat-ears fall,
And it's Death and not the Fairies
Who is holding carnival.

Or this picture of a night-patrol:

I oft go out at night-time
When all the sky's aflare
And little lights of battle
Are dancing in the air.

I use my pick and shovel
To dig a little hole,
And there I sit till morning—
A listening-patrol.

A silly little sickle
Of moon is hung above;
Within a pond beside me
The frogs are making love:

I see the German saphead;
A cow is lying there,
Its belly like a barrel,
Its legs are in the air.

The big guns rip like thunder,
The bullets whizz o'erhead,
But o'er the sea in England
Good people lie abed.

And over there in England
May every honest soul
Sleep sound while we sit watching
On listening-patrol.

The simplicity of this disarms criticism. It is the kind of thing that, one imagines, would be far more likely to spring from a soldier's dreams than the elaborate, "heroic" verse that is usually given us as the genuine offspring of the martial muse. There is little sentiment, much humor, a great deal of realism in these "Soldier Songs." Like everything of MACGILL'S, they are "different" from anything else. They are, besides, a genuine contribution to the few specimens of real poetry produced by the war.

IT is inevitable that in times like these the business of publishing should show various and unlooked-for fluctuations. In this country, however, there has been a surprisingly steady demand for books that would seem to contradict altogether the predictions of those who see in war a decrease of interest in literature. Something of the same experience has been noted in England, with some differences in detail, as is shown by the following statement from Mr. JOHN MURRAY, the English publisher:

> There can be no question that an enormous number of books are being bought in these times. Largely they are books of the cheaper sort. The limit of price for a considerable sale would be six shillings, but the books which sell most range from one shilling to half-a-crown. During the past six months, however, the difficulties in the way of book production have increased more than in all the previous period of the war. Today you need to sell double the number of copies of a shilling book in order to pay your out-of-pocket expenses.

Mr. MURRAY declares that these difficulties are featured in the book business by the high cost of paper, which has risen in price over 200 per cent., and the almost nonprocurable supply of strawboard for bindings. Expressage is very high and delivery slow.

# TRAINING SOLDIERS FOR TRENCH WARFARE

TRENCH WARFARE: A Manual for Officers and Men. By Lieutenant J. S. Smith. With diagrams. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

TRENCH WARFARE. By Major James A. Moss. Illustrated. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company. $1.25.

TRAINING FOR THE TRENCHES: A Practical Handbook. By Captain Leslie Vickers. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS' HANDBOOK. By Captain S. J. Sutherland. With diagrams. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

ARMY officers say that every war manual that was written previously to 1914 might now just as well be thrown into the junkheap, so completely have the developments of the last three years changed martial methods. The English and French armies have had to fashion themselves and their methods day by day according to the changing new needs of almost every battle. But the new system of trench warfare that had its birth when the German Army dug itself in after the battle of the Marne has become sufficiently stable to have evolved principles and rules, methods and tactics, and of these the men of the American armies can have full advantage. Here are four books presenting these developments, all of them of the greatest importance for the officers and men of our regular, volunteer, and National Guard forces. They are full of interest also for their friends and relatives left at home, and for all whose intelligence arouses their curiosity to know how modern battles are fought. Each one of these four books covers its own separate phase of fighting or of preparation, although each one overlaps more or less upon the others. All together they form a fairly complete body of instruction that will be of inestimable value in the training camps of both officers and men.

Lieutenant J. S. Smith, who writes the first volume listed above on "Trench Warfare," is an American who enlisted at the beginning of the war with a Canadian regiment. He has been at the front ever since, and so has seen and taken an active part in the entire development of the trench system. Two years ago he was given a commission in the British Army and is now fighting "somewhere in France" as an officer in a famous British regiment. He describes with full technical detail the principles, rules, and methods for the location and construction of the three complete lines or systems of trenches that are called for by the new plan of warfare, explains methods of drainage, and the making of obstacles and entanglements. There are sections also upon bombs and bombing which classify and describe all the kinds of bombs that are used at the front, upon gas warfare, sniping, care of rifles, duties of an officer, prevention of frostbite and trench feet, and other matters. Lieutenant Smith writes with soldierly directness and simplicity and condenses into his small volume an immense amount of important matter. Although it is intended to be a practical handbook the non-military person who wants to know more about such matters as dugouts and revetments and grenades and tear bombs than it is possible to learn from the newspapers will find the book easy and interesting to read.

Major Moss, author of the second book listed above on "Trench Warfare," is a member of the United States Army, and bases the handbook he has prepared on private and official British publications which set forth the best methods, as developed by experience, of training and instructing officers and men in trench warfare. The first chapter, on "Tactical Fortifications," deals with the work of making intrenchments and other field fortifications; the second taking up, under the heading, "The Service of the Trenches," such matters as routine of duty, billeting, sanitation, the different methods of offense and defense, and the responsibilities of the platoon commander. Other chapters deal with sniping, grenades and grenadiers, gas warfare, bayonet fighting, machine guns, and various features of the offensive. A complete set of questions for every chapter adds to the value of the book for purposes of instruction in training camps. It is very fully illustrated with reproductions of photographs taken at the front, which help to give what the author calls the "trench atmosphere," and with explanatory diagrams. Major Moss's book is both comprehensive and detailed, and its presentation of the methods of warfare that have been developed during the last three years is perhaps the most exhaustive that has been made.

Captain Vickers's "Training for the Trenches" is addressed more to the men of our prospective armies than to their officers, and the questions it considers and upon which it gives advice are personal and deal with the ways and means by which the soldier must keep himself fit, physically, mentally, and morally. The book ought to be read by every American soldier, present and prospective, who crosses the ocean to fight for liberty. No man in preparation for that duty could be given a more useful gift or one that, provided its advice be heeded, would be more likely to increase his value as an efficient soldier. Captain Vickers was formerly Lieutenant of the Seaforth Highlanders, and is now lecturer on trench warfare in Columbia University's department of military service. His book is the outcome of his own experience and observation at the front.

Captain S. J. Sutherland of the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., is particularly well fitted for the writing of a manual of instruction for reserve officers because of his work as company commander at Plattsburg, as a member of the examining board for reserve officers, and as lecturer to applicants for commissions. His volume is very comprehensive, treating all the subjects in which the members of the training camps for officers are instructed and giving each one thorough presentation. The 50,000 men who are already now training in those camps and the 50,000 others who will follow them in the second camps will find his handbook authoritative and of the greatest value.

## LATEST PUBLICATIONS

### History

THE ORIGINS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. By Archibald Cary Coolidge. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Covers the chapter of European diplomacy in which Bismarck is the dominant figure.

### Poetry and Drama

DREAMS OF HELLAS AND OTHER POEMS. By Annie Elizabeth Cheney. 12mo. New York: Lloyd Publishing Company. $1.50.

Collection of posthumous verse.

A BOOK OF VERSE. By Morris Gilbert. 12mo. Privately printed.

Much of the collection has appeared in Poetry; A Magazine of Verse, Smart Set, The Independent, &c.

### War Books

A SOLDIER OF FRANCE TO HIS MOTHER. Translated by Theodore Stanton. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Letters from the trenches on the Western front.

ACROSS FRANCE IN WARTIME. By W. Fitzwater Wray. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (Wayfarer's Library.) 50 cents.

Part of the book appeared as periodical contributions to The Daily News during the war.

FIELD ENTRENCHMENTS. By an engineer officer of the British Imperial General Staff. 12mo. New York: George U. Harvey. $1.

An American edition, with an introduction by Major McArthur, U. S. A.

### Fiction

THE SONGS OF PHRYNE. By Mitchell S. Buck. Philadelphia: Nicholas I. Brown. 50 cents.

A prose idyl of the life of Phryne.

HELEN OF FOUR GATES. By an ex-mill girl. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A study of English life in a secluded corner of the countryside.

SURE CANE. By Edward Bellamy Partridge. 12mo. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $1.35.

The story of an American boy.

### Philosophy and Religion

THE PROPHETS. By Andrew W. Blackwood. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.25.

A study of the great Hebrew prophets from Elijah to Christ.

THE DEDICATED LIFE. By the Rev. Edward Lyttelton. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

Three addresses to schoolboys and others.

DO WE NEED A NEW IDEA OF GOD. By Edmund H. Reeman. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Company. $1.

The author is a Unitarian minister, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Trenton, N. J.

### Juvenile

THE MAGIC OF SCIENCE. By Frederick Collins. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Illustrates and explains for young people hundreds of experiments in light, heat, sound, magnetism, and electricity.

### New Editions

THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST. By Montrose J. Moses. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

A new and revised edition, with additional chapters on the progress of the motion picture and the American drama since 1910.

AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF PRINTING, TO WHICH IS ADDED THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN COLORS. By R. A. Peddie. 12mo. London: Grafton & Co.

A revised and enlarged edition of lectures delivered before the Royal Society of Arts in 1914.

### Miscellaneous

SHORTTYPING. By John Ira Brant. 12mo. New York: Blue Star Publishing Company.

A system of shorthand for the typewriter.

SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH. By Helene Cross. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.

Compiled from a course of spoken lessons as given to New Zealand's soldiers.

HINTS ON VEGETABLE GARDENING. By Mae Savell Croy. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A handbook of practical information.

FIRST SPANISH COURSE. By E. C. Hills and J. M. D. Ford. 12mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.25.

Gives the essential facts of Spanish grammar with illustrative material for oral and written exercises.

PRODUCTIVE PLANT HUSBANDRY. By Kary C. Davis. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75.

A textbook for high schools.

THE HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. By Emily Katherine Ide. 12mo. Boston: Published by the author.

Besides historical and other information, contains eight illustrations showing development of the flag.

BOLTON AS IT IS AND AS IT MIGHT BE. By Thomas H. Mawson. 8vo. Bolton, England: Tillotson & Son.

A series of lectures, with illustrations, on town planning, housing, &c.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Edwin L. Miller. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Intended as an introduction and guide to the best English books.

# LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

his first parish in the little Mississippi town of Riverbank, and there he remains all his life, though he has a "great opportunity" to leave. His relations with several women of his congregation, the girl he marries, the church squabbles, and one dramatic moment during the civil war, make up the larger part of a book which, it must be admitted, is not very interesting. For though Mr. Butler's people are by no means badly drawn, they are not sufficiently well drawn to carry a book of this type, a book which depends altogether upon characterization. Even David Dean himself, carefully as he has been studied, does not win as much as he should of the reader's affection and sympathy.

It seems probable that the book would hold one's attention better were it not quite so long, for it contains several cleverly sketched episodes. The incident of the black prunella gaiters which produced a quarrel that nearly disrupted the church is told with humor and a touch of pathos, and is altogether natural, while the purpose behind the writing is so admirable that one can only wish it were possible to give the book unqualified praise.

### ANGELE

ANGELE. By Edmond Tarbe. Translated by H. W. Bartol. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

Of M. Edmond Tarbé's heroine it may truthfully be said that she never had so much as the ghost of a chance. The illegitimate daughter of a French demi-mondaine, her mother's death left her while still a little girl to the care of her aunt Celine. Her aunt lived with a good-natured, well-to-do flâneur called Lavaroc, who finally became almost as fond of Angele as if she had been his own child, and gave her all the luxuries. Her aunt, too, loved her and was as kind to her as she knew how to be. And these two people, both with the very best intentions of which their limitations made them capable, utterly destroyed any prospect Angele might ever have had of becoming a happy woman.

She is a rather pathetic figure, this Angele who so wanted to be a good and a respected woman, who tried so hard to do what seemed to her to be right. But her love for Jacques Lardery, the most important factor in her life, takes from her some of her pathos and of the reader's sympathy. Not because it is unnatural for a woman of her type to love a thoroughly worthless and contemptible cad like Jacques, but because Jacques himself never seems real. The author has made him so absolutely devoid of even the faintest sense of ordinary decency that his regeneration is entirely unbelievable. A man without even the shadow of a redeeming trait, a dozen Angeles would scarcely have sufficed to bring him up to the level of the average convict. Angele's Aunt Celine is cleverly drawn and the book has one or two fairly dramatic scenes.

### THE BROWN STUDY

THE BROWN STUDY. By Grace S. Richmond. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

Donald Brown was a young, very attractive and able clergyman and had been the idol of the great city parish of St. Timothy's. But presently there came to him "the sure knowledge that soft living makes me soft." So he gave up his luxurious apartment, his adoring parish, and his numerous friends and went to live in a little old house in a part of the city where no one knew who he was or anything about him. There he soon got on intimate terms with his neighbors, with the good-hearted Irishwoman, mother of five, who lived next door to him; with the old watchmaker, the discouraged clerk, the many boys who swarmed about the place, and the violin-playing carpenter. But he did not always find it easy steadfastly to cling to the choice he had made, especially in the face of the pleadings and protests of his sister and his former friends.

The little story is told in rather a disjointed way, and lacks the charm and the suggestion of homelike, everyday life which made certain of Mrs. Richmond's books such pleasant reading. The whole thing seems forced, and its characters people of rose-colored, romantic fiction rather than of real life. However, it has some agreeable touches, the description of the Thanksgiving dinner is amusing, and Bim is a likable dog.

### THE TRELOARS

THE TRELOARS. By Mary Fisher. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.35 net.

"The Treloars" belongs to a class of novels written not because the author has a story to tell, but because he has views to ventilate, theories to expound, a fund of information of which to disburden himself. Fiction which is the vehicle of ulterior purpose is prone to drive as heavily as Pharaoh's chariots. The story which has grown within the writer "like a plant," as George Eliot says hers did, is the story that appeals. Although well written, showing wide reading, and expressing forcible opinions upon nearly all the subjects now agitating the public mind, "The Treloars" does not take hold of the reader. The characters seem to have been created to hold long conversations upon every conceivable topic, and absolutely refuse to be real men and women, while certain of the situations are almost amusing in their improbability.

The scene is laid near Berkeley, Cal., and the great war is a factor in the final adjustment of the young people's love affairs. The author writes with sincerity and ethical purpose. She would, probably, find the essay her more congenial mode of expression, for the teller of tales, as truly as the poet, "is born, not made."

### DANDELIONS

DANDELIONS. By Coulson T. Cade. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50 net.

"Dandelions" is a first novel, and one of some promise. A story of heredity. Its thesis seems to be that education, no matter how excellent or how careful, is of little influence when opposed to the force of inherited qualities. The two principal characters in the book are a father and son; the father, Sir Harold Carne, makes idle love to the pretty daughter of the village innkeeper. Later he marries and has a legitimate son, whom we leave as, at about eighteen, he is taking his first step along the road trodden by his father.

The book is written and the plot handled in a light, rather nonchalant manner, which is not unagreeable, though after a time the length to which the tale is dragged out, its lack of variety and of light and shade, make it somewhat tiresome. Many of the descriptions of the English countryside, of the quaint old house with its simple, stately rooms where Sir Harold wooed the violet-eyed, yellow-haired girl who became his wife, of the place in Cornwall, all aglow with color, where they went on their honeymoon, and of the gardens at Carne Hall, are very daintily and gracefully written. These descriptions are very much the best part of the book—far better than the dialogue, which is often "bookish" rather than natural, or the story, which is not particularly interesting. Mr. Launcelot Moult, the bachelor who was Sir Harold's best friend and later his son's guardian, is the best drawn of the characters, though we find it difficult to believe that he could ever have been quite so cruel as to inflict an unfortunate child with the name of "Cupid." This new writer is not without gifts, but he should learn to restrain his tendency to verbiage.

### IRENE TO THE RESCUE

IRENE TO THE RESCUE. By May Baldwin. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

It is to be hoped that the young girls for whom this story is evidently intended will emulate its heroine's loyalty but carefully refrain from imitating her extremely bad manners. Rude and ill-bred heroines are encountered with some frequency, but seldom are they quite so rude or quite so inconsiderate of other people's feelings as is Miss Irene Mathers when we first meet her. She improves somewhat as the tale advances, and presently shows herself to be brave, loyal, and determined, but the dislike which her words and behavior during the early part of the narrative engender in the reader is not easily overcome, not even when she goes "To the Rescue" of Maurice de Carney and his elderly aunts.

The story has to do with some French people living in an old château near the border line. One of their family, dead some years before the story opens, had married a German woman, and when the war breaks out and the village and château fall into the hands of the enemy they are accused of being spies and flung into the prison at Boulogne. Then Irene Mathers, an English girl and her distant connection by marriage, the one person who thoroughly believes in their innocence, goes to Boulogne determined to save them. She has many trials and adventures, but her energy and perseverance finally win the day. The little story is not uninteresting, and Irene's nervous but plucky cousin, Miss Annie Mathers, is rather amusing.

# FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND ENGLISH IN THE WAR

(Continued from Page 261)

with a slight touch of caricature and always with humor and tenderness. Captain Dawson writes, in a series of articles, of the French Army and the French nation, taking up specific places, phases of the war and typical instances, and bearing tribute to the heroism and the chivalry of civilians and soldiers, men, women, and children. "There is one thing," he says, "which not all the mechanism nor all the General Staff ingenuity of the Fatherland can produce—or, as I believe, in the long run withstand—and that is any equivalent in the individuals who compose their armies to the unconquerable, indestructible spirit of chivalry which enables every soldier of France today to resist even unto death, with a smile on his lips and with pride in his heart."

Herbert Ward is an English artist who had lived and worked long in France previous to the war. He has since given himself unreservedly to the cause of the Allies, and during the last year or two has become well known to Americans by his lectures in this country, from ocean to ocean, in aid of French soldiers and their families. His book is a series of sketches and notes about "Mr. Poilu," illustrated with nearly fifty full-page pictures, many of them in color, from his own drawings of the French soldier in a great variety of phases and surroundings. Although written with the greatest modesty and with a certain effect of casualness, the book presents a brilliant analysis of spiritual qualities, of temperament, of racial endowment. It is all the more interesting because of the genial, homely quality of the intimacy with "Mr. Poilu" with which he flavors his narrative and description. Of the French Army he says that "it reminds one of a family wherein the father ranks as the General, the elder brothers as officers, and the rest of the children are the soldiers." He speaks of the "distinctly religious quality" which characterizes the devotion of the French to their country, a quality, he says, "that underlies the sentiment of patriotism."

Mr. Irwin's book on "The Latin at War" makes a connecting link between the French and the Italian soldiers and nations. The first chapter, "The City of Unshed Tears," deals with Paris, then the next four take the reader to the Italian front on the Isonzo and up among the fighting men in the high Italian Alps. Afterward he returns to France and carries the reader with him along the French front, where he describes the work of the American Ambulance Service, and tells of his observations and experiences in the war-swept zone. In the last chapter there is perhaps the most comprehensive and accurate account of the French Army, how it is formed, why it is democratic, what are its peculiar qualities, and whence they are derived that has been offered to American readers. The chapters dealing with the work of the Italian Army are graphic and full of human interest.

Mr. Powell's "Italy at War" also has half its chapters devoted to the battleline in France and Flanders, one of them dealing with the Belgians and their army, one with the methods and the spirit of the British Army at the front, and another with the French Army, especially as it manifested its qualities at Verdun. In that portion of his book which deals with Italy, the chapter on "Why Italy Went to War" is of particular value. For that question is perhaps the one of the whole war concerning which Americans in general have felt most uncertain and about which they had the least information. Mr. Powell deals with it from the historical viewpoint first, and then comes down to the spirit of the people after the breaking out of the war, and tells of the indignation of the people over German machinations and insults to national honor and their resentment over the humiliating rôle Italy was forced to play. In the rousing of the people to the point where it became impossible for the Government to remain at peace if it wished to avoid revolution he gives some credit to d'Annunzio.

Mr. Wallace, however, in his "Greater Italy" seems to hold the poet's fiery speeches far more responsible for the flame that swept Italy during the Spring months of 1915 than does Mr. Powell. His vivid imagery and searching sincerity, says Mr. Wallace, "made the people visualize the passions, hopes, and desires that slumbered in their hearts." "To d'Annunzio," he concludes, "must be allotted a great share of the responsibility for Italy's declaration of war." Mr. Wallace's work is historical, using the word in its largest sense as inclusive of political, economic, and social forces. He pays especial attention to the part played by the people of Italy in the affairs of the world during the last three decades. Beginning with the achievement of unity among the Italian States, nearly half a century ago, he analyzes and describes the forces and events within and the influences from without that developed the nation and strengthened its unity, paying especial attention to its economic development, the situation with regard to the Vatican and the influence of Germany. One chapter deals with the problem of the Adriatic, Italy's need of its shores, and her relations with the Slavs across its waters. The final chapters make a detailed study of the time during which Italy remained neutral, the forces and conditions which led her to enter the war on the side of the Allies, and her operations down to a year ago. Whatever may be the result of the war the author thinks that Italy has already won a great victory. "For she is fighting," he says, "not solely for the aggrandizement of her territory nor the increase of her wealth; she is fighting for the greatness of her national soul. * * * As an upholder of the right of nationhood she is helping to bring once again peace, security, and liberty to Europe."


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New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

# LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

HELEN OF FOUR GATES. By an Ex-Mill-Girl. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THIS anonymous English story, written by a woman who is said to have passed nearly the whole of the twenty years since she was 11 in a cotton mill, has been winning high praise from critics in England, where it was published a month or two before its appearance here. Thomas Hardy is said to have welcomed its "promise of genius," and critics of high authority have borne witness to its sombre power and its weird imagination. The Brontë sisters and Edgar Allan Poe are the names to which they have sometimes gone for an indication of the novel's quality. And it must be admitted that as one turns the pages one thinks again and again of Emily Brontë and the eerie character and tense passions of "Wuthering Heights." So, also, does one think of the audacity with which Poe persistently wed the morbid and the elemental and out of the marriage brought forth life, clad with horrors and terrors perhaps, but still bearing the convincing face of life.

Something like what they did this "Ex-Mill-Girl" does in "Helen of Four Gates," but does it with a difference, in her own individual way, stamping it with the stamp of her own quality and power. The skeleton of the tale is simple enough, though it is pregnant with fearsome possibilities. But the story depends far more upon the way these are worked out than upon the machinery of the plot itself for its power to grip the imagination and hold the interest fascinated until the end. An old man, a well-to-do farmer, Abel Mason, has in his blood the taint of insanity. Years before a chum had told this to Mason's sweetheart, who had then cast him aside and married the chum. Mason, holding his anger and his desire for revenge in his heart, had bided his time, and when husband and wife died he had got possession of their little daughter, Helen, and passed her off as his own child, his purpose being to sate his longing for revenge upon her. But she had proved a being of pride and spirit, and until she had grown to young womanhood he had not been able to make her cringe before him. Then, when she and a lad working on the farm had fallen in love, he found the way to strike. He tells Martin of the taint of insanity, and the young man fears to marry Helen lest the curse be carried on to his own children. When the story opens this situation has lasted for several years, with Martin, "a village Hamlet," unable to leave because of the force with which he is held by their mutual love, but always trying to go and with dogged will refusing caress or hope; with Helen, defiant of the taint in her belief in the power of love, an elemental woman in her passion and a pantheistic poet in her closeness to nature; with the old man delighting his half-mad brain with the torture he daily inflicts upon them. If Helen, sorceress of love, is about to win the day and make Martin forget his fears, Mason sends him to the asylum, where he will see crazed Aunt Milly, and Helen's hopes again fall to the ground.

Then comes a tramp, a down-and-outer, whose ambition still lives and who has certain qualities of mind and person in which the old man sees the possibility of aid. He takes the tramp in and by schemes and cunning he drives Martin away and brings it about that Helen marries the tramp. With malevolent cruelty he turns the screws upon her daily torments and pleasures in his hot desire for revenge, while daily his madness grows upon him.

It is all written with an imagination that shrinks from no horror, but is always able with sombre power to depict whatever height or depth of passion or suffering the characters rise or sink to. And it is all threaded through with that passionate oneness with nature which belongs to those who have lived hand in hand with its beauty and indifference. Although there are exquisite bits of description throughout the book, they are not merely description. They are a vital part of the tale, they are one with the people in it, and they voice the same life.

But the tense passions and piling horrors of the book do not appall and depress as they would if the author had less of insight into the deepest springs of emotion. For Helen's dauntless spirit, her pride that will not be broken, command the reader's admiration and uphold his feeling. Perhaps the author in nothing gives finer proof of her power and skill than in the way in which, out of all these woes and sorrows, she at last pilots the tale to an ending full of happiness, and does it without leaving a sense of anti-climax and without banality. The reader does not resent the ending, even after he has been keyed up so long to tense emotion.

One closes the book with the conviction that "An Ex-Mill Girl" has brought a new note to current English fiction, a note that excels in sheer emotional power, in beauty of tone, in imagination, any voice that is now telling stories to the English-speaking peoples.

## THE ROYAL OUTLAW

THE ROYAL OUTLAW. By Charles B. Hudson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A UNIQUE idea in present-day fiction is to be found in Mr. Hudson's stirring tale, worked out with skill and vigor and imagination. The novelists of England and America range earth and sky and the deeps of the sea, the dim backwards and the vague futures of time for themes and incidents. Mr. Hudson has merely taken the Bible down from the shelf—the shelf where the present generation is prone to leave it untouched—and woven out of the tale of David, the great King of Israel, a story so breathless, so romantic, so full of all the elements that make for fascination in adventure that at once one wonders why no one ever thought of doing it before.

Mr. Hudson has taken for his tale only that brief time in David's life when he was an outlaw. It begins with his flight from the jealous rage of the mad King Saul and it ends with his coronation as King of Israel. But in the meantime he has lived a strenuous life, collecting followers, hiding in the mountains, harrying Philistia, saving his forfeit head and the lives of his adherents, doing frequent battle. Historically it is accurate in all of its main features, so accurate that the author every few pages quotes from the Biblical account, as if to prove the truth of his story. More than mere accuracy, his picture stays in its frame, is recognizable as belonging to its time and place. What the author has done is to fill out the Biblical outlines with incidents and characters and descriptions, his fertility of invention and vigorous imagination enabling him to round them out into a closely woven, well-proportioned plot.

The love affair of Athomar, the youthful armor bearer, with the daughter of a Tyrian merchant, furnishes as gallant and roseate a romance as any novel reader can wish for. As for adventures and perils and hairbreadth escapes and all manner of fighting, from individual, death-daring brolls to armies embattled, it would be hard to find more of them in any single novel that has been written in many a day. From the time when David escapes by the skin of his teeth from the Hebrew capital, chums in the hills with a robber, and then sets forth to visit the King of Gath, on through his ill-fated sojourn in the palace of that ruler and the gathering of his followers at the cave of Adullam, until, having harried and warred, won battles and lost them, he at last reaches the climax of success and from outlaw becomes crowned King, there is never a day of his life nor a page of the book that falters in derring-do.

Nor is the story lacking in other qualities. It makes a remarkable portrayal, with very little recourse to the psychological method, of the complex and sometimes contradictory character of David. There are other character portrayals that are interesting and entertaining, especially that of the man-at-arms and whilom robber, Alian of the Wood. David's comradeship with his five stanch aids, of whom Alian is one, is also a fine feature. Humor enlivens the pages, a good deal of it furnished by the quips and quaint conceits of several of the characters.

It is a good story, well told, and those who like a tale of adventure will hardly find a better among recent novels. In addition, it has a peculiar interest because of its derivation. Perhaps it will serve to remind the readers of today how rich the Bible is in tales of romance and human interest.

## THE EMPTY HOUSE

THE EMPTY HOUSE. Anonymous. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.

TOLD in the first person by the woman whose life story it is, this anonymous novel is much more concerned with an idea than it is with the weaving of an interesting tale. But that idea is one that comes home to most human beings in one way or another and is of particularly deep and keen consequence to women. Therefore, the story interest, or lack of interest, is of less consequence than it would be did not the theme strike so close at the heart of all human life. The scene is in a small city "somewhere in the United States," and the woman who tells it is the daughter of a well-to-do family, brought up as such daughters usually are. In her early teens she is sufficiently influenced by overhearing the gossip of women intimate with her mother to determine that she herself will never bear children. So, after she is married she remains childless, and for a little while is quite happy, until her husband becomes more and more absorbed in business. There are some ups and downs, and then a mistaken move of the wife with her own money makes it necessary for the husband to work so feverishly to save her inheritance and his own business that he pays the penalty with his life. Then she goes home to "the empty house." But the core of the story, apparently the thing for which it was written, is a chapter containing a near-monologue by a German scientist—who is lugged in by the ears—in which he gets forth a theory about the childless women of America. They are driving themselves to self-destruction, he says, and goes on:

> It is inevitable. Woman, not finding her end according to her nature, becomes self-destroyed. Not only she alone. With her she destroys the world around her. But first of all what is nearest—the thing she desires, loves, must have—the man. * * * Everywhere already the strain of life becomes too great with you Americans, your men in your better classes, and back of it is the idleness, the sex idleness, of the American woman, never resting, never satisfied. She is driven—so she drives. She is restless, extravagant, interfering. So she destroys your wealth, herself, her husband; so, often, will she kill literally her husband. * * * She is devoted always to her husband, you would say. Naturally! The more she has not children, the more by nature she must have him. He is her necessity—her life. Why not—she must be so. She must love or die—it is her necessity. * * * A strange creature—self punished—self destroyed. Yes. She will destroy the world with love; herself she must destroy. But first, before herself, the thing she loves.

This chapter and the awkwardness with which it is dragged into the story force the conclusion that the anonymous author wanted to say the things that are put into the mouth of the German scientist and chose the story method of doing it. The ideas set forth in it do not, however, in the least change the course of events. They merely add, later on, to the gnawing of the worm in the heart of the woman who overhears them.

It is suggested by the publishers—after the manner of publishers who bring out anonymous novels—that the author is a novelist already well known. It may be. For it is written with a sort of come-and-go hysteria of words and sentences that suggests the endeavor of a trained writer trying to write as one to whom tea and bridge are a more normal occupation. Notwithstanding the irritating style and the wearying repetitions, the author contrives to put a good deal of emotional suspense and some dramatic situations into the story. But it really wasn't necessary, for the convincingness of the tale, to make the teller of it seem quite such an uncurbed fool.

## DOLLARS AND CENTS

DOLLARS AND CENTS. By Albert Payson Terhune. Illustrated. Robert J. Shores. $1.35 net.

IN this new novel Mr. Terhune presents an interesting situation through the effect of certain events on the character of his heroine, Madge Hilyer. When the story opens, Madge and her husband are bitterly, desperately poor. It is only by extraordinary feats of economy that she is able to give him enough to eat, while she herself, though without his knowing it, often goes hungry. Then, all in a moment, their circumstances are changed from poverty to affluence. But economy has been ground and bitten into Madge; it is sheer agony to her to spend or to see her husband spend an unnecessary penny. Her one idea is to save, to get along on the very smallest possible sum. Dan, her husband, is not extravagant; he is more than willing to put aside a reasonable portion of his income, but he very naturally objects when she requires him "to live as a dock laborer would be ashamed to." Yet he realizes that it is the experiences through which he has dragged her that have thus warped her point of view. The situation is an interesting and a natural one; but unfortunately the author has seen fit to lay hold of it and, instead of developing it in a reasonable way, pulls it down to the level of melodrama.

Madge herself is a somewhat overdrawn character; any woman of her intelligence would have had sense enough to realize that Arthur Crewe merely drew the entirely natural inference from her offer. Nevertheless, she is interesting, and the reader sympathizes with many of her struggles.

## OLIVER HASTINGS

OLIVER HASTINGS, V. C. By Escott Lynn. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

IN this new book Mr. Lynn takes his two young heroes, Oliver Hastings and Vivian Drummond, through a fresh series of battles and adventures. When the story opens they are about to join their battalion, the Tenth Wessex Fusiliers, commanded by Oliver's father, Colonel Hastings. This is in July, 1915. After an exciting encounter with one of those numerous spies which England's extreme leniency with her German residents permitted to swarm all over the country, they are sent to Flanders, where they have another experience with the same spy, in company with others of his kind. They take part in the capture of Loos, are sent into Greece, and thence to Serbia, meet Lord Kitchener and Sir Douglas Haig, have a share in the retreat from Gallipoli, and then in the defense of Verdun. When the tale ends one of them has received the Victoria Cross, the other the Distinguished Service Order, from the hands of the King.

With them through all their various adventures goes Rock, a private soldier of the old days, and a very amusing person, ingenious and resourceful, possessed of a great respect for his old regiment, the "Fightin' Fifth," and an even greater detestation of horses. The book gives an interesting picture of the new army, and a fairly graphic account of some of the battles. Trench warfare, raiding parties, scouting and patrol duty, artillery duels, and encounters with bomb and bayonet all enter into the adventures of the two friends, Oliver and Vivian, while the tragedies and the heroisms often concealed behind a single laconic line in the official dispatches have their full due. The author's style is somewhat awkward and amateurish, especially when he tries to write dialogue, but the events with which the tale deals are of so exciting and so important a kind that it holds the reader's attention despite its defects.

## DOMINIE DEAN

DOMINIE DEAN. By Ellis Parker Butler. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35 net.

THE country clergyman, valiantly striving to make ends meet and to present a respectable appearance on an income little if at all better than that of a day laborer, is a figure by no means unknown to fiction, and encountered with painful frequency in real life. Poverty, hard work, devoted service, and at the end to be dropped after the congregation "had worn him out and were through with him," this has been the history of many a man besides Mr. Butler's David Dean. The chronicle—it can scarcely be called a story—begins when David Dean is a young man just out of the theological seminary. He comes then to take charge of

(Continued on Following Page)

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# WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

PLANS are being made for the publication of an encyclopedia upon a world basis that will be more comprehensive than any that has yet been made in any country. It will be an encyclopedic library, consisting of twenty-four special encyclopedias, each having six volumes and each devoted to a particular race or nation or region. Each one of these six-volume sections will contain a comprehensive and scholarly exposition of the racial, political, and social developments of the people with whom it deals. The enterprise is primarily due to the suggestion of Dr. Isidor Singer, who is internationally famous as an encyclopedist and is also the author, editor, or translator of many volumes. But the carrying out of the idea has been made possible by Adolph Lewisohn, who has agreed to furnish the necessary financial backing in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in America. Harper & Brothers will be the publishers. Dr. Singer will be editorial supervisor, and the work will be under the immediate direction of an editorial board which will be composed mainly of specialists and scholars drawn from the faculties of American universities. The initial set of the encyclopedia will deal with the Slavonic race, it being taken up first by way of celebration of the coming of the Russian mission to this country and of the Russian revolution. The set that will be devoted to the United States will, it is said, contain a more comprehensive and detailed account of the development of this country than has yet been published. It is the purpose of the sponsors and majors of this encyclopedia of the nations to produce a work that in comprehensive and profound scholarship will place our institutions of learning on a level with the most celebrated institutions of Europe. The plan has received the warmest approval of leading educators and scholars in this country and the work upon it has begun.

Those two enthusiastic explorers, William Hunter Workman and his wife, Fanny Bullock Workman, known for their daring expeditions in the Himalayan Mountains and the literary quality and adventure interest of their books, have written a new volume containing an account of "Two Summers in the Ice-Wilds of Eastern Karkoram," which E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for early publication. Their explorations covered nineteen hundred square miles of mountain and glacier at altitudes of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet. The Summers of 1911 and 1912 were the two that were spent in these Himalayan ice wastes, but the war prevented earlier publication of their account of their experiences and work.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "Fables of Aesop, Selected, Told Anew and Their History Traced," by Joseph Jacobs, which has been out of print for several years.

Publication of "Rapid Fire English-French-German" has been postponed by the Harpers until July 29. It is compiled by a committee which has had practical work in teaching foreign languages to troops in training and is intended for the practical use of Americans who are preparing to go to France.

"The Menace of Peace," by George D. Herron, is announced for immediate publication by Mitchell Kennerley. Mr. Herron says that he hopes passionately for the triumph of the Allies, but thinks that a complete Prussian triumph would be preferable to a compromise peace, since Prussian domination would inevitably bring about revolt. The work has already been translated into French, Russian, and Dutch, and has been published in England, and also in Geneva, where the author now resides.

Zane Grey, who received last month from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of Master of Letters, has gone for a vacation trip through the Glacier National Park, Oregon, and California.

Isaac F. Marcossin's "The Rebirth of Russia," an account of the Russian revolution, will be ready for publication by the John Lane Company on July 27. Mr. Marcossin was in Petrograd during the revolution, when he met many of the men, Kerensky and others, who are now directing the destinies of Russia, and in his book he presents character studies of them.

A book of verse by Professor John Erskine of Columbia University will be published at once by the Lyric Publishing Co., Hartley Hall, Columbia University. It is called "The Shadowed Hour," and contains four poems, of which three have appeared in The Yale Review. The same company announces "First Offering," a collection of verse by Samuel Roth, for Sept. 15.

A varied experience of life lies behind the writing of "The Joyful Years," by Frank Twigell Wawn, which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish within a week or two. Mr. Wawn spent some years as an assistant officer in the English Navy, then worked for six years as a clerk in the Bank of England. His health breaking down, he went to live in a village in Cornwall, where he has devoted himself to the writing of novels—"The Joyful Years" is his third—to art and to furthering the cause of athletics for women.

The Authors' League Fund, organized to extend financial assistance to needy authors, has started the Autograph Book Shop, a nominal organization to supply autographed copies of the works of members of the league to collectors for a small fee. It hopes that authors will turn over to it all requests for autographs.

Wilson Follett, well-known critic and writer upon literary topics, has won the prize of $100 offered by Doubleday, Page & Co. for the best essay on William McPee's "Casuals of the Sea." Hundreds of manuscripts were received from many parts of the world—one coming from the trenches in France—while many well-known writers and critics in the United States entered the competition. The judges were John S. Phillips, J. B. Kerfoot, and Francis Hackett, who agreed that the level of excellence of the manuscripts was unusually high.

"Peter Ibbetson," George Du Maurier's novel, the dramatized version of which has had highly successful stage production during the last season, is being brought out by the Harpers in "The Play Edition." It contains an introduction which tells "The Story of the Play," by Constance Collier, and in addition to the original illustrations by Du Maurier, numerous photographs of the American production of the play.

In the latter part of this month the Macmillan Company will publish a novel called "Christine," by Alice Cholmondely, a new writer. It is about a young woman who goes to Berlin to study music just before the outbreak of the war and tells her experiences there, musical, sentimental, and other, as war threatened and then descended.

A large edition of Rudyard Kipling's recent book, "A Diversity of Creatures," comprising several thousand volumes, some of them de luxe, on its way to Bombay for the delectation of his admirers in India, was part of the cargo of a ship that was torpedoed and went to the bottom of the sea.

John G. Neihardt, author of "The Song of Hugh Glass" and "The Quest," the former an epic of the Northwest and the latter a collection of lyrics, was another author to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the June commencement. It was conferred by the University of Nebraska in recognition of his work "as author, critic, poet."

Arthur Guy Empey, whose "Over the Top" is having warm praise for its realistic portrayal of conditions at the battle front, is a relative of R. H. Dana, whose "Two Years Before the Mast" is an American classic. Mr. Empey has traveled around the world as an able seaman, and has served also in the United States Army as Sergeant Major.

Frederick A. Stokes Company announce for August publication a new novel by Harold Bindloss, "Carmen's Messenger," which, while its main events take place in Canada, takes the reader also through experiences in England and California.

Eden Phillpotts has entered the ranks of the poets, and a volume of verse by him, "Plain Songs," is ready for immediate issue by the Macmillan Company.

## ART IN NEW YORK

A GUIDE TO THE WORKS OF ART IN NEW YORK CITY. Edited by Florence N. Levy. Illustrated. New York, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street: Florence N. Levy. 50 cents.

Those many visitors to New York City which the Summer always brings, as well as not a few of those many residents of the city who do not know much more about it than do the visitors, will find in Miss Levy's guidebook directions and aid for some interesting hours. Too few both of those who visit the city and of those who live in it have much knowledge of the priceless art treasures it contains. But this little volume will give them some acquaintance with its wealth of art works and ample directions for finding them. Miss Levy, who is a member of the staff of the Metropolitan Museum, has herself planned and written the "art pilgrimage" which offers a guide for three hours in the Metropolitan Museum. She conducts her client's steps through galleries and corridors, pointing out and giving information concerning the chief objects of interest. Helen Greenleaf does the same service for the Brooklyn Museum, and there are similar guiding articles to the group of societies and their buildings on West 156th Street and to the sculpture, buildings, and stained glass to be seen on a trip from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street. This last article is written by W. B. McCormick. One section lists the important buildings and the sculpture of historical and artistic interest, with condensed facts concerning each in all parts of the city, and another lists alphabetically with their locations the art museums, libraries, exhibitions, art societies, and clubs. The little book has maps and charts, and is copiously illustrated with pictures of art treasures.


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# QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

*Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.*

## ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ALICE FABRI.—Will you kindly let me know something of one John Buchan, who wrote a book called "Scholar-Gypsies"? The book comes from London and is dated 1896.

John Buchan, the author of "Scholar-Gypsies," is an English barrister, and also a member of the well-known publishing house of Thomas Nelson & Sons of London, Edinburgh, and this city. He is the eldest son of the Rev. John Buchan of Peeblesshire, Scotland. He was born Aug. 26, 1875, and was educated at Glasgow University and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was graduated with high honors. He was admitted to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1901, and for two years thereafter was private secretary to Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa. He has written a history of Brasenose College, a book on the "Taxation of Foreign Incomes," and a number of works of fiction. He lives in London.

### Household Words

E. B.—I have come into possession of several numbers of Household Words, the journal conducted by Charles Dickens, published in New York by Miller & Curtis, 321 Broadway, in 1857. Have they any value?

Dickens started Household Words in London on March 30, 1849, and edited it until 1859. A set of the London edition for those years would be worth from $1 to $2 a volume. The New York edition is of nominal value only.

### "Sigurd the Volsung"

GEORGE WALLIS.—Will you kindly tell if the following described books have any special value?

"Sigurd the Volsung," William Morris. Ellis & White, London, 1877.

"The Odyssey of Homer," William Morris Rubee & Turner, London, 1887.

"The Water of the Wondrous Isles," W. Morris. Longmans, Green & Co., London. 1897.

"The Vampyre," a tale by the Right Hon. Lord Byron. Paris: Galignani. 1819.

"Tennysoniana," Basil Montague Pickering. London. 1866.

"The Story of Sigurd the Volsung" has brought from $3 to $16 at auction; large paper copies have brought from $7.50 to $70. Homer's "Odyssey" has brought from $6 to $13; large paper copies from $7 to $26. "The Water of the Wondrous Isles" has brought from $4 to $62. The other books do not seem to be of special value.

### "Introduction for Reading"

G. W. SULMAN.—Will you please let me know as to the value of the following books:

"Introduction for Reading All Sorts of Histories," by Mathias Prideaux. Fourth edition. Oxford. 1664.

"Cosmographie in Four Books, Containing the Chirographie and Historie of the Whole World," by Peter Heylyn. Second edition. London. 1657.

The fourth edition of the book by Mathias Prideaux is not of special value. This work was first published in 1648 after his death. He was the second son of John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, was a Captain in the King's service, and died of smallpox in London about 1646. The Heylyn book is worth about $5.

## ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIAM W. CLARKE.—In THE BOOK REVIEW recently "N. K. A." asked for the author and title of the poem in which the following lines occur:

In the devil's shop all things are sold;
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold,
For a cap and bells our lives we pay.

The quotation is from "The Vision of Sir Launfal," by James Russell Lowell, and it is in the prelude to the poem:

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us,
We bargain for the graves we lie in;
At the devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking;
No price is set on the lavish Summer,
And June may be had by the poorest comer.

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Mabel F. Johnson, Torrington, Conn.; May Throckmorton, Red Bank, N. J.; Mabel C. Murray, New York; E. Adelaide Waite, New Milford, N. J.; Elsie Perrette, Plainfield, N. J.; Florence A. Mapes, New York; W. E. Godan, Patchogue, N. Y.; Ada T. Joslin, Oxford, Mass.; L. A. Bräunlich, New York; Leoni Neumann, New York; Ethel Eames Sanderson, Brooklyn; Isabelle Chapman, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. George W. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; John J. Henderson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Beulah Strong, Worcester, Mass.; Helen Colman, Pawling, N. Y.; Mary E. Farrell, Hartford, Conn.; Sara H. Willis, Newark, N. J.; Emma J. Haney, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Halsey McGovern, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward Dickinson, Oberlin, Ohio; J. McMahon, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. N. Massee, Bronxville, N. Y.; Mary Davenport, Brooklyn; John Paul, Harrisonburg, Va.; Miss M. B. Lissner, N. Y.; M. H. Sayre, New York; F. P. Bartow, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; R. S. Chapin, New York; C. H. Haman, Baltimore, Md.; Irene R. Cooper, Newark, N. J.; F. B. Hunt, New York, Byron J. Beer, Williamstown, Mass., and Abbie W. Ledyard, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### God's Opportunity

ROBERT BARBOUR—In THE BOOK REVIEW of Jan. 14 D. S. Veitch asks the name of the author of "Man's Extremity Is God's Opportunity." In an old, undated clipping I find this statement signed by Viggo C. Eberlin, Librarian Century Club:

According to Murray's New English Dictionary, it is taken from "A Faithful and Succinct Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances," by John Flavel. See Flavel's works, edition of 1731, Vol. II., Page 608.

### My Native Land

E. W. McGUIRE.—In answer to "C. M.'s" question in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 11, the poem from which he quotes is by George P. Morris and the title is "I'm With You Once Again." The correct quotation from the poem is:

My native land! I turn to you,
With blessings and with prayer,
Where man is brave and woman true
And free as mountain air.
Long may our flag in triumph wave
Against the world combined,
And friends a welcome—foes a grave
Within our border find.

### "The Waiting"

J. E. U.—The lines,

For some shall grasp, and some resign;
Some drink life's rue, and some its wine;
And God shall make the balance good,

which were asked for in your issue of Nov. 12, are to be found in Whittier's poem, "The Waiting."

This appeal was also answered by K. M. Wilkinson, New York.

### "Star of Bethlehem"

CHARLES C. McBRIDE.—The little poem "Star of Bethlehem," whose author "E. S." asks for, quoting the third stanza instead of the first, in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 25, is a familiar hymn written by Henry Kirke White, (1785-1806.) It begins:

When, marshaled on the nightly plain,
The glittering host bestud the sky,
One star alone of all the train
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

It appears as Hymn 187 in the "Hymnal of the Methodist Episcopal Church," (1878,) where it is set to the tune of "Missionary Chant," by Heinrich Christopher Zeuner. Many aged church members, especially those from Scotland and the north of Ireland, sing the old hymn to the sweeter air of "Bonnie Doon."

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. Rebecca Cornell, Guildford, Conn.; Miss M. B. Nichols, Brooklyn; E. N. Root, Brooklyn; L. E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.; James Shaud, Brooklyn; Frank Ludlam, New York; W. W. Sunderland, Danbury, Conn.; C. L. Jones, Jersey City, N. J.; W. E. Partee, Charlotte, N. C.; Sylvester Pope, New York; Miss Katharine J. Laws, Washington, D. C.; Henry K. Simons, Greenfield, Mass.; M. L. Quinn, Troy, N. Y.; Alice H. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Althea V. Randolph Eedle, Jersey City, N. J.; M. L. Stone, New York; Thomas R. Withers, New York; Mary S. E. Welden, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Louise A. Chapman, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Emma C. Rollins, Holyoke, Mass.; Sarah B. Sanders, Auburn, N. Y., and K. A. Mathew, Siloam, Col.

### A Sunset Fancy

FRANK P. MACE.—In reply to the appeal of "M. A. E.," wish to say that the poem inquired for is "A Sunset Fancy," by Eben E. Rexford. The complete poem follows:

Tonight as I sat at my window
While the west was all agleam
With that strange and wonderful splendor
That is fleeting as a dream,
I thought that the hands of angels
Had flung Heaven's gateways wide,
And I caught some glimpse of the glory
From the hills on the other side.

Is it not a comforting fancy,
This sunset thought of mine,
That always the gates of Heaven
Swing open at day's decline—
That those whose work is all ended
From our earthly woes and ills
May pass to the peace and gladness
That crown the beautiful hills?

Perhaps while I sat there dreaming
Of the gateway in the west
Some weary ones went homeward
To a long and endless rest—
Went in through the sunset gateway
To the city paved with gold,
To dwell in the hills of Heaven,
And be no longer old!

### "The Idle Journey"

SYDNEY ROSENFELD.—Replying to the appeal of "L. F." in THE BOOK REVIEW for Jan. 21 as to the authorship of the verses beginning:

Is life most cruel when we hold it dearest?

would say that the lines quoted are from the poem "The Idle Journey." It was written by me and published in some magazine in the early eighties. It was also printed on a Christmas card which was published for private circulation.

### "Out of Reach"

R. A. C.—The following is a copy of the poem inquired about by Etheired Naylor MacQueen in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 11. It is by James Whitcomb Riley and is published in the volume of his works entitled "Morning":

You think them out of reach, your dead?
Nay, by my own dead, I deny
Your "out of reach"—Be comforted;
'Tis not so far to die.

Oh! by their dear remembered smiles
And outheld hands and welcoming speech
They wait for us, thousands of miles
This side of "out of reach."

This appeal was also answered by Helen Beattie Wiles, Brooklyn; Harriett M. Fox, New York, and Emma B. Foote, Scranton, Penn.

## APPEALS TO READERS

J. W.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find the poem beginning as follows:

I mean to be a soldier,
With uniform quite new,
And I wish they'd let me have a drum,
And be a Captain, too.
I would go amidst the battle,
With the broadsword in mine hand,
And hear the cannon rattle,
And music all so grand.

### Clement Falconer

W. K. C.—Can any of your readers tell me who wrote a book entitled "Clement Falconer"? It is attributed to John Pendleton Kennedy, and hence is probably an American publication.

### "Time Flies"

H. B. ELLIOT.—Could some reader let me know where I could find the following lines:

Time flies—it is his never-ending task
To bring and bear away delusive hopes,
And reproduce the troubles he destroys.

### Not in Solitude

W. J. MATHESON.—Will some reader please give me the name of the author of the following lines:

Not in solitude alone
May one commune with God,
Or only hear His voice
Where the winds whisper and the waves rejoice.

### Lilies of France

E. W. HURST.—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the author of the following incomplete quotation, and supply the missing line:

The lilies of France may droop and fade,
The rose from its stem may sever,
* * * * * * *
The stars they shall shine forever.

I believe the quotation was popular during the civil war.


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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.



# NEW YORK'S DRAFT BOARD HAS ONLY LIMITED POWER

## Chief Questions Concerning Exemption Must Be Sent to Higher Authority—Pamphlet Covering Every Possible Question Prepared for Conscripts.

THE 189 local Exemption Boards before which New York City's men of conscript age will be ordered to appear to have their eligibility for military service decided are organizing for the work in hand, and by the middle of the present week it is confidently expected that every board in the city will have completed the preliminary work which will precede the actual draft, and will be ready to begin the examinations of the conscripts as soon as the names drawn for the first army are received from Washington. The rules and regulations compiled by the War Department to guide the boards in their work have been issued, and there is not a question that can possibly arise the answer to which cannot be found somewhere in this 84-page book of rules and regulations.

In New York City the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, in association with Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, is busy day and night whipping the great city exemption organization into shape.

The first important step in carrying into effect the provisions of the selective draft law, which was the registration of the men of conscript age in the United States, has been completed, and the second and more important step is now about to be taken—the drafting of the first national army of 600,000, which is to go overseas to reinforce the regulars and guardsmen who will precede them to the battlefields of Europe.

The local and district exemption boards upon which will devolve the task of deciding the eligibility of the men of the overseas forces are now at work, and before the end of the present week it is confidently expected that the names of the men of America's first great citizen army will have been drawn in Washington. There has been named by the President one local board for each 30,000 of the American population, while many of the district boards—organized one or more for each Federal Judicial District—have also been named, these district boards to exercise the important functions of the first court of appeal.

At the present moment the eyes of America are focussed on the thousands of local exemption boards which have been organized in every nook and corner of the land. Each of these boards—there are 189 in the City of New York alone—has exclusive jurisdiction in its exemption area, and each member of a board must be a loyal American citizen and a resident of the particular area in which he exercises jurisdiction.

The local boards consist of three or more members, in the discretion of the President of the United States, and each board has the power within its jurisdiction to hear and determine, subject to review by the district board and other superior authorities, all questions of exemption under the selective draft law, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft with the exception of "any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons, or classes of persons, from the selective draft under the provisions of the selective draft law authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the draft persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Therefore, keeping in mind the fact that no claim of exemption on account of the industry in which the man subject to drafted is engaged can be decided by a local board, the grounds for exemption or discharge which a local board may decide are the following:

1. That the person drafted is an officer, legislative, executive or judicial of the United States, a State, a Territory, or the District of Columbia.
2. That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.
3. That you were on May 18, 1917, the day the President signed the selective draft law, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.
4. That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.
5. That you are a subject of Germany, whether you have taken out papers or not.
6. That you are a resident alien who has not taken out first papers.

The above are the only claims for exemption which a local board may hear. In addition, however, to the claims for exemption under the heads enumerated, each local board is empowered to discharge from the provisions of the Selective Draft Law men included in any of the following classes:

1. That you are a county or municipal officer.
2. That you are a Custom House clerk.
3. That you are employed by the United States in the transmission of mails.
4. That you are an artificer or workman employed in an armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States.
5. That you are employed in the service of the United States in a position where your services cannot be replaced "without substantial material loss in the adequate and effective operation of the department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch in the service of the United States." Any person to whom the above regulation refers must file within ten days after filing a claim for discharge "an affidavit signed by the official of the United States" having direct supervision or control over the department of the Government in which the man who seeks discharge is employed.
6. That you are a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of your vocation.
7. That you are a master actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.
8. That you are a married man with a wife or child dependent upon you for support.
9. That you have a widowed mother dependent on your labor for support.
10. That you have aged or infirm parents dependent upon your labor for support.
11. That you are the father of a motherless child under the age of sixteen (16) years, and that child is dependent on your labor for support.
12. That you are the brother of an orphan child, or children, under 16 years of age dependent on your labor for support.
13. That you are a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existent on May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

If the drafted person desires to make a claim for exemption from military service that person must appear within seven days after notice that he has been drafted is mailed to him and there apply for "Exemption Claim Form No. 110," which form must be filled out and filed with the board having jurisdiction in the exemption area in which the applicant makes his home. These forms will be supplied by the local exemption boards.

In the event the applicant for exemption or discharge is unable for good and sufficient reasons, duly approved, to personally file his claim the law provides that another person may file for him. Any local board is empowered to handle such situation and to provide the proper claim and affidavit forms to be used in such instances. Special affidavit forms are provided for each class of persons who by occupation or otherwise are entitled to exemption or discharge from the provisions of the military law. Special forms to be used in appeals from the decision of a local to a Federal District Board are also provided and will be available at the headquarters of all local boards. Those persons who make claims for exemption or discharge on industrial, including agricultural, grounds must file their papers with the district board. The district board for New York City is expected to be named this week, and as soon as organized its headquarters will be announced in the newspapers.

The procedure which will be followed by the various boards in carrying into effect the provisions of the Selective Draft law may be summarized as follows:

First, the Registration Boards, which supervised the registration of July 5, deliver the registration cards, properly sorted by exemption areas, to the local boards and, that duty performed, the Registration Boards automatically pass out of existence. The local Exemption Board, its cards received, proceeds to number its cards with red ink in a series running from one to the total number of cards in its particular jurisdiction. The cards are not numbered in alphabetical order. The cards when numbered will be listed and the list posted in the headquarters of the board, where it is open to the inspection of the public. Every man subject to the draft should, therefore, as soon as the newspapers announce that the lists have been posted, proceed to the headquarters of the board in the exemption area in which he lives and find out what his serial number is.

The "red ink numbers," not the registration numbers, are sent to Washington and there they are drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drafting is completed, lists showing the order in which the red ink numbers have been drawn will be given to the newspapers, and will be posted on bulletin boards in the headquarters of all local boards. As soon as the list is delivered to the local board, the board notifies those who have been drafted to present themselves for examination. A copy of the notification will also be posted in the headquarters, and a notice mailed to each man concerned, but "the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice" to each man who is drafted, to charge that man with the duty of presenting himself before the board.

"The law," the regulations state, "makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you you cannot make that an excuse. Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination."

The day on which each drafted man is to report for physical examination will be stated, and on that day the man must report. If the person drafted is found to be physically disqualified the board will give him a certificate to that effect. If found to be physically qualified for service, and a claim for exemption is made within seven days after the date of the call, the person seeking exemption will be given ten days to file his proof to support that claim. On the other hand, if a man is qualified physically and files no claim for exemption or discharge, his name will be posted "as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged." All claims must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and unless all the affidavits required by the regulations are submitted, the board has no authority to exempt or discharge. No arguments, oral or otherwise, are permitted before the board unless the board "calls for other proof, which it will do only in a limited number of cases."

Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the board within three days after affidavits are filed, and if the claim is allowed a certificate to that effect will be issued. It should be remembered, however, that any certificate of exemption or discharge may be recalled at any time if the conditions on which the certificate is granted are temporary or conditional, the certificate becomes of no effect when "the time or the condition named are fulfilled" and when "the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors ceases you may be recalled at any time."

"Remember," one of Gen. Crowder's official statements reads, "that your case may be appealed to the district board by the Government, and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn at once. When so withdrawn you stand precisely as though you had been selected for military service by the local board.

"If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board 'as one who has been called for military service and who has not been exempted or discharged.' Claims for appeal from the decision of the local board may be made within ten days after the notice that the claim has been disallowed, posted, and mailed to the district board. The forms to be used in all appeals to the district boards will be available at the offices of the local organizations.

"The person who appeals to the district board also has five days, after his appeal is received by the district board, to file additional evidence in support of his claim, all of this additional evidence to be submitted in affidavit form. The decision of the district board must be made within five days of the closing of proof, and the appellant notified by mail of the board's action on the appeal.

"As for discharge from the provisions of the Selective Draft on industrial grounds, all such claims must be made direct to the district boards. The form to be used in making a claim for discharge on "industrial grounds" will be supplied, on application, by the district boards.

"The form, properly filled, must be filed with the district board within five days after the mailing and posting of the fact that the applicant's name has been certified from the local to the district board as qualified and eligible for the military service. The district board must make its decision within five days after the closing of proof, and if the decision favors the applicant a certificate of discharge will be issued. If the decision is adverse the board will also notify you.

"Remember," says General Crowder, "that you have been called for military service, and that the certificate of the district board is only conditional on your remaining in the kind of industrial service on account of which you were discharged. No such exemption shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists and your certificate or discharge may be withdrawn or modified by the district board at any time that the board shall determine that the circumstances require it."

The only appeal that can be made to the President is from the decision of a district board denying a claim for exemption or discharge on industrial grounds. This appeal must be filed with the district board within seven days after the mailing to the applicant of the decision of the district board in his case. Forms for this purpose will be supplied by the district boards.

The following are the penalties for violation of the provisions of the draft sections of the selective draft law.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI., act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

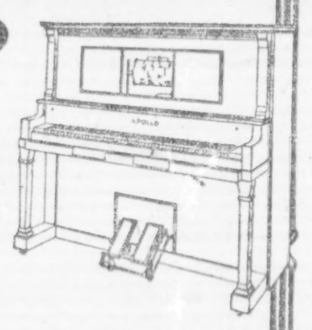
As soon as the case of a person who has been drafted is finally disposed of the Adjutant General of the State in which that person lives will notify him by mail of his selection for active service. The lists of all persons selected for the military service will be posted in the headquarters of the local boards. The notice to report for military service will come "when the Government is ready to receive you."


# MUSIC

If you haven't music in the home, you lack one of the first essentials to complete happiness. The Player Piano is the greatest of all musical instruments because it allows you, yourself, to play all music correctly. The Apollo is the greatest of Player Pianos.

You will be interested in the dynaline, transposing device and the metal motor. So wonderfully perfect are these features that you will want to know all about them before buying, and they will be sufficient argument to convince you of the marked superiority of the

APOLLO Player Piano



Price $650

Easy Weekly Payments

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The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co
115 WEST 40th ST., NEW YORK.



Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)....51 min. From 96th St...25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge 9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)...48 min. From 72d St...22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green 5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: For Monday, Fair and Warmer.

*An Opportunity for Foresighted People*

## The Great Mid-Summer Sale of Women's New Model Fur Coats

*Offering Savings on Prices Which Must Inevitably Prevail This Coming Fall*

Abraham and Straus Mid-Summer Fur Sales are memorable events to those who in years past have fortunately shared. This year it holds greater significance than ever.

For, notwithstanding a phenomenal climb in Fur prices, we have made such an extraordinary purchase of beautiful pelts as to be enabled to offer NOW to those with a foresighted perspective, Coats approximately 20% to 33⅓% less than the Winter prices, however moderately marked.

**If we were to place our orders today for these Fur Coats for September and October selling we would have to charge from 20% to 33⅓% more for them.**

THERE ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL 1917-1918 PARIS AND AMERICAN-DESIGNED COAT MODELS

from which to make a selection. These are in sample sizes, and may be chosen outright or will be duplicated in sizes 34 to 42. The fashions include

*Coats on Demi-Tonneau Lines*
*Yoked, Rippling Models*
*Coats Fitted to the Waist, with Full Skirt*
*Full Rippling Coats with Russian Collars*
*Coats with Cape Collars and Bell Cuffs*
*Semi-Fitted Coats, Some with Fur Pockets*
*Fur Trimmings Include Skunk, Black Lynx, Mole, Ermine*

**Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats**
**At $95 $135 $150 $167.50 $189.50 $198.50 $225 $265 $450**

Comprise models in 42, 45 and 48 inch lengths, loose and rippling, belted, or in demi-tonneau styles. Some all of Hudson Seal, some with large skunk collar and cuffs, others with collar, cuffs and double border of skunk. Again, one model has wide collar, cuffs and border of black lynx, and still another has collar, cuffs and border of moleskin.

**Natural Muskrat Coats at $84.50**
Loosely belted models; particularly adapted to motor wear.

**Natural Raccoon Coats at $160**
45 inches long; a loose model of fine dark skins.

**Mole Coats at $500**
40 inches long, made of finest mole skins obtainable.

**Natural Nutria Coats, $110**
A handsome all-nutria loosely rippling model.

**Caracul Coats at $142.50, $360, $395**
Plain loose models; ripping styles with large black lynx cuffs and large collar of lynx and ermine.
Also a model with black lynx collar and cuffs.

**Persian Lamb Coats at $395**
45 inches long, of very beautiful, selected skins.

**Natural Mink Coats,** 40 inches long, mink tail trimmed.....**At $495**

***All Coats Purchased Now Will Be Stored Without Charge Until Desired***

Second floor, Central Building.

**Women's Cloth or Silk Coats at $8.95, $12.95 and $19.95**

*Representing Drastic Reductions from Their Former Late Prices.*

They are ideal Coats for now as for early Fall, comprising many of the highest grade Coats in our stocks this season.

Materials include serges, gabardines, tricotines, gunniburls, chiffon taffetas, satins, silk poplins. Many are fully lined.

Colors are desirable for street and afternoon wear. All sizes in the collection.

**Closing Out 48 Women's Cloth Coats at $3.95**
*Formerly Priced $7.95 to $11.95*
Comprising serges, cheviots and checked velours, in well-made, favorite models.
Second floor, Central Building.

**Women's Milan Sports Hats Specially Priced at $1.49 and $2.95**

White Milan Hats are being counted among the first favorites among smartly-dressed women, for sports as well as tailored wear. And, as these women have undoubtedly found, they are scarce.

Good fortune brought this purchase and instead of putting the Hats in stock at their regular prices we are sharing the good fortune.

At $1.49 the Hats are of fine white pedal Milan, China Milan, white split straw and Milan Natural hemps. About twelve styles in short-brim sailor effects, mushroom fashion, double-cushioned or wide flanged; with crowns in various smart blockings.

**All are Banded with White Grosgrain Ribbon, Smartly Bow-Finished.**

At $2.95 the Hats are of white Italian Milan and natural color Milans, with double cushioned brims, droop brims, double flanges and others. All ribbon trimmed and finished with inner bands.

*NOTE—Milliners Will Find the Prices Less Than Wholesale for these Qualities.*

Street floor, East Building.

## *An Unusual Sale of Towels Every One Made of Pure Linen*

To our knowledge, this is the first sale announced in some time in which every Towel offered was made of pure linen. While unusual in this respect, it is remarkable in that

**The Sale Prices Make These Towels Exceptional Values**

for the very good reason that, at their regular prices, they were mighty good bargains.

**All the Towels Listed Here Are Specially Priced**

At 35c. each. Heavy all linen Scotch hemmed huckaback Towels, 17x34 inches.

At 40c. each. Heavy all linen Scotch hemmed huckaback Towels, 19x35 inches.

At 43c. each. Heavy all linen hemstitched Irish huckaback Towels, 18x34 inches.

At 49c. each. Heavy all linen Irish old bleach hemstitched huckaback Towels, 18x34 inches.

At 57c. each. Fine all linen bleached hemstitched Irish huckaback Towels, 18x36 inches.

At 77c. each. Fine all linen Irish old bleach hemstitched huckaback Towels, 22x38 inches.

At 88c. each. Extra fine Irish linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, 22x40 inches. With damask monogram space border. Made by John S. Brown & Sons.

At 96c. each. Extra fine pure linen hemstitched Irish old bleach huckaback Towels, 22x38 inches.

At 97c. each. Extra fine pure linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, with pretty embroidered monogram space.

**Pure Linen Guest Towels**

At 27c. each—All linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, 14x20 in., with monogram border.
At 34c. each—All linen hemstitched Irish huckaback Towels, 15x22 in., with monogram border.
At 43c. each—Fine all linen hemstitched huckaback Towels.
At 48c. each—Extra fine all linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, 16x24 in., with monogram border.
At $1.69—Madeira elaborately hand embroidered, scalloped, fine all linen huckaback Towels, several handsome designs.

Street floor, Livingston street, East Building.

## *Continued! Sale of Discontinued Patterns and Cross-Joined Whittall Wilton Rugs*

Products of some of the most celebrated mills in this country. Cross-joined Rugs are made of sections of various patterns that have been carefully matched and, with the exception of a cross-seam, are just like a regular Rug.

**Small and Medium Sizes**

| | | Regularly | At |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wool Wilton | 22x36 in. | $3.75 | $3.00 |
| Fine Wilton | 22x36 in. | 5.75 | 4.25 |
| Teprac Wilton | 27x54 in. | 5.25 | 4.25 |
| Royal Worcester Wilton | 27x54 in. | 6.50 | 4.75 |
| Anglo-Indian Wilton | 27x54 in. | 7.25 | 5.50 |
| Saxony | 27x54 in. | 8.00 | 5.75 |
| Anglo-Persian Wilton | 27x54 in. | 8.50 | 6.50 |
| Wool Wilton | 36x36 in. | 5.50 | 4.50 |
| Saxony | 36x36 in. | 6.95 | 5.00 |
| Teprac | 36x63 in. | 8.25 | 6.75 |
| Saxony | 36x63 in. | 12.00 | 8.50 |
| Anglo-Persian | 36x63 in. | 13.75 | 10.00 |

**Wilton Hall Rugs**

| | | Regularly | At |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teprac Wilton | 27 in. x 9 ft. | $11.25 | $9.25 |
| Royal Worcester | 27 in. x 9 ft. | 12.75 | 10.25 |
| Anglo-Persian | 27 in. x 9 ft. | 17.00 | 13.50 |
| Teprac | 27 in. x 12 ft. | 15.00 | 12.50 |
| Royal Worcester | 27 in. x 12 ft. | 17.00 | 13.50 |
| Anglo-Persian | 27 in. x 12 ft. | 22.75 | 18.25 |
| Teprac | 27 in. x 15 ft. | $17.50 | $14.50 |
| Royal Worcester | 27 in. x 15 ft. | 21.25 | 16.75 |
| Anglo-Persian | 27 in. x 15 ft. | 28.25 | 22.50 |

**Room Sizes**

| | | Regularly | At |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wool Wilton | 6 x 9 ft. | $31.50 | $25.00 |
| Saxony | 6 x 9 ft. | 47.00 | 35.00 |
| Wool Wilton | 8¼x10½ ft. | 46.75 | 35.00 |
| Saxony | 8¼x10½ ft. | 70.00 | 50.00 |
| Bundar Wilton | 9 x12 ft. | 57.50 | 45.00 |
| Royal Worcester | 9 x12 ft. | 61.75 | 49.50 |
| Seamless Chenille | 9 x12 ft. | 77.00 | 62.50 |
| Hartford Saxony | 9 x12 ft. | 75.00 | 59.50 |
| Anglo-Persian | 9 x12 ft. | 82.50 | 66.50 |

**9x12 Whittall Cross-Joined Wilton Rugs**

Remarkable value.

| | |
|---|---|
| Teprac Wilton | $35.00 |
| Royal Worcester | 39.50 |
| Anglo-Indian | 47.50 |
| Anglo-Persian | 55.00 |

**And 50 Extra Large Size Wilton Rugs, Unusually Good Values**

| | | Regularly | At |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wool Wilton | 9 x15 ft. | $68.50 | $59.50 |
| Royal Worcester | 9 x15 ft. | 85.00 | 69.50 |
| Hartford Saxony | 9 x15 ft. | 98.00 | 75.00 |
| Anglo-Persian | 9 x15 ft. | 113.00 | 89.50 |
| Wool Wilton | 10½x12 ft. | 68.50 | 55.00 |
| Royal Worcester | 10½x12 ft. | 85.00 | 69.50 |
| Wool Wilton | 10½x13½ ft. | 77.50 | 65.00 |
| Royal Worcester | 10½x13½ ft. | $95.00 | $79.50 |
| Hartford Saxony | 10½x13½ ft. | 110.00 | 85.00 |
| Wool Wilton | 11¼x15 ft. | 85.00 | 75.00 |
| Royal Worcester | 11¼x15 ft. | 106.00 | 89.50 |
| Hartford Saxony | 11¼x15 ft. | 123.00 | 95.00 |
| Anglo-Persian | 11¼x15 ft. | 141.00 | 115.00 |

Third Floor, East Building.

**$4.98 to $5.98 Blouses Monday at $3.98**

Georgette crepes are trimmed in unusual and interesting ways with narrow bands of filet lace, with hand-embroideries that are charming against the sheer crepe. Some show multitudes of fine tuckings, with crochet buttons, and perhaps a little bow of black moire to set them off.

Lots of narrow frillings; daintiest Valenciennes are a feature of others.

There are a number of very fine tailored style silk Waists and extremely lovely net Blouses. Every size in the collection.

**A New Purchase of Remarkable $2 Voile Blouses at $1.39**

White and novelty voiles of truly surprising daintiness, very prettily trimmed with Venise and Valenciennes laces. Second floor, Central Building.

**Boys' Knickers Special at 98c.**

Tan khaki, gray crash or white duck. Will stand hard wear and frequent washings. All sizes 6 to 18 years.

**Khaki Play Suits Only $2.95**

Loose fitting blouse, with attached collar; full cut knickers. Sizes 8 to 15.

Second floor, Livingston St., East Building.

# Clearance of Summer Furniture in Which Quality and Savings Stand Out Prominently

This a Clearance of a large part of our Summer Furniture at reductions of from 25 to 33⅓%, brought about primarily for the purpose of getting floor space for future events.

The pieces consist of Fibre, Reed, Rustic, Porch and Living Room Furniture, and a very few attractive Breakfast Room Suites. Also in this Clearance Group are the remainder of our sample line of Couch Hammocks which we are offering at 25 per cent. less than regular.

**$176.50 Breakfast Room Suites 7 Pieces, $130.00**
Finished in ivory enamel, decorated; consisting of Buffet, Hanging Mirror, Gateleg Table, four Chairs, which have rush seats.

**$49.00 Reed Suite, 3 Pieces $36.70**
Finished antique ivory, upholstered, loose cushion seats, in very attractive cretonnes.

**$91.25 Fibre Suite, 3 Pieces, $60.80**
Finished in antique ivory, upholstered spring seats and back, in very attractive cretonne; 9 ft. 6 in. Sofa, Armchair and Rocker.

**$128.00 Reed Living Room Suites $95.75**
Four pieces; blue enamel, trimmed pink; loose cushion seats and backs; upholstered in effective cretonne; Sofa, Armchair, Rocker and Table.

**$177.50 Breakfast Room Suites 7 Pieces, $130.00**
Finished in yellow and green, decorated; bamboo effect; consisting of Buffet, Hanging Mirror, Gate-leg Table, four Chairs, which have rush seats.

**$45.00 Breakfast Room Suite $33.75**
Finished in yellow enamel, trimmed with black; five pieces—Gate-leg Table, four Chairs.

**Fibre and Reed Furniture at ¼ to ⅓ Less Than Regular**

Finished in antique ivory. Some have upholstered spring seats and backs in very attractive cretonnes. Many are one of a kind.

**Armchairs**

| At | Reg. | At | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.50 | $6.75 | $8.80 | $11.75 |
| 4.60 | 8.85 | 9.00 | 13.50 |
| 6.30 | 9.50 | 11.50 | 17.25 |

**Tables**

| At | Reg. | At | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5.00 | $7.50 | $8.50 | $12.75 |
| 7.15 | 10.75 | 9.25 | 14.00 |

**Rockers**

| At | Reg. | At | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5.25 | $7.75 | $9.00 | $13.50 |
| 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.15 | 16.75 |
| 8.80 | 11.75 | 11.50 | 17.25 |

**Settees**

| At | Reg. | At | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $11.60 | $17.50 | $32.35 | $48.50 |
| 16.00 | 24.00 | 37.80 | 56.75 |
| 30.00 | 45.00 | | |

**Couch Hammocks, Were $6.95 to $36.00, Now $5.20 to $27.00**

Some in plain khaki, others in fancy. Then there are still others, one of a kind, that belong to the miscellaneous class in blue and gray with braids, etc. Some are reclining models, others are in rustic style. Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

# PARIS DRESSMAKERS URGE OUR BUYERS TO CROSS OCEAN

## They Have Provided Thousands of Gowns for American Women and Are Afraid Merchants Will Not Send Representatives to See Them—Embroideries to be Made from Munition Scrap Heaps.

A CABLE has been sent to this country in the form of an invitation from dressmaking houses in Paris to the American buyers, asking them to make a special effort to go abroad for the semi-annual exhibitions of clothes scheduled to take place in Paris in August.

It is difficult to remember, all the phases of friendly interchange between the great French designing houses and the multiplicity of American dressmaking houses, but it is highly probable that no such invitation has been extended to this country before. Even when Paris was at the high tide of her battles, she did not feel it necessary to cable her invitations to American buyers. She took it for granted that they would come, as they have been coming for the last half century.

But with America in the war, and with the growth of uncertainty concerning sea travel, the rumor spread on both sides of the water, among those in the trade of making clothes, that there would be no Paris "openings" this Summer.

Of course, there is danger from submarines. No one would be so foolhardy as to deny that fact of frightfulness. But all last Summer American buyers, relief workers and correspondents went shuttling to and fro over the ocean. Now, though, there is a more uncertain feeling among those in the American trade of clothes concerning the trip across the water.

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THE NEW COAT LAUNCHED IN PARIS.

The jacket is of black velvet, bound with a hem which holds it in at hip line. The reverse are of glazed satin, and the high collar is of fur. The skirt of black cloth is very narrow. Costume by Drecoll.

THE NEW WAISTCOAT BODICE.

It is of heavy black silk, with ribbon run through embroidered eyelets down the front. Sleeves and collar are of white organdie. Skirt is of black-and-white striped voile. The parasol is of white satin, with black velvet scallops applied.

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Another thing that seems equally certain is that metallic embroidery will not only be as fashionable as ever, but that its output may be increased. The natural question that the woman asks who knows the conditions of France and even America today is how one can afford to use gold, silver, copper, and silk threads to cover the surfaces of gowns during this supreme epoch of munition making, when all the ore in the world is needed for the killing of men.

Do you know how the embroiderers get the metal threads to cover our gowns? They are allowed to go to the munition factories in France and from the great heaps of metal thrown out by the workers or the instruments for cutting and melting metal they select whatever they need for embroidery. One gets an instant vision, and an amusing one at that, of the clothing makers of France hanging about amid tangled strings and wires of metal, picking out here and there what they want, and going home with it tied up in bundles like children around sawmills and new buildings gathering up bits of wood to keep the body warm in a desolate home.

### Incoming of Brocades.

This gossip on fashions has resolved itself into a kaleidoscopic accumulation of fragments of news that are floating in by cable and from the mouths of those who are experimenting with the new Autumn fashions. Here is another bit of interesting news that has to do with the materials we shall wear in the Fall:

Brocade will rise to a splendid height and will be considered the fabric of the hour for formal gowns. The mills at Lyons, which control the silk fashions of the world, have turned out miles of marvelous brocades. Rodier, the great master-designer of fabrics, has put his stamp on full moons, palm branches and odd flowers subdued in masses of color, and he calls the achievement silk.

One of the splendid brocades turned out at Lyons is called "Soleil de la Victoire"—and let us end the story there. What more could be said of France, its clothes, its inspirations, its ideals and its struggles, than is embodied in the wonderful new fabric which will be worn in the Autumn?

The Sun of Victory!

# MUNICIPAL MARKETS IN AMERICA INFERIOR TO THOSE OF EUROPE

WHAT is the matter with the marketing of food in this country?

The latest report of the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, covering municipal markets, replies: "It cannot be said truthfully that any American city has yet developed an adequate municipal market system."

Why not?

"It has been the custom in America to let the markets run themselves. The general opinion of those who have studied the market question is that the great majority of failures have been due to mismanagement, poor location, inadequate accommodations, high rentals, subletting of booths, and combinations to maintain prices. Wise planning, expert management, and a definite constructive policy are essential to market success."

Yet in spite of bungling plans and conduct, forty-one American cities report that their municipal markets are successful. But no success attained thus far is comparable with the vast advance of service in Europe in the development of the railway, river, and seaboard terminal market.

Direct, adequate, and unblocked railway delivery is now regarded as a prime requisite for satisfactory marketing. The cramping of railway service determined the resolution of Berlin six years ago to remove its great Central Market on the River Spree, in the heart of the city, to the northeastern quarter, a location otherwise distinctly inferior, at a cost of over $8,000,000. By this removal, however, the city secured a railroad yard for its market permitting a full and mobile entry and dispatch of freight.

How a first-rate municipal market is constructed and run may be shown graphically in the typical exhibit of the Munich Market opened in February, 1912. Here the State and municipal authorities came to an agreement on the essential features of construction after full consideration of the requirements and advices submitted by the wholesale dealers. Then Munich acted. The city picked and bought a site lying closely south of the South Joint Railway Station. The selected ground covered 48,500 square meters, or 11¼ acres roundly. This provision more than doubled the allotment of space for the old market, including the bordering streets.

At the north end of the market grounds a Custom House was erected for the receipt of foreign produce, chiefly from Austria-Hungary and Italy. Beyond this building the market stretches its line to the south, in a succession of four lofty market halls with covered connections, ending in a structure for administration offices and a retail market. Each of the four main halls receives a distinct division of produce for wholesale, and the basement below provides for the receipt of all shipments by rail and for cold storage. Each hall of uniform size is 318 feet in length, 56.7 feet in width, and 65.6 feet in height. The entire structure is of concrete and iron.

One prime concern was expedition and convenience in receipt, sale, and delivery. Four tracks run from the South Station to the Custom House grounds, two extending directly to the Custom House. A third track passes to the north of the Custom House Street, where there is room at need for the laying of another track. A short fourth track ends west of the Custom House. By these tracks ninety freight cars can be placed at once on the rails in the Custom House yard.

Two tracks extend from the railway station directly to the great Market Hall, running along its north side, with an intervening platform. Besides these tracks and sidings, a number of tracks in the open railway yards at the South Station are placed at the command of the market during the hours when traffic is most pressing. These will accommodate, roundly, a hundred cars for the Market Hall trade. Thus the combined track facilities for market supply may be reckoned as providing for 190 cars at a time, with available track space for thirty more. Special provision is made for fast freight cars and reshipment to other cities.

Platforms bordering the tracks are constructed on a level with the car floors to facilitate loading and unloading. The doors on the two sides of the Custom House are so distributed that for every car standing alongside there is a discharging door with double slides, protected by rubber bands against air draughts.

Three main roadways convey the produce from the track platform along the full length of the market, two skirting the east and west sides of the basement and one passing through the centre. The central roadway is constructed to rise with an easy gradient to the level of the market floor. Side street crossings traverse the market, devised with connections to enable market carts and trucks to pass readily throughout the market and basement, sharing the burden of transportation with the elevators and stairways. There are nine hydraulic elevators between the basement and market floors besides the hand elevator with which each one of the seventy-two wholesale stalls is equipped. It was the design to do away with needless friction, blockade, and lost motion.

The basement extending under the line of market halls is designed to give all possible accommodation to truck and market wagon passage and delivery. It is divided in the centre by the depressed street. The sections on both sides are subdivided in compartments corresponding to the stall allotments on the main market floor. Thus every stall has its private cellar or cold storage room. For the receipt of undistributed freight there is a cold storage department in the northern annex or freight hall, designedly built in excess of ordinary requirements. Artesian wells supply the water for the refrigerating plant. Nine hydraulic elevators carry produce to the main market floor, and every stall has an independent elevator from its own cellar compartment.

Lighting, regulation of temperature, cleansing, and all other sanitary requirements are expertly provided throughout the market. Window ranges on the east and south sides of the market halls admit sunlight profusely. Skylights were excluded by the heavy snowfalls in Winter. The windows are sandblown to block the direct sun rays, harmful to the produce exposed for sale. Fourteen arc lights replace the sunlight in each of the four market halls, and the passages are lighted with incandescent lamps. Every stall has a lamp attached to the ceiling and attachments for a table lamp and cooking stove.

By the heating and ventilating appliances temperature and moisture in the air throughout the market are well controlled. Water supply is chiefly provided by the municipal water works. There is running water in every stall and daily scrubbing is enforced. Offal and refuse of every description are taken by trucks to a collection place west of Hall 4, where they are dumped into carts, to be carried away through a passage constructed for this purpose.

In the design and operation of this market nothing feasible was left undone which could add to its economic efficiency and sanitary conduct in the judgment of its constructors. The market halls were placed in charge of commissioners. All receipts with or without advance notice are cared for. Daily sales by auction standardize wholesale purchases and prices. Sales in the terminal retail market in thirty-four stalls along the southern market hall side wall set up a gauge for retail sales throughout the city and supply the neighborhood. Receipts, prices, and supplies expected are reported and published daily. It is the constant aim to maintain needed fresh supplies and direct surplus shipments to other markets. Checks in the operation from conditions imposed by the war have served to bring out even more strongly the importance of this market service.

# NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The practice of law is not a trade, but a ministry of justice, and it is unprofessional for an attorney to stir up litigation in which he has no interest except the possibility of fees; this rule being recognized by American Bar Association Canons of Ethics 28.—Ellis against Frawley, Wis., 161 N. W. 364.

An instruction that if jury believed that if defendant's locomotive had been equipped with electric headlight required by laws 1912, Page 153, plaintiff's cow would not have been struck and killed, plaintiff should recover reasonable market value of the cow, but to exceed amount claimed, was proper.—Yazoo & M. V. R. Co. against Fulgham, Miss., 74 So. 294.

In a novel Canadian decision recently reported from the New Brunswick courts, the Court upholds as valid a bequest in a will in which the testator directed his executor "to pay a certain person whom I have made known to him, and whose name I otherwise desire to be kept strictly secret, a certain sum of money as soon after my decease as can conveniently be done, the amount of which is to be kept secret, but which has been made known to him by me."

The Supreme Court of Arizona has held in Sturgeon against State that the constitutional prohibition against the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the State, under a penalty, cannot prevent its possession for personal use where its possession is not made unlawful under the Federal Webb-Kenyon act.

Conduct of passenger in leaving street car when conductor curses and threatens to shoot is not inexcusable; he not being required to weigh nicely chances between which he chooses.—Hendrix against United Rys. Co. of St. Louis, Mo., 193 S. W. 812.

Where railroad, finding intoxicated passenger on train holding ticket to point at which train was not scheduled to stop, instead of ejecting him as trespasser, undertook to transport him, it was under general duty to stop at his station for time reasonably sufficient to enable him to alight at a safe place.—Fagan against Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., N. Y., 115 N. E. 704; 220 N. Y. 301.

Crockett against International Railway Company has an interesting holding. Plaintiff's deceased husband was injured on Nov. 17, 1914; on Nov. 23, 1914, he married plaintiff, and on Dec. 17 his injuries resulted in death. Plaintiff, as surviving wife, was awarded compensation by the State Industrial Commission. It was argued by defendant that Section 16 of the New York compensation law governed. The last sentence of that section reads: "All questions of dependency shall be determined as of the time of the accident." Judge Cochrane of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, in his opinion reported in 162 New York Supplement, 357, replies that, under another clause of Section 16, the "surviving wife" is entitled to award; and that she is "surviving," although the marriage took place after the injury, just as a child would be a "dependent," although not born until after the injury to its parent; and that it was not the apparent intention of the Legislature, in enacting the compensation law, to restrict or narrow the right of a widow to recover for negligent injury to her spouse, which right existed before the passage of the act, irrespective of whether the marital relation obtained before or after the injury. The award was affirmed.


BLAIR INC.

DRESSES fashioned and priced for the average woman desiring STYLE WITH ECONOMY

Open July and Aug. Specials every week

A Shop Worth While Knowing.

353 Fifth Ave. Entrance on 34th St. Take Elevator.

*The Crocker long English crape veil, light weight, with woven hems, made specially for this House.*

*Black Hats and White Hats suitable for All occasions.*

Crocker

Mourning House

375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

*Boston, Copley Sq.*

Bathing Suits For Stout Women

*At Clearance Prices*

Specially designed to fit and become stout figures up to 56 bust.

$14.00 BATHING SUITS—Taffeta; all sizes ..... 7.50

BATHING SUITS—Mohair; sizes up to 56 ..... 6.95

BATHING SUITS—Mohair; up to size 46 ..... 3.25

BATHING TIGHTS—one piece shoulder tights ..... 1.15

Complete line of Bathing Hats, Shoes and Corsets at greatly reduced prices.

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St. Just off 5th Ave.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH IN GREENWICH VILLAGE AT FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET. Outdoor Dining Room. Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte. Club Dinners a Specialty.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden. Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c. "WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

OLD CHELSEA Closed Pending Removal. Dining Room Open August 1, 1917. 51 West 16th Street.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street or Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 53D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club", or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's. LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE MARYLAND, 112 West 73d Street. Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner, Maryland style, every Monday and Friday.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave. Luncheon, 35-40c; Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 85c.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 29. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c. Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c. Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

Best & Co.

5th Avenue at 35th Street New York

Paris London

Combining Women's Smart, Becoming, Summer Fashions with Moderate Prices

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

REMARKABLE SALES OF SUMMER APPAREL

Involving most desirable fashions—in the height of the wearing season—for Country—Mountain—Seashore or Town wear.

MANY NEW VALUES NOT HERETOFORE OFFERED

Smart Summer Suits

Regularly $45 to $95, at $18 and $35

Street and sports styles of serges, tricotines, linens, checks, etc.—a summing up of whatever remains from many lines of practical styles.

Dinner and Evening Gowns

Regularly $125 to $185, at $65 and $95

Of soft supple satin, chiffon, tulle, taffeta, gros de Londres and brocades.

Silk Coats and Evening Wraps

Regularly $95 to $195, at $50, $65, $95

Of taffeta, satin and gros de Londres in black and colors; including embroidered, braided and brocaded styles.

(Silk Day Coats—Fifth Floor.) (Evening Wraps—Third Floor.)

Street and Afternoon Dresses

Regularly $55 to $125, at $28, $48, $58

Of foulard, taffeta, satin, serge, Georgette crepe, jersey, etc.

Sheer Summer Frocks

Regularly $35 to $95, at $25, $35, $45

Of handkerchief linen, batiste, voile, gingham, crepe, organdie, dimity, etc.

Street, Motor and Sports Coats

Regularly $35 to $65, at $18 and $28

Desirable models in various sizes, styles and materials—mostly sports shades—a few of many kinds.

(Street and Sports Capes—also included—at $28)

$50 to $75 Shantung Motor Coats—at $35, $55

Handsome Cachmere Velour Coats—$75

Unusually desirable late models in beautiful shades.

$35 Silk and Satin Sports Skirts—at $25

Fashionable Large Hats—$10, $15

Regularly to $30—For street, semi-dress, country and garden party wear. Hats of milan, leghorn, French crepe, satin, hair and tulle; in unusually effective styles.

French Hand-made Blouses—at Half

Regularly $25 to $45—at $12.50 to $22.50

Of handkerchief linen, voile, batiste and organdie.

Sheer White Blouses—Regularly to $25—at $5, $10

Jersey Sweaters—Regularly to $35—at $12.50

"Coat" and "Slip-on" styles; plain and embroidered; with and without sleeves.

# PARIS DRESSMAKERS URGE OUR BUYERS TO CROSS OCEAN

## They Have Provided Thousands of Gowns for American Women and Are Afraid Merchants Will Not Send Representatives to See Them—Embroideries to be Made from Munition Scrap Heaps.

A CABLE has been sent to this country in the form of an invitation from dressmaking houses in Paris to the American buyers, asking them to make a special effort to go abroad for the semi-annual exhibitions of clothes scheduled to take place in Paris in August.

It is difficult to remember all the phases of friendly interchange between the great French designing houses and the multiplicity of American dressmaking houses, but it is highly probable that no such invitation has been extended to this country before. Even when Paris was at the high tide of her battles, she did not feel it necessary to cable her invitations to American buyers. She took it for granted that they would come, as they have been coming for the last half century.

But with America in the war, and with the growth of uncertainty concerning sea travel, the rumor spread on both sides of the water, among those in the trade of making clothes, that there would be no Paris "openings" this Summer.

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### Embroidery from Munitions.

Another thing that seems equally certain is that metallic embroidery will not only be as fashionable as ever, but that its output may be increased. The natural question that the woman asks who knows the conditions of France and even America today is how one can afford to use gold, silver, copper, and silk threads to cover the surfaces of gowns during this supreme epoch of munition making, when all the ore in the world is needed for the killing of men.

Do you know how the embroiderers get the metal threads to cover our gowns? They are allowed to go to the munition factories in France and from the great heaps of metal thrown out by the workers or the instruments for cutting and melting metal they select whatever they need for embroidery. One gets an instant vision, and an amusing one at that, of the clothing makers of France hanging about amid tangled strings and wires of metal, picking out here and there what they want, and going home with it tied up in bundles like children around sawmills and new buildings gathering up bits of wood to keep the body warm in a desolate home.

### Incoming of Brocades.

This gossip on fashions has resolved itself into a kaleidoscopic accumulation of fragments of news that are floating in by cable and from the mouths of those who are experimenting with the new Autumn fashions. Here is another bit of interesting news that has to do with the materials we shall wear in the Fall:

Brocade will rise to a splendid height and will be considered the fabric of the hour for formal gowns. The mills at Lyons, which control the silk fashions of the world, have turned out miles of marvelous brocades. Rodier, the great master-designer of fabrics, has put his stamp on full moons, palm branches and odd flowers subdued in masses of color, and he calls the achievement silk.

One of the splendid brocades turned out at Lyons is called "Soleil de la Victoire"—and let us end the story there. What more could be said of France, its clothes, its inspirations, its ideals and its struggles, than is embodied in the wonderful new fabric which will be worn in the Autumn?

The Sun of Victory!

THE NEW COAT LAUNCHED IN PARIS.

The jacket is of black velvet, bound with a hem which holds it in at hip line. The reverses are of glazed satin, and the high collar is of fur. The skirt of black cloth is very narrow. Costume by Drecoll.

THE NEW WAISTCOAT BODICE.

It is of heavy black silk, with ribbon run through embroidered eyelets down the front. Sleeves and collar are of white organdie. Skirt is of black-and-white striped voile. The parasol is of white satin, with black velvet scallops applied.

# MUNICIPAL MARKETS IN AMERICA INFERIOR TO THOSE OF EUROPE

WHAT is the matter with the marketing of food in this country?

The latest report of the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, covering municipal markets, replies: "It cannot be said truthfully that any American city has yet developed an adequate municipal market system."

Why not?

"It has been the custom in America to let the markets run themselves. The general opinion of those who have studied the market question is that the great majority of failures have been due to mismanagement, poor location, inadequate accommodations, high rentals, subletting of booths, and combinations to maintain prices. Wise planning, expert management, and a definite constructive policy are essential to market success."

Yet in spite of bungling plans and conduct, forty-one American cities report that their municipal markets are successful. But no success attained thus far is comparable with the vast advance of service in Europe in the development of the railway, river, and seaboard terminal market.

Direct, adequate, and unblocked railway delivery is now regarded as a prime requisite for satisfactory marketing. The cramping of railway service determined the resolution of Berlin six years ago to remove its great Central Market on the River Spree, in the heart of the city, to the northeastern quarter, a location otherwise distinctly inferior, at a cost of over $8,000,000. By this removal, however, the city secured a railroad yard for its market permitting a full and mobile entry and dispatch of freight.

How a first-rate municipal market is constructed and run may be shown graphically in the typical exhibit of the Munich Market opened in February, 1912. Here the State and municipal authorities came to an agreement on the essential features of construction after full consideration of the requirements and advices submitted by the wholesale dealers. Then Munich acted. The city picked and bought a site lying closely south of the South Joint Railway Station. The selected ground covered 46,500 square meters, or 11½ acres roundly. This provision more than doubled the allotment of space for the old market, including the bordering streets.

At the north end of the market grounds a Custom House was erected for the receipt of foreign produce, chiefly from Austria-Hungary and Italy. Beyond this building the market stretches its line to the south, in a succession of four lofty market halls with covered connections, ending in a structure for administration offices and a retail market. Each of the four main halls receives a distinct division of produce for wholesale, and the basement below provides for the receipt of all shipments by rail and for cold storage. Each hall of uniform size is 318 feet in length, 58.7 feet in width, and 65.6 feet in height. The entire structure is of concrete and iron.

One prime concern was expedition and convenience in receipt, sale, and delivery. Four tracks run from the South Station to the Custom House grounds, two extending directly to the Custom House. A third track passes to the north of the Custom House Street, where there is room at need for the laying of another track. A short fourth track ends west of the Custom House. By these tracks ninety freight cars can be placed at once on the rails in the Custom House yard.

Two tracks extend from the railway station directly to the great Market Hall, running along its north side, with an intervening platform. Besides these tracks and sidings, a number of tracks in the open railway yards at the South Station are placed at the command of the market during the hours when traffic is most pressing. These will accommodate, roundly, a hundred cars for the Market Hall trade. Thus the combined track facilities for market supply may be reckoned as providing for 190 cars at a time, with available track space for thirty more. Special provision is made for fast freight cars and reshipment to other cities.

Platforms bordering the tracks are constructed on a level with the car floors to facilitate loading and unloading. The doors on the two sides of the Custom House are so distributed that for every car standing alongside there is a discharging door with double slides, protected by rubber bands against air draughts.

Three main roadways convey the produce from the track platform along the full length of the market, two skirting the east and west sides of the basement and one passing through the centre. The central roadway is constructed to rise with an easy gradient to the level of the market floor. Side street crossings traverse the market, devised with connections to enable market carts and trucks to pass readily throughout the market and basement, sharing the burden of transportation with the elevators and stairways. There are nine hydraulic elevators between the basement and market floors besides the hand elevator with which each one of the seventy-two wholesale stalls is equipped. It was the design to do away with needless friction, blockade, and lost motion.

The basement extending under the line of market halls is designed to give all possible accommodation to truck and market wagon passage and delivery. It is divided in the centre by the depressed street. The sections on both sides are subdivided in compartments corresponding to the stall allotments on the main market floor. Thus every stall has its private cellar or cold storage room. For the receipt of undistributed freight there is a cold storage department in the northern annex or freight hall, designedly built in excess of ordinary requirements. Artesian wells supply the water for the refrigerating plant. Nine hydraulic elevators carry produce to the main market floor, and every stall has an independent elevator from its own cellar compartment.

Lighting, regulation of temperature, cleansing, and all other sanitary requirements are expertly provided throughout the market. Window ranges on the east and south sides of the market halls admit sunlight profusely. Skylights were excluded by the heavy snowfalls in Winter. The windows are sandblown to block the direct sun rays, harmful to the produce exposed for sale. Fourteen arc lights replace the sunlight in each of the four market halls, and the passages are lighted with incandescent lamps. Every stall has a lamp attached to the ceiling and attachments for a table lamp and cooking stove.

By the heating and ventilating appliances temperature and moisture in the air throughout the market are well controlled. Water supply is chiefly provided by the municipal water works. There is running water in every stall and daily scrubbing is enforced. Offal and refuse of every description are taken by trucks to a collection place west of Hall 4, where they are dumped into carts, to be carried away through a passage constructed for this purpose.

In the design and operation of this market nothing feasible was left undone which could add to its economic efficiency and sanitary conduct in the judgment of its constructors. The market halls were placed in charge of commissioners. All receipts with or without advance notice are cared for. Daily sales by auction standardize wholesale purchases and prices. Sales in the terminal retail market in thirty-four stalls along the southern market hall side wall set up a gauge for retail sales throughout the city and supply the neighborhood. Receipts, prices, and supplies expected are reported and published daily. It is the constant aim to maintain needed fresh supplies and direct surplus shipments to other markets. Checks in the operation from conditions imposed by the war have served to bring out even more strongly the importance of this market service.

# NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The practice of law is not a trade, but a ministry of justice, and it is unprofessional for an attorney to stir up litigation in which he has no interest except the possibility of fees; this rule being recognized by American Bar Association canon of ethics 28.—Ellis against Frawley, Wis., 161 N. W. 394.

An instruction that if jury believed that if defendant's locomotive had been equipped with electric headlight required by laws 1912, Page 153, plaintiff's cow would not have been struck and killed, plaintiff should recover reasonable market value of the cow, not to exceed amount claimed, was proper.—Yazoo & M. V. R. Co. against Fulgham, Miss., 74 So. 294.

In a novel Canadian decision recently reported from the New Brunswick courts, the Court upholds as valid a bequest in a will in which the testator directed his executor "to pay a certain person, whom I have made known to him, and whose name I otherwise desire to be kept strictly secret, a certain sum of money as soon after my decease as can conveniently be done, the amount of which is to be kept secret, but which has been made known to him by me."

The Supreme Court of Arizona has held in Sturgeon against State that the constitutional prohibition against the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the State, under a penalty, cannot prevent its possession for personal use where its possession is not made unlawful under the Federal Webb-Kenyon act.

Conduct of passenger in leaving street car when conductor curses and threatens to shoot is not inexcusable; he not being required to weigh nicely chances between which he chooses.—Hendrix against United Rys. Co. of St. Louis, Mo., 193 S. W. 812.

Where railroad, finding intoxicated passenger on train holding ticket to point at which train was not scheduled to stop, instead of ejecting him as trespasser, undertook to transport him, it was under general duty to stop at his destination for time reasonably sufficient to enable him to alight at a safe place.—Fagan against Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., N. Y., 115 N. E. 704; 220 N. Y. 301.

Crockett against International Railway Company has an interesting holding. Plaintiff's deceased husband was injured on Nov. 17, 1914; on Nov. 23, 1914, he married plaintiff, and on Dec. 17 his injuries resulted in death. Plaintiff, as surviving wife, was awarded compensation by the State Industrial Commission. It was argued by defendant that Section 16 of the New York compensation law governed. The last sentence of that section reads: "All questions of dependency shall be determined as of the time of the accident." Judge Cochrane of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, in his opinion reported in 162 New York Supplement, 357, replies that, under another clause of Section 16, the "surviving wife" is entitled to award; and that she is "surviving," although the marriage took place after the injury, just as a child would be a "dependent" although not born until after the injury to its parent; and that it was not the apparent intention of the Legislature, in enacting the compensation law, to restrict or narrow the right of a widow to recover for negligent injury to her spouse, which right existed before the passage of the act, irrespective of whether the marital relation obtained before or after the injury. The award was affirmed.


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# SHIFTS OF LABOR CAUSED BY THE WAR

## No Great Hardship Yet Noticeable on the Surface, but the Movement in Certain Industries Is Marked.

OWING to the conditions of war this country's labor forces are beginning to undergo various readjustments. It is impossible as yet to gauge the extent of the shifts or to predict just where they will end, but there is evident a movement of workmen from those trades which have little bearing on the outcome of the war to those which are directly concerned in providing for its successful culmination.

Among the industries employing male labor, the greatest falling off is perhaps in the building lines. This is due in a large measure to the dearth of materials, to lack of importation on the one hand and the continued use of available material for armament purposes on the other. As a result carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and ironworkers have found themselves temporarily out of employment. The situation is not acute, for there is a corresponding increased demand for workers in the war industries, chiefly in the munition plants, where the unemployed iron worker stands the chance of bettering his condition. The wages are higher and the hours better. The same is true of the unskilled worker—the street laborer, the road builder, and the digger of ditches. So great is the demand for shell and artillery that a man seeking employment is rarely turned away from the plants which make them.

Next in order of importance is the demand for labor in the ship-building industry. The increase here, of course, is due to the legislation at Washington providing for an American merchant marine. Government representatives and heads of ship building companies are canvassing the coast cities and States for experienced men. It is in shipbuilding that the unemployed carpenters and painters have an opportunity of finding themselves. The demand for riveters, caulkers, shipwrights, and ship carpenters is large enough to swallow all who can show any ability or have had experience of the right kind.

Closely related with these industries are the ion foundries and oil companies. Here, too, more orders are on hand than can efficiently be turned out. The shortage of men is due to the lack of immigration growing out of the war. Previously all the lower types of labor were filled by alien workers. The pay was lower than that given to native American labor, and, in many cases, the hours longer. Now, however, employers find that where before they have employed two alien men at low wages for a certain output of work they are forced to employ three Americans and also give an increase in wages. And even so, labor is scarce and factories crippled.

A new industry that has sprung up almost over night is canvas making. Demands for tents, leggings, khaki suits, and other things for the soldiers have flooded the market. There are comparatively few American workmen who can run a sewing machine. In order to supply the new demand the available garment workers have been recruited.

Without doubt the loudest call for labor has been from the American farmer. He has planted a greater acreage than in former years. Heretofore his supply of farmhands was scarce enough, but this year it has been appalling. The unskilled worker used to find that in comparison to the money paid by the war industries the wages of the farmhand was a mere pittance. The farmer has to pay far more than formerly or he is in danger of being left with an uncultivated, unharvested crop. Somewhat alleviating this condition are the scout organizations and cadet camps, consisting of boys recruited from the high schools. In the majority of cases these boys get $2 a day for labor, not including their board, which the camp supervisors provide. It is said that in most cases where women have taken to the fields the cry of the farmer is to have them enter the camp kitchens instead. Where a farmer has by dint of hard work and separation of a goodly bit of his store managed to hire a large number of men he has discovered that he cannot live up to the old-time agreement of feeding his help. He has no one to cook for them. Probably the country has never seen such a shortage of domestic help in the agricultural districts.

The shortage of women workers in domestic service has also been marked in the cities, though not to the same extent. Formerly, where there was a decreaze of labor along specialized lines of work the girls were willing to hire out as waitresses or kitchen help. This year they find they can do equally well, or better, as workers on women's farms and in the munition factories, taking places previously filled by men. The industries most affected by the loss of women workers are those of clothing, millinery, dressmaking, and men's headgear. The cause in all cases is twofold. First, there has been retrenchment in buying among the people of the country, and, secondly, there has been a shortage of imported material. As an example of what the new conditions had done, it may be recalled that one large cotton lace plant, whose chief working product was twisted yarn, an English import, was closed recently.

Workers in the retail trades have been hard hit. Many factories making articles now considered non-essential have shut down, and an army of salesgirls found themselves out of employment. Many of them, of course, are getting places in new lines. One group in this city united in squads of ten and took to berry picking nearby.

It is curious to note that the music industries, which might well be classed as non-essential or even as luxuries, report no falling off in their output. They say they are not only holding their own, but in many cases they have increased their output of pianos and other instruments. The reason they give furnishes an interesting bit of human psychology. As a whole, the population of the country is rather well employed. Many men are drawing higher salaries than ever before. Where previously they could afford only the essentials of life, they now discover they have a surplus. The business of selling pianos on the dollar-down-and-dollar-a-week plan is improving.

# HOTEL MEN ARE ORGANIZING TO CO-OPERATE WITH HOOVER

## Thomas D. Green, President of Association, Explains How His Associates Will "Discourage" Certain Foods and "Encourage" Substitutes.

WHAT the hotels of New York City did last week in presenting their plan of radical menu changes to Herbert C. Hoover will be suggested this week to every hotel proprietor in the United States.

"What is the use of a beefless day in this city, the serving of war bread, and politely asking our guests to eat less of certain things and more of others, if the plan is not working in other cities?" said Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association of New York City, yesterday. With John McE. Bowman he had headed the New York delegation to Washington to talk over the food situation with Mr. Hoover. "If the hotel men of the country are going to aid the Government in its effort for proper food conservation, there must not only be a definite, harmonious plan but the scope must be national."

The formation of a national hotel committee on food conservation was suggested and five names were proposed for its membership. The men chosen were John McE. Bowman, proprietor of the Biltmore Hotel, representing the New York and Middle East section; Frank Hall, proprietor of the Somerset Hotel of Boston and President of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, representing New England; Colonel Charles Consolvo, proprietor of the Monticello Hotel of Norfolk, Va., representing the South; Willis Rice of Chicago, representing the Middle West, and James Woods, proprietor of the St. Francis Hotel of San Francisco, representing the Pacific Coast section.

The plan as presented to Mr. Hoover by the hotel men of New York will be used as a basis for the adoption of a national restaurant menu.

"Our original plan was only tentative," said Mr. Green, "and may be modified. As for a beefless day, I think it is a wise suggestion. It is immaterial what day is selected, but it will not be Friday. Beef is one of the essentials that this country must send to the allied nations abroad. Less wheat bread must be eaten, and we have suggested the use of at least 10 per cent. of rye, corn, rice, and so on, in wheat bread. There has been curiosity about our war bread. We simply mean that by saying stale bread and the trimmings from toast—the crust which is usually cut off—we can, by the use of salt, water, yeast and flour, make a palatable and wholesome bread. The serving of veal, lamb and suckling pigs and certain pork products is to be discouraged, and the eating of more fish and fruits will be encouraged, as well as the broiling, roasting, braising, and stewing of meats instead of frying, so as to conserve the fats, such as butter and lard. By discouraging, we mean the total elimination, as far as possible, of those foods from the regular menus.

"We have not suggested any extra charge for bread and butter served with meals, but we have suggested an individual service of uniform portions. There may be served smaller portions of some foods at less price. These would be designated as war portions. At the risk of being criticised I want to make clear that the question of food conservation must not be involved with theories or ideas of false economy. This sentiment of false economy in the use of food is very prevalent. Mr. Hoover has no such foolish idea that this wholesale economy in foodstuffs generally will solve the problem of proper conservation or bring about the condition toward which he is working. He has expressed himself otherwise. He told us that he did not care how much people consumed of the great majority of foodstuffs, such as vegetables, fruits, fish, lobsters, and so on.

"Our vegetable crop this year will be the greatest in the history of the country, and scarcely a variety in it, if conserved by a false idea of economy, will aid in winning the war. Our oysters, fish and fowls, for instance, cannot reach the trenches. Why, therefore, consign them to waste? These things can be used by us instead of other foods necessary for the welfare of the fighting men. It is surprising how few articles of food we are really able and called upon to supply. They can be summed up as wheat, fats, including pork products, and butter, beef, and sugar.

"I should like to say a word about the false idea that is so prevalent concerning waste in hotels. The impression that the modern hotel is operated upon a plan of superwastefulness seems to be very generally held. One reason for it, probably, is the large menu card. One not familiar with hotel management may conclude that a small menu means a limited amount of foodstuffs, while the large one indicates a proportionate supply. The size of the card reflects the fancy of the individual hotel proprietor, nothing more. It has nothing to do with waste.

"Two proprietors who are pre-eminent in the economical conduct of their New York hotels operate upon different lines in this respect, one having a limited menu, preferring to concentrate his customers' attention upon those dishes which he has prepared, while the other, with his large menu, believes in mentioning everything he has in the storeroom and ice box. Both are successful and neither would question the other's ability. The large menu does not imply that each article is perishable in a short time, and if not sold must be wasted. The large menu is due, to some extent, to the demand of the patrons. Probably, with the more general adoption of the 'Hoover' menus, the large menus of some hotel restaurants will be curtailed in variety, if not in size.

"There is no class in the United States more patriotic than the hotel men of America. There is no business which will voluntarily sacrifice more. But I protest against the false economy food idea, which can easily defeat the objects toward which we are all working because of the fear that hotel men may be called unpatriotic if they provide a large variety of those articles which can be ordered without endangering the supply of food to be sent to the fighting men in Europe."

## BELGIAN PAPER DENOUNCED.

### Rival Secret Sheet Gives Information and German Police Act.

A month or so ago the news sifted out of Belgium that the two principal clandestine sheets which had so long defied the German military authorities, the police, and even the great Captain von Prieger, the head of the Kaiser's Secret Service, were no longer pulling in unison.

These two papers, the Libre Belgique and the Vérité, whose editorial and business offices, and methods of circulation are as unknown to the invaders as they were in August, 1914, developed such a petty quarrel that their friends feared lest, in a moment of anger, one or the other might publish something it would be sorry for. Exposure had been threatened by each, and at last the exposure came. It was from the Libre Belgique. It was short, unblushing, and to the point. It read:

"Our contemporary, which is misnamed La Vérité, has so often threatened us with exposure that we could foresee the inevitable, and now forestall it. The German Governor General has offered 75,000 francs reward for any one who shall reveal our place of publication or give information which shall lead to the arrest of our editor.

"We are worth more than that, but knowing the financial condition of La Vérité, we dare not tempt fate longer. For what we are about to do we ask no reward, although also 75,000 francs has been offered to any one who will denounce La Vérité. We do it for nothing.

"La Vérité is published in Brussels, opposite No. 41 on the Place des Barricades, behind the statue with the broken railing and the name of the editor is André Vésale. Let Monsieur le Capitaine Prieger make haste lest the bird flies."

Captain Prieger made haste. He threw a cordon around the statue, but found nothing but a dry fountain opposite No. 41. Next he instituted inquiries. He asked persons in the crowd, which was collecting and made to pass on, if they knew André Vésale. He realized that such a procedure was useless, but he kept on and was at length rewarded.

"Ah!" he exclaimed to a frightened old man, "you know him, this André Vésale?"

"Yes, General, I know all about him—a great surgeon. He died, I think, in 1564. You are standing behind his statue."

# WHY NOT TACOMA INSTEAD OF RAINIER?

By HENRY T. FINCK.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

THE grandest snow mountain in the United States is Mount Tacoma or Rainier. To the State of Washington it is what Fuji is to Japan, Mont Blanc to France, the Matterhorn to Switzerland. To see it millions of tourists will in coming decades cross the continent. To say that it has 32,500 acres of ice and snow, that it covers, with its foothills, three thousand square miles, or twice the area of the whole State of Rhode Island, and that it rears its head into the clouds three miles above sea level, is to give but a vague idea of its stupendous bulk and sublime grandeur. James Bryce, long President of the British Alpine Club, found nothing comparable to its combination of ice scenery with majestic forest in the Old World, unless it be in the Himalayas.

To have such a sublime peak named after one is an honor beyond compare—an honor which surely should not be bestowed on any one who is not great, famous, and thoroughly deserving of it. Peter Rainier, whose name Vancouver, in 1792, inflicted on this peak, was none of these things. He never even saw the mountain; he simply happened to be a friend of Vancouver, who wanted to please him—ignoring, after the lofty fashion of explorers, the names the Indians had bestowed on the peak. But what adds actual insult to injury and gives the whole thing a comic touch, is that this same Peter Rainier was an enemy of this country—a naval officer who battled so valiantly to prevent us from securing our independence that he was promoted!

Theodore Roosevelt has tersely summed up the matter in one sentence: "Why should we Americans abandon the splendid Indian name 'Tacoma' in order to call our noblest landmark after a foreigner whose only connection with our history is that he fought against us when we were an infant nation?"

So preposterous, so unspeakably ludicrous, is the situation that I have never yet met any user of the name Mount Rainier who, on having these facts explained to him, did not promptly drop it and thenceforth say Mount Tacoma. Even when these facts were not widely known there was a general inclination on the Pacific Coast to use the most euphonious of the Indian names given to this snow-and-glacier-covered peak. James Bryce recalls the time, thirty-five years ago, when it was "called by the more sonorous Indian name, Tacoma," and I myself remember that the railway folders had it on their maps as "Mount Tacoma." I detested the name Vancouver gave it long before I knew its history, and in this I was not different from other persons; for, as the Hon. Franklin K. Lane wrote two years ago, "the fact is, nobody likes the name Mount Rainier." When Taft was President he, too, "suggested that Tacoma was a far finer name than Rainier."

Unfortunately, President Harrison, in 1890, created the United States Board on Geographic Names, one of the first acts of which was officially to sanction the name "Mount Rainier." As a result it had to be used in all Government publications, and the railway folders dropped "Mount Tacoma." But the people and the newspapers did not drop it. More and more the absurdity of belittling our grandest peak by calling it after an obscure foreigner who fought George Washington has rasped the patriotic feeling of persons of taste and judgment. A striking proof of this was given five years ago, when a new edition of John H. Williams's splendid book on this peak ("The Mountain that Was God") appeared. I saw dozens of reviews of it, and nearly all of them were, like Mr. Williams himself, in favor of "Mount Tacoma."

The movement for restoring this aboriginal name culminated in a recent memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington petitioning the Geographic Board to reconsider its decision of 1890 and substitute some other name for "Rainier." Both the House and the Senate signed this appeal, one of the five reasons given therefor being that the use of the word "Mount Rainier" has subjected the citizens of this State to humiliation through reflection on their taste and patriotism.

This appeal was accompanied by a plea of the Northwest Federation of American Indians, ending with the words: "Resolved, That we recommend and urge that your honorable body restore to the mountain called 'Rainier' its original name, 'Tahoma,' or now Americanized "Tacoma."'

Furthermore, it is worth noting that among the newspapers urging the Washington Legislature to protest against the further use of "Mount Rainier" there were more from Seattle than from Tacoma, which shows that even in Seattle, which formerly opposed "Mount Tacoma" from a feeling of rivalry with the city of the same name, this feeling has given way to the demands of "honesty, euphony, simplicity, poetry, tradition, history, and patriotism," to use the language of the Hon. James Wickersham.

It seems almost incredible, but in face of this overwhelming demonstration against allowing Peter Rainier to further enjoy this stupendous honor he so little deserved, the Geographic Board, at a special meeting held last month, declined to reconsider its former action. In a circular dated May 29, explaining this astonishing decision, three reasons are given for this decision: (1) For a century the name "Mount Rainier" has been used in all sorts of books, in America and Europe, "and even Arabia"; (2) the mountain is within a park and forest, set aside by Congress and called Mount Rainier National Park and Rainier National Forest; (3) "so far as known no attempt has ever been made by any people in any part of the world to change a name so firmly established."

One rubs one's eyes in amazement on reading this last statement. Any bright schoolboy could have mentioned to the gentlemen of the Geographic Board a name older even than "Mount Rainier," discarded after a century's use in atlases, histories, encyclopaedias, in America, Europe, "and even Arabia." It was in 1778 that Captain James Cook discovered a group of islands which he named after his friend, the Earl of Sandwich. Until about two decades ago the name in universal use was Sandwich Islands. How completely this stupid appellation has been dropped is seen from the fact that in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica there are several pages about the Hawaiian Islands, but no separate entry under Sandwich Islands.

The fate of "Mount Rainier" is foreshadowed by that of the "Sandwich Islands." In the same monumental encyclopedia, indeed, there is already no separate entry under Mount Rainier, but under Tacoma this word is referred to as "the name of the peak, (14,526 feet,) also called Mount Rainier."

The action of the Geographic Board is the more reprehensible, because it is in direct opposition to two of its own published principles: "(1) Euphonious and suitable names of Indian, Spanish or French origin should be retained," and (2) "Names of living persons should be applied very rarely, and only those of great eminence should be thus honored. No personal names should be attached, because of relationship, friendship, or personal interest, nor should names of obscure persons be given."

That the words here italicized "characterize Vancouver's action exactly" is pertinently suggested in "The Mountain," a splendid pamphlet of a hundred pages, on the claims of "Mount Tacoma," just issued in Tacoma for the "Justice to the Mountain Committee." An enlarged edition of this is to be issued after the Geographic Board's action, "whatever its decision." In other words, the fight for justice is to be kept up. All United States Government publications will, of course, have to use "Mount Rainier," but there is no reason why other publications, including railway folders, should not use "Mount Tacoma," the people's choice. Doubtless the Legislature of Washington State will take further action, defying the Geographic Board. And while perhaps impertinent it is surely pertinent to ask, the question, judging by the amount of intelligence, patriotism, consistency, and regard for public demand shown in the decision favoring "Mount Rainier," is it worth while to perpetuate the Geographic Board?


To Cornelius and Patrick Kelleher, or Their Descendants:

Denis C. Kelleher, a lawyer and real estate dealer of Chicago, Illinois, died Nov. 15, 1916. In his will he stated that his brothers Cornelius and Patrick have not been heard from for a long time. They or their descendants are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

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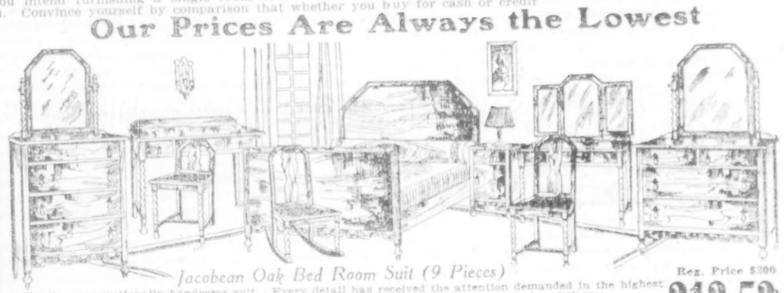

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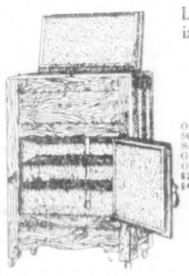

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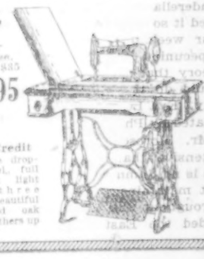

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# MOBILIZING THE DRAMA FOR THE NEW SEASON

## Between Seasons

SOMETHING, a good deal in fact, was printed in these columns recently about the renaissance of the repertory theatre idea. Another phase of the subject that was not discussed is the growth in favor of the stock company as a laboratory in which to experiment with new plays.

The use of the stock company in Rochester, Union Hill, San Francisco, or wherever it chances to be, for trial performances of unacted plays is a common occurrence now. The mutual advantages are obvious. The owner of the producing rights sees his play acted before a real audience without the trouble of organizing a special company and building or assembling the necessary scenery and properties in return for the payment of a nominal sum, while the stock company is guaranteed a week's profits in return for services whose equivalent it would have to bestow on some other play without any guarantee of profits.

Often during a season a producer who wishes to test the value of a play will have one of the stock organizations near New York produce it, but the business of trying new plays on the provincial dog through the medium of repertory companies was never so general as it is this Summer. Up in Toronto Edward H. Robins has a co-operative stock company which will act several plays for the first time for different managers. One of these is a melodrama by Charles Kenyon and Frank Dare, entitled "The Claim," which Mrs. Henry B. Harris contemplates presenting next season, and another is "Annabel Lee," a play by Earl Browne. The latter has already been produced with Edith Taliaferro in the title rôle.

George Foster Platt's experiment with a repertory company in Milwaukee is along different lines, for most of the plays he will stage are known quantities, though there are a number on the list that are new to American audiences. But California is a hotbed of companies trying out new plays designed for presentation here next season. Two actor-managers and one manager are using more than that number of playhouses as play laboratories. The actor-managers are Henry Miller and Richard Bennett; the manager, Oliver Morosco.

The reason California makes an excellent "dog" on which to try new plays is obvious to those who know the West. The native of California, and of the whole coast, for that matter, is so busy during the Winter looking after tourists that he has little time for the theatre. The Summer is his playtime, and he flocks to San Francisco and Los Angeles and goes to the theatre. In New York it is quite the other way, the natives fleeing in Summer and turning over the playhouses to the transients.

Years ago Mr. Miller took cognizance of this condition of affairs, and began making an annual pilgrimage to California. High-class productions were rare that far West then, and Californians showed their appreciation by patronizing his performances. The result was that other managers were attracted by the receipts and began booking the coast with their best attractions. California never forgot her debt of gratitude, and no matter whether the play is new or old, just so Mr. Miller is in it, they fill the theatre. The actor went regularly until a few years ago, when he discontinued his visits, but last year he began again.

Mr. Miller will have played ten weeks in California, most of the time in San Francisco, when he returns next month. Of the five plays he has presented three are new to this country. The old ones are Langdon Mitchell's "The New York Idea," and the Miller-Thomas comedy, "Come Out of the Kitchen;" the new, "The Better Understanding," by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton; "A Bit o' Love," by John Galsworthy, and "Anthony in Wonderland."

The last named was presented last week, and in all probability will be Mr. Miller's first offering in his new theatre in West Forty-third Street. O. P. Heggie, who is a member of Mr. Miller's company, owns the American rights to the Galsworthy drama, and he contemplates presenting it here next Winter under Mr. Miller's management. Mr. Heggie was selected by the author to play the role of the English curate, who is the protagonist of the drama. The conflict is between the young curate and his Devonshire parishioners, who hoot and jeer him when he refuses to abandon his erring wife. The curate in his despair is driven to a contemplation of suicide, but is startled from this purpose by the cries of a child, and with a bereaved parishioner takes to the open road. It is described as a sombre drama, but effective and, of course, beautifully written.

Several new plays are on Mr. Bennett's list. One of these is Augustus Thomas's drama, "The Copperhead," and another, a play by A. E. Thomas, called "Thirty Days." Mr. Bennett will probably be seen here in "The Copperhead" in the Fall. He played Shelley Hull's original role in "The Cinderella Man," and San Francisco liked it so well that it was kept on for four weeks. Mr. Bennett made the impecunious poet an Irishman on the theory that no one but an Irishman would do the things he does in the play. Eva Le Gallienne acted the rôle created by Phoebe Foster.

Mr. Morosco's activities are more extensive than either of the others. He is no Summer visitor to California, but maintains stock companies there throughout the year. When he invaded the East some years ago he found that his Western theatres served admirably as workshops where plays could be got ready for Eastern consumption. The East gave him a market for his product, and became the link that completed the chain of a unique system. Mr. Morosco controls four theatres in Los Angeles and two in San Francisco. He produces a play in one of them, and it remains from one to sixteen weeks. If it is successful it is presented in other California cities, and then sent East, playing en route. By the time it is ready for its New York première it has a total of many weeks to its credit, and whatever its metropolitan fate it will probably close showing a profit. On the other hand, if a play proves disappointing, it is given up after the first few weeks with small or no loss.

Mr. Morosco's recent activities illustrate his method. One of his first productions was "The Tiger's Cub," a play which enjoyed a long run at the Garrick, London, where Madge Titheradge and Basil Gill acted the leading rôles. Apparently the trial performances in California didn't interest Mr. Morosco, for he relinquished the rights, and the play will be presented by the Toler Stock Company at the Jefferson Theatre, Portland, Me., shortly for the benefit of New York managers who may care to see it. Another Morosco production was a new comedy by Fanny and Frederic Hatton, entitled "Lombardi, Ltd." The manager considers this one of his best properties for the coming season, and after it has undergone the customary revision and has been equipped with the "typical Morosco cast" it will be offered to the Manhattan public.

Another Hatton play, entitled "The Walk-Offs," has been written for Emilly Stevens, who will go to Los Angeles to begin rehearsals some time this month. Eleanor Painter is already there, and Norman Trevor has gone West to be her leading man in "The Pursuit of Pamela," a comedy by Chester Bailey Fernald, in which Gladys Cooper appeared in London. A musical play called "What Next?" by Mr. Morosco, Elmer Harris, and Harry Tierney, has already been produced, and another called "A Full Honeymoon," based on Avery Hopwood's "Sadie Love," is in preparation. Before the Summer is over Mr. Morosco will have tested the possibilities of "That Day," by Louis K. Anspacher; "Just a Suggestion," by Harold Selman; "The Skeleton," by Frederic Truesdale; "Slander," by Albert Browne; "Mary," by Ashton Stevens and Charles Michelson, and "The New Nippon," by Colgate Baker.

Eventually some enterprising manager or group of managers will establish a producing stock company in New York for the interpretation of promising manuscripts. The possibilities of such an organization are many and apparent.

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### THE NEW FRENCH TREATRE.

THE success of the first season of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier seems assured. Subscriptions for seats are being received in gratifying numbers, and the list of subscribers for the series of first performances reads like excerpts from the Social Register. The premières will be on Tuesday nights, when the Metropolitan Opera House is dark, which will give society a chance to attend.

A meeting of the Women's Council, consisting of Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, and Mrs. Philip Lydig, was held recently at the home of Mrs. Lydig to outline plans for the season. Representative committees for Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, which will be among the cities visited in the Spring, were agreed upon.

The work of remodeling the Garrick is under way. The interior has been ripped out and will be completely rebuilt after plans by Antoine Raymond. Jacques Copeau is in Paris assembling the company, dispersed when the war began, and getting the settings and properties together.

Rozsika and Yancsi Dolly Will Begin a Brief Vandeville Engagement Tomorrow at the Palace Before Appearing in a New Musical Comedy. Yancsi Is the Other Twin, the One with the Powder-Puff.

A Lens and a Pen Study of Frances White, a Pert and Pleasing Person Who Is One of the Principal Contributors to the Success of "Hitchy-Koo." Much of the Charm of Miss White's Baffling Personality Is That of a Naughty Child, Though She Also Suggests the Sophistication of a Debutante.

Eileen Huban Has Been Placed Under Contract for a Term of Years by A. H. Woods and Will Be Seen in a New Play Early Next Season. She First Attracted Attention by Her Clever Acting in "Grasshopper," and Was Later Seen in the Barrie Playlet, Subsequently Discarded, at the Empire.

## BITS OF NEWS FROM THE LONDON STRAND

THE immortal operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan have been revived by the D'Oyly Carte Company for a limited engagement at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, which is far from the madding crowd of the Strand, where they were originally produced. The prices range from 6d. to 5s., or about half the West End tariff, and the performances have been greeted by enthusiastic audiences. The répertoire includes "The Mikado," "The Sorcerer," "Princess Ida," "Patience," "The Yeoman of the Guard," and "The Gondoliers." There is a probability that the operettas will be revived here next Spring, with De Wolf Hopper and others of the Gilbert and Sullivan crew on deck, and while the success of the London revivals does not insure a similar outcome here, it may well encourage the American promoters.

"Smile!" is the imperative title of Albert de Courville's latest revue at the Garrick. The only principal known to the American stage in the cast is Minerva Coverdale, who seems to have no thought of returning to New York. Alfred Butt's new Palace show is called "Airs and Graces," which fact, coupled with Arthur Hammerstein's announcements of a musical play for the Fall entitled "Furs and Frills," suggests that the linked title is going to be the fashion next season. In that event any producer who wishes to use "Prunes and Persimmons" or "Peaches and Cream" has this department's permission.

Brieux's "Damaged Goods" bids fair to duplicate its American record for popularity in England. It has passed its 100th performance at the St. Martin's, and while it is being presented to large audiences there another company is playing the drama in the provinces. In Liverpool one week last month the receipts were in excess of £2,000. Brieux's other play, "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont," is being presented synchronously at the Ambassadors' next door.

Henry Arthur Jones is about to break his year-long silence. He has written another play which Herbert Jay will produce in the early Fall. From the title, "The Pacifists," it may be inferred that Mr. Jones has uncorked his bottle of most satirical ink.

A mixed bill for Summer consumption has been introduced at the Royalty. It is in three parts, the first a pantomime play named "The Magic Pipe," with music by Dora Bright, who composed the settings of a number of Adeline Genee's ballets; a comedy in three scenes by John Galsworthy, entitled "The Foundations," and a one-act play by Cosmo Gordon-Lennox called "Box B." The action of the Galsworthy play passes "some years hence."

Robert Marshall's "His Excellency the Governor" has been revived at the New Theatre with Allan Aynesworth, Dion Boucicault, and Irene Vanbrugh in their original rôles of the Governor, his Secretary, and the traveling artiste.

Githa Sowerby, whose first play, "Rutherford & Son," was produced at the Little Theatre some years ago with Norman McKinnel in the rôle of the elder Rutherford, has had a new play called "Sheila" acted at the St. James's. It proved a much lighter, more fragile drama than the drab tragedy of the Rutherfords, being a play about conjugal misunderstandings with a dash of comedy in each act, an ingredient of which there was none in the young author's first play. C. Aubrey Smith, who is well known here, impersonated the husband, and Fay Compton, the pretty actress who appeared here several years ago in "Tonight's the Night," was the perverse little wife. The run of "Sheila" was short.

H. B. Irving produced H. A. Vachell's latest play, "Humpty Dumpty," at the Savoy, where he revived "The Bells" a few weeks ago, but its run was brief. Mr. Irving's rôle was that of Albert Mott, a barber of Swashcombe-on-Sea, who falls heir to the estate and title of Mottisfont and is transplanted to Mottisfont House. Here he struts in peer's robes and fits his butler with a wig by turns, while his adoring old mother suffers in her attempt to assume the manners of a lady. At length he realizes that his friends are taking advantage of him and he returns to his shop in Swashcombe, subsequently to find out that he was not the rightful earl after all.

## SOME LATE SUMMER PREMIERES

EVERY indication points to the greatest activity in August the theatre in New York has ever seen. There are plenty of contingencies that may arise to change the managers' minds, but the intention of many of them in July is to beard the new season in its den while it is still a cub to see whether it holds prosperity or lean weeks for them. Some are undoubtedly confident that the prosperity of last season will be continued through the next, while others believe that since there is always the possibility the theatres will suffer more as we get deeper into the war it will be wise to make hay while the sun shines.

Certainly recent happenings are calculated to encourage the managers to reopen their playhouses as early as possible. The week just ended was probably the most lucrative for the theatres in any July. Seven theatres were open and seats for night performances in all of them were at a premium. There was only standing room to be had at the big musical shows, and Mr. Zeigfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam played to the biggest receipts in its eleven Summers in Manhattan. The cool, damp weather, which kept the visitors crowding the hotels and the stay-at-homes from flocking to the beaches and other neighboring resorts, was, of course, responsible. This week the conditions may be just the opposite, but good business so far this Summer has had its effect, and only blistering weather in August can bring about postponements in flocks.

There was a time only a few years removed when Labor Day was the accepted opening date of the new season. On this date John Drew invariably displayed the new Fall modes for men at the Empire and several other theatres reopened synchronously, the others following quietly until by mid-October all were active. Then the practice of August premières was introduced and became increasingly popular until now nearly half of the theatres resume activities then. The attractions and tentative opening dates of the new season are here recorded.

"Business Before Pleasure" is the third title chosen for Montague Glass's and Jules Eckert Goodman's latest Potash and Perlmutter comedy. The play, which relates the adventures of the two partners in the movies, with Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr in the rôles they originated, will be seen about Aug. 10 at the Eltinge.

"The Eyes of Youth," a comedy by Charles Huernon and Max Marcin, will be produced Aug. 15 at the Maxine Elliott. Marjorie Rambeau will be the featured player.

Another play which Mr. Marcin helped write is "Here Comes the Bride," his collaborator in this instance being Roy Atwell, the comedian. The farce, which has been lingering in the provinces for various test performances, will be one of the August offerings, probably at the Cohan. Otto Kruger, last seen here in "Captain Kidd, Jr.," will play one of the important rôles.

About the same date a farce by May Tully, called "Mary's Ankle," will be presented at the Booth. Earlier in the month Edward Peple's play of "Quaker Life" will be acted there.

Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin have collaborated in writing another play, entitled "Daybreak." It will come to the Harris Aug. 13 with Mary Boland in the principal part.

"The Wanderer" will resume its engagement at the Manhattan Opera House Aug. 16, and will be followed the next month by the American production of the Oriental fantasy, "Chu Chin Chow."

The same week "Leave It to Jane," the musical version of George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," prepared by Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse, and Jerome Kern, will be produced at the Longacre.

Wilton Lackaye, who has not acted here recently, will return in a new play by Abraham Schomer, entitled "The Inner Man," about the middle of the month. It will be presented at the Lyric.

David Belasco, who ordinarily waits until the Labor Day hegira has brought the vacationists back to the city before reopening his theatre, has announced his intention of adapting his plans to the new order of things. Accordingly, the Belasco will be reopened next month probably with "Polly with a Past," the comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, in which Ina Claire will make her début as a dramatic star. Mr. Belasco is one of the lessees of the Lyceum, and another of his productions, "Tiger Rose," written by Willard Mack and himself, will be presented there. Lenore Ulrich will be the star.

Arthur Hopkins will make his first production about Aug. 22 at the Hudson, which he has acquired for a part of the season. This will be "The Deluge," adapted from the Scandinavian of Hennig Berger. If successful, it will be transferred in October to another theatre to make way for Billie Burke in Clare Kummer's new play, "The Guardian Angel."

"Peter Ibbetson," the dramatization of Du Maurier's novel, will resume its run at the Republic on Aug. 27. Lionel Barrymore, Constance Collier, John Barrymore, and most of the other principals of the original cast will be seen again.

The new Hippodrome show will probably be revealed about the same date. It is already in rehearsal.

"General Post," one of the reigning dramatic successes in London, will rescue the Globe from the clutches of the movies some time next month. It will be transplanted, if necessary, to another stage the following month to allow Fred Stone to come home to the Globe in his new show.

"Hitchy-Koo" will have to evacuate the Cohan & Harris toward the latter part of August so that "The Tailor Made Man," a farce that was presented with phenomenal success in Boston last Spring, may come there. Mr. Hitchcock's revue is doing such a big business that it will in all likelihood be transferred to another local theatre when it is dispossessed from the Cohan & Harris.

"'Twas Once in May," based on the German operetta, "Wie Einst Im Mai," and Franz Lehar's operetta, "The Star Gazer," will probably reopen the Casino and Astor.

George Broadhurst's successful farce of twenty years ago, "What Happened to Jones," has been modernized by its author and will be the successor to "The Thirteenth Chair" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. When it has exhausted its popularity it will be followed by "Over the Phone," a novel play adapted by Mr. Broadhurst from the Hungarian, in which much of the dialogue takes place over the telephone.

Labor Day week a new comedy by Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, entitled "The Country Cousin," will be acted in a Broadway theatre. When it was presented in Philadelphia last Spring with Alexandra Carlisle in the title rôle it gave every appearance of having the earmarks of success. While the character Miss Carlisle plays is American and she is English her speech was found to be so devoid of accent either British or American as to make her suited to the part. Her selection for the rôle was one of those queer pranks of chance that happen so frequently in the theatrical business. George C. Tyler was searching everywhere for the right actress when Miss Carlisle came into his office one day. Her engagement followed forthwith.

Some of the theatres will respect tradition and not reopen their doors until September. The first week in that month Sarah Bernhardt will begin a brief engagement at the Knickerbocker in scenes from the most popular plays of her répertoire. She will also present a new play by Henri Cain, dealing with the war. Mme. Bernhardt has not only recovered completely from the illness of last Spring that for a time it was feared would prove fatal, but William F. Connor, her manager, says she is in better health than in years. Her engagement at the Knickerbocker will be followed by a tour that will take her to the Pacific and will last until next June.

For the second time in its quarter of a century of existence the Empire will be invaded by musical comedy. "Rambler Rose," the new Smith-Jacobi piece in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be starred, will be presented there early in the month. Then, if it proves popular, it will be transferred in October, probably to the Knickerbocker, to allow Ethel Barrymore to occupy the Empire stage in her répertoire.

"The Pursuit of Pamela," with Eleanor Painter in the stellar rôle and Norman Trevor as her leading man, will probably be seen at the Cort early in September.

The second Dillingham-Ziegfeld revue at the Century will be produced about the middle of September.

Winthrop Ames may reopen his Little Theatre with William Hurlbut's comedy "Saturday to Monday," though whether this comedy will be reserved for that stage or will be produced earlier elsewhere has not been definitely decided. In it Ruth Mayeliff will return to the local stage for the first time since her appearance in "Officer 666."

William Faversham will dedicate the new playhouse in course of construction just west of the Shubert in September with Dion Calthorp's comedy, "The Old Country." Mr. Faversham will play the rôle originated by Gerald Du Maurier in London last season. The actor-manager will extend his activities next season, and in addition to the play in which he will appear he will produce G. B. Shaw's "Mésalliance" for the first time in New York, and may revive "Man and Superman." He contemplates using the players seen at the Booth last Spring in "Getting Married" in this revival. This is the larger of two theatres being built en bloc back of the Shubert and the Booth, and, while it has not yet been announced, it is probable that Mr. Faversham will assume the directorship of it.

Grace George will begin her second répertoire season at the Playhouse late in September. Among the new plays she will offer will be a drama based on "The Cheat," a photoplay by Hector Turnbull; "Miss Prudence," a comedy by William Hurlbut, and a new play by Langdon Mitchell.

Richard Walton Tully's dramatization of "The Masquerader," with Guy Bates Post as the star, is tentatively booked for the Forty-fourth Street early in September.

The "Follies" will remain at the New Amsterdam until Sept. 15, and then will begin the annual circuit of the principal cities. The following attraction will probably be Emmerich Kahlman's operetta, "The Czardas Princess," adapted for the American stage by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse and renamed "The Riviera Girl."

The Liberty will be the scene of Laurette Taylor's second consecutive New York season. Some time in September she will revive her husband's comedy, "Out There," and will then go on with other plays from the Manners's répertoire.

Allen Doone, an Irish player who recently returned from a long sojourn in Australia, will be seen in a romantic Irish drama by Theodore Burt Sayre, entitled "Lucky O'Shea," at the Thirty-ninth Street Sept. 3.

"Lombardi, Ltd," Fanny and Frederick Hatton's latest comedy, will be the first offering of the new season at the Morosco. It was written for Leo Carrillo, who created the principal rôle when the play was produced recently in California.

Henry Miller's new theatre will be ready for occupancy about Thanksgiving time. "Anthony in Wonderland" is the most likely candidate for the initial attraction.

When William Gillette interrupted his engagement in "A Successful Calamity" at the Booth last Spring to betake himself to his houseboat, the Aunt Polly, for the Summer months, the plan was to resume the run on the same stage in the Fall. Certain plans Arthur Hopkins now has under way may result in a transfer to another stage. In any event Clare Kummer's comedy will be seen here again in September before it takes to the road.

George Arliss's metropolitan engagement will begin late in September. The play in which he will be seen is in readiness, but its character is being kept a deep secret in order to forestall the imitative proclivity to which the managerial flesh is heir. However, it is violating no confidence to declare that the drama contains a rôle for Mr. Arliss that is said to be rich in possibilities for his individual talents.

## GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

THE practice of converting old plays into musical comedies is becoming increasingly popular, and a number of dramas that have done service in other years will appear the coming season with musical trimmings. James Montgomery's "The Aviator," originally produced about seven years ago, will be one of them. George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," has been revised by P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton to fit tunes composed by Jerome Kern, and will be one of next month's offerings under the title of "Leave It to Jane." "Kitty Darlin'" is David Belasco's melodrama of many years ago, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," set to Rudolf Friml's music by Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Bolton. This indefatigable pair will also revamp Hennequin and Weber's French farce, "Madame and Her Godson," to fit a score by Ivan Caryll. Margaret Mayo's farce, "Baby Mine," is also slated for similar treatment, and Clare Kummer will write some tunes for her own comedy, "Good Gracious, Annabelle," which will appear in its new form around holiday time.

This is only one more indication of the tendency to establish another musical comedy norm. The old formula of alternating low comedy, music cues, and chorus entrances is so threadbare that even the producers themselves, usually the last to recognize the need of change, appreciate the fact. Almost any comedy or farce contains more humor of character and situation than the average hackneyed libretto, and so offers a foundation on which the clever librettist and composer can build an entertaining musical play. There are plenty of successful precedents in the recent past. The trio of musical comedies which Mr. Caryll and the late C. M. S. McLellan wrote—"The Pink Lady," "Oh! Oh! Delphine," and "The Little Café," all had French farces as their sources. "The Only Girl" was "Our Wives," set to music, and then there was that famous operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier," the inspiration for which Oscar Straus found in G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man."

Nellie and Sara Kouns will sing at the Palace again this week. Week before last these young sopranos made their New York début at this leading home of the varieties and created something of a furor with their singing. This was but natural, since they are wonderfully gifted, with voices that suggest the thrush-like quality of Melba's and that are likewise remarkable for a timbre that is identical in both, and also since real singers are rarely ever heard in vaudeville. Their reception at the Palace, where they realized the dream of every vaudevillian at almost every performance, of "holding up the show" for encores, proves that real art has a chance even in vaudeville. Their success is also a proof of the astuteness of Martin Beck, who controls the Orpheum Circuit of variety theatres in the West. Mr. Beck heard the Misses Kouns in concert in Chicago and immediately made them an offer in spite of warnings from his associates that they would never do for vaudeville. Their triumph on the Orpheum Circuit caused them to be brought East, which led to at least one offer for a New York engagement in operetta and a contract to sing for a voice reproducing company, not to mention indefinite vaudeville bookings.

The care of the Misses Kouns suggests that not only the theatrical entrepreneurs themselves, but the public, would profit if more of them were willing to take chances with new talent. The average manager, like Mr. Beck's associates, is from Missouri, and until an artist is established he is not interested. "What have you done?" is the first question asked the stage aspirant, and when the answer "No experience" comes the interview is automatically ended. The handicap of inexperience is soon overcome in the case of the talented artist, and while it lasts it is more than overbalanced by his or her natural endowment. There are, fortunately, a few unconventional managers who delight in seeking out new material, but for the most part the newcomer, no matter how richly gifted, gains a metropolitan hearing only through chance.

The biggest song hits are often the inspiration of necessity. A few days before the première of "Her Soldier Boy" last Winter a song was needed to plug a hole in the entertainment and Sigmund Romberg set about to compose a tune, and Rida Johnson Young to write the lyrics. The result of the collaboration was "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," to date the most popular marching song of the new American army officers in training at Plattsburg. Not only is the song in high favor here, but it has reached the other side and has been taken up by the British soldiers. Its music has a fine lilt and reflects the cheery spirit of the somewhat Pollyannish words.

The Kaisers would probably not be delighted to know that the composer of the song that will accompany American troops into battle was formerly the subject of one of them, but Mr. Romberg does not mind, because he has taken out his first citizenship papers here. He is a young Austrian who came to this country several years ago, and has since contributed to the scores of several musical pieces, among them some of the Winter Garden revues.

Fay Bainter, the attractive and gifted young actress from the training school of Western stock companies, who was seen here last season in "Arms and the Girl," and later as the princess in Henrimo's fantasy, "The Willow Tree," will make her next appearance here early in the new season in Bayard Veiller's latest play, "The Chatterbox."

Henri Bataille's drama, "Les Flambeaux," originally acted at the Theatre Port Saint Martin, Paris, in 1911, has been acquired by the Shuberts for production here. A private performance of the play was recently given in English by Lester Lonergan. Another French play scheduled for presentation here next Fall is Henri Bernstein's "Elevation," which Charles Frohman, Inc., will produce.

Harry Lauder's next farewell American tour will begin in New York Oct. 15 in one of the Shubert theatres, and will extend to the Pacific Coast and last four months. The Scotch comedian will bring a band of pipers with him to stimulate recruiting.

Three of the five plays Arthur Hammerstein plans to produce next season are by Edward Clark, whose farce, "Coat Tails," was seen here for a brief engagement last season. One is called "De Luxe Annie," and is described as "a psychological play of mystery;" another is entitled "Prostitution," and the third is a musical comedy, "Furs and Frills," with score by Silvio Hein. In addition to these Mr. Hammerstein, who began his career by producing one musical comedy a year, will present a new musical play by Otto Hauerbach and Hugo Felix at holiday time, and in the Spring will produce the "Hammerstein Annual Musical Comedy, Series of 1918." That's all the name there is, there isn't any more.

Ida Adams, who used to be one of the featured beauties in the "Follies," has one of the principal rôles in "Inside the Lines," at the Appolo, London. After her appearance in "The Winsome Widow" at the New York about five years ago Miss Adams quit the stage, and subsequently moved to London.

Gilbert Miller, son of Henry Miller, who went to London last year to produce American plays, has decided to remain there permanently. In the Fall he will produce a new comedy by Haddon Chambers in conjunction with Charles Hawtrey. Renée Kelly, who played Ruth Chatterton's rôle in the London production of "Daddy Long Legs," will have the principal part.

## TO BE CONTINUED.

| Play | Playhouse | Premier |
|---|---|---|
| Turn to the Right | Gaiety | Aug. 17 |
| The Man Who Came Back | Playhouse | Sept. 2 |
| The Thirteenth Chair | 48th Street | Nov. 20 |
| Oh, Boy! | Princess | Feb. 18 |
| The Passing Show of 1917 | Winter Garden | April 26 |
| Hitchy-Koo | Cohan & Harris | June 7 |
| Ziegfeld Follies | New Amsterdam | June 12 |

# FILM FLASHES

CRITERION.—Maciste in "The Warrior."

STRAND.—Sessue Hayakawa in "Forbidden Paths"; movies of U. S. troops in France.

RIALTO.—Bessie Love in "The Sawdust Ring."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—First half Louise Glaum in "A Strange Transgressor"; second half, Dorothy Dalton in "The Flame of the Yukon."

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL.—"Intolerance."

AMERICAN.—First half, Enid Bennett in "The Mother Instinct"; second half, Mary Pickford in "The Little American."

NEW YORK.—Monday, Jack Devereaux in "A Successful Failure," with daily change of feature.

BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn in "The Lone Wolf."

GLOBE.—Benjamin Chapin in the Lincoln Cycle.

THOSE who saw the photoplay "Cabiria" when it was exhibited here several years ago will recall the massive figure of Maciste, the giant slave who rescued Cabiria from the god Moloch. Maciste is the hero of another picture called "The Warrior," that will be shown here for the first time tomorrow night at the Criterion. It is related that when Italy entered the war Maciste and a company of Italian players were in Austria engaged in making scenes for a new spectacle. They were interned before they could return to Italy, but, through the ingenuity and daring of Maciste, finally succeeded in escaping and crossing the border. Maciste enlisted in the Alpines, one of the famous mountain regiments, and at last reports was still serving, unharmed. With the permission of the Italian Government, many of the scenes of "The Warrior" were taken in that most picturesque of all the fighting zones, the Italian-Austrian front.

Captain Ivan Davidowitch Doret, a member of the Russian Commission, brought with him to this country 50,000 feet of motion picture film dealing with the Russian revolution. At the time of the revolution Morris Gest and Joseph Mandelkern cabled to Russia asking the Executive Committee of the Zemstvo Union to record the thrilling happenings in movies. Captain Doret, who was an authority on motion pictures before the war, was assigned to the task, and the films he brought to New York are the result. The pictures will be exhibited here for the benefit of Russian prisoners of war.

The processes followed in the manufacture of printing paper will be shown on the Strand screen this week. The film shows the felling of trees, the transporting of the logs down the streams to the mills, the barking and treatment of the logs preparatory to their insertion into the cutters and grinders, and the processes by which the wood is then converted into pulp and afterward into paper ready for the newspaper presses. There is a vast amount of romance in modern manufacturing, and that there is sometimes more material for an interesting picture in such industrial activities than in the feeble imaginative efforts of the scenario writers was demonstrated by a film shown at the Strand last Winter in which the manufacture of electric locomotives was followed in detail. Another film announced for the Strand this week that should be of timely interest shows our troops in training in France.

Mary Pickford has a scheme afoot by which a complete ambulance unit would be established and maintained by a group of the best known picture stars. Miss Pickford has already purchased her ambulance and hopes to interest enough of her co-workers to be able to send a complete unit to France.

## SUMMER GRAND OPERA.

New York's first Summer season of grand opera opens next Tuesday night in the Gymnasium Building at Columbia University. Six thousand students, as well as the public at large, will have the unusual opportunity to hear "La Bohème" sung both on Tuesday and Thursday by a cast chiefly of Metropolitan artists, including Maggie Teyte, Mabel Riegelman, Luca Botta, Pompilio Malatesta, Paolo Ananian, Pietro Audisio, Philip Bennyan, Virgilio Lazzari, and others, under the leadership of Marcel Charlier. The assistant conductors are Willis Alling and Cesare Sturani, and the stage manager is Luigi Albertieri.

For the second opera, on Saturday, July 21, "Faust" has been chosen, and there will be eight performances in all, including two each of "Tosca," and of the double bill, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci." Other singers secured by Edoardo Petri, the director, are Claudia Muzio, Luisa Villiani, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Mario Laurenti, Henriette Wakefield, Henry Weldon, Adalgisa Barbieri, Marie Winietzkaya, Kathryn Lynbrook, Auguste Bouilliez, and Vera Curtis. The orchestra, chorus, and ballet of the Metropolitan Opera Company will take part in all of the performances.


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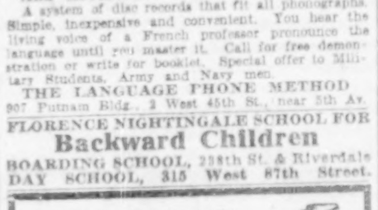


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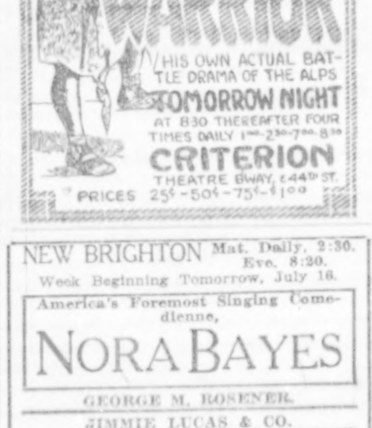


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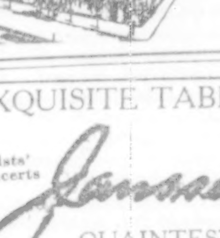


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# CENTRAL FEDERAL AGENCY ADVOCATED FOR ALIENS

## Would Be a Wonderful Medium for Developing Loyalty and Safeguarding Order Among Bewildered Foreigners, Says Miss Frances A. Kellor.

REGULATION of the multifarious problems arising from the presence in America in war times of millions of aliens, through the medium of a central Federal agency, is advocated by Miss Frances A. Kellor, assistant to the Chairman of the National Americanization Committee and formerly Chief of the Division of Aliens of the Resource Mobilization Bureau of the New York State Adjutant General's Office.

At present enemy aliens and neutral aliens are confronted with appeals for enlistment, with the necessity or desirability of shifting in industry, with spy and disloyalty investigations, and with a hundred other lines of contact with America in which the same man is alternately regarded as dangerous and valuable, hostile and loyal, important and negligible. In place of all this Miss Kellor would substitute a central (Federal) bureau of aliens, to operate in at least the ten industrial States where the foreign population is most congested, and perhaps in the entire country. This should operate under two divisions, she thinks, including practically every point at which the alien touches the life of America in war time. The investigating service branch should cover the destructive activities of aliens, such as spies, plots, violations of laws, censorship, and the carrying out of official orders. This is the repressive phase of the work.

The active service, she holds, should furnish information on all matters connected with the war to aliens who need it; conserve industry by directing the transfer of aliens from war zones, by exchanging men, by safeguarding important products from aliens in industrial plants; co-ordinate the many decentralized enlistment appeals and plans for aliens, assist in the necessary adjustments which bear so heavily on aliens as a result of the war; and direct the hundreds of Americanization movements now under way, all this could become, she thinks, a wonderful medium for developing loyalty and order. This is the constructive, preventive work.

Such a Federal bureau could operate through alien divisions of the Council of Defense of each State, and these through county committees, which in turn should operate through correspondents at industrial plants and other local agencies. This plan has to some extent been tried with success in this State.

**A Periodical Problem.**

"Periodically, spasmodically and sometimes hysterically," says Miss Kellor, "America discovers it has an alien problem—always when something happens. Sometimes it is spies, sometimes unemployment, sometimes strikes, sometimes riots—sometimes just hyphens! The explanation is that we have given too little attention to the whole problem of the alien in America. He has suddenly sprung from a local industrial cog into a vital national and international figure, important in enlistments, in production, in law and order. He stands as a menace or bulwark of American safety, order, and prosperity.

"We grasp frantically for the means to understand him, to control him, to direct him, to win his allegiance and co-operation. What few laws we have, what few regulations we are trying to enforce, consist altogether of 'don'ts.' There are many things we tell the alien he must not do; we overlook the slightest effort to guide his energies and his sympathies in new channels that would be helpful alike to him and to us. It would be unfair to charge the present Administration with all blame for this condition. We inherited it along with the small army doctrine and the tariff as an issue in Presidential elections. It is simply that the envelopment of the United States in the world war has brought us sharply face to face with an internal situation of vast danger.

"The alien problem is talked of as one of enemy aliens. It is more than this. It is twofold. It is first and primarily an intelligence matter for the detection of enemy aliens and the suppression of riots and disturbances and the prevention of disasters and the prohibition of the dissemination and publication of information which bring about these disasters. This is only half the task. It is also the protection and giving of assistance to aliens of enemy countries who are friendly to America. It means helping the non-enemy aliens who are peculiarly susceptible to foreign influences to do what America expects them to do. There are literally millions of men and women in this country speaking foreign languages who are ready to help America if they only knew what they could do, and where to find out. There are others working among them whose activities are pernicious and dangerous who should not be lost sight of for a moment.

"The utmost chaos reigns as the result of the President's War Proclamation. It is all right to say, 'Obey the law and keep your mouth shut,' but what is the law and what shall an alien say when spoken to or told to do certain things by as many different officers as there are laws? The alien is a simple living, active, vibrant human being. He wants to know about staying in a war zone, where to get a job if he can't stay there, who is friendly and who isn't, whether his property is safe, whether the selective draft applies to him, where he can volunteer, what claims his home Government has, how to become a citizen, and he wants to know them all together. He has not command of English, of time, of money, of leisure, or of transportation to go to the hundreds of separate places necessary to answer these questions.

"The Americans are playing a game called 'passing the buck' with the alien. There isn't a single official place in these whole United States where he can get authoritative answers on what we expect of him, how he can be of service, what his duties and obligations are specifically. There are not two places in the whole country where he can get identical answers to all of these questions. There isn't machinery or interest enough to exchange the enemy aliens from the war zones to non-strategic industries for non-enemy aliens and save our man power. Thousands of perfectly good Americanization meetings are being held in harmless places instead of following the trail of the Socialist and I. W. W. We lack direction, co-ordination, intelligence, vision, and about every known war essential in dealing with this question. We stand at attention and act upon complaints only, instead of preventing complaints and safeguarding what we know are vulnerable and weak spots open to disaster. Take a few illustrations:

**Foreign-Language Press Not Watched.**

"There is a foreign-language press—probably largely loyal—but no one knows. The papers are not carefully and systematically scanned for their statements and attitude toward America. Nobody cares what they print or makes any effort to see that they get the right stuff to print. They could be made great agencies for helping in this crisis if their services could be adequately directed.

"There are the enemy aliens in war zones. It is perfectly possible to transfer these men to industries where they can do no harm and bring men into these zones to do their work with no loss in man power. The trade organizations will do their share if the Government co-operates. It is equally possible to transfer enemy aliens from banks and insurance companies to other concerns where they will not cause 'leaks.' But they must be transferred, not dismissed, because the idle man with a sense of injustice in his heart does damage sooner or later. There are enemy alien women—not included in the President's proclamation nor in war zone orders, but needing in hair: Instances every whit as careful attention and care. Something intelligent and constructive and purposeful should be done with the alien in the United States now.

"Here we have millions of men and women, born in the lands at war with each other, nervous, apprehensive, dependent wholly upon the statements printed often in foreign languages for their information concerning their status, rights, and duties in war time. We have these same millions willing to be loyal to America, observe our laws, give us their help, work in our industries, if they only know what the American wants them to do.

"We have these same millions open to approaches and influences and suggestions from too ardent pacifist and Socialist and other busy anti-American agitators, working through a system with little or no consideration from friends of America. We have others disloyal—their hearts given to another country—whom we can never Americanize and whose influences and activities we must reduce to a minimum. We have the alien in America today threatened by his home country, registered by America, urged to declare his allegiance and join the National Guard, and told that his place is in the industries making war products. And last but not least he is invited into Home Defense Corps to look after the firesides when the boys go to the front.

"This is not all. The regular police, the Sheriffs, the special policemen, the home guard, the militiamen, the United States Marshals, the agents of the Department of Justice, the census enumerator, the State's Attorney General, have new and often extraordinary powers conferred upon them to arrest, enlighten, direct, or apprehend the alien. The President's proclamation says that only subjects of the German Empire are enemy aliens, but everywhere one hears that 'for practical purposes all Central Power aliens are regarded as enemy aliens.' Inevitably each of these officials has his own idea of answering the many questions propounded to him, and of the treatment he will accord these outsiders and the interpretation he puts on regulations and orders. A German denied a permit in a war zone in Manhattan may get one in Brooklyn or Buffalo, not because he is different, but because he is seen differently by different officials. It is a wonder and to the credit of all aliens that, under these conditions of suspicion, misunderstanding, ignorance, misdirection, and absence of standards, America has been so quiet at home. It is unreasonable to expect this condition to continue under the increasing stress of war.

"Let there come one great calamity that touches the hearts of Americans, whether on the high seas or in the trenches, that takes a boy out of every State or town, and 'alien bating' will run high and alien malice toward America will find vent. Is this the lull before the storm, and shall we stay asleep?

"We know that one reason for our comparative quiet is that the Federal Secret Service has been exceptionally efficient, as have also some local police officials. We know also that Germany has let it be known that she does not favor internal disturbances in America at this time, and we know that there has been little direct provocation. American ships have not been sunk, few lives have been lost, no American soldiers have been killed, and no Zeppelins or submarines have appeared on this side of the ocean. Let the conditions change and where are we? America has 33,000,000 of its people foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage. Of these, four-fifths are massed in the industrial States turning out our war supplies. It is impossible that, coming from every land as they do, all of these people should be for America first. It is inevitable that some will be reached by the enemies of America.

**Wants an Alien Registration.**

"America has no registration of its aliens; it has no way of knowing where they are, whither they go or whom they associate with. The efficiency and benefits of one good system and one good wide-awake officer in one locality are not extended to another. America has no method of informing these people what is expected of them or of the changes in these expectations from day to day. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of alien workmen are unemployed every day, hunting jobs, or exchanging jobs. The economic loss is serious enough—the discipline loss is even more serious—and the unity loss to America is tremendous. The man who doesn't stay long enough on a job or in a town to make friends, to get a neighborhood contact, to establish a home tie or to get the feel of an American town, is like a typhoid carrier—he may never come down with the disease of disloyalty and intrigue, but he infects whole groups of other men.

"Why is it that America is still in the stage of espionage and repression in regard to this matter? Why is it that some of the best men in America, like General Goethals and Mr. Hoover and Mr. Willard and Mr. Scott, are permitted to handle the material factors, while in the very heart of their achievement or non-achievement sits the alien?

"Can General Goethals build ships without the foreign-born workman? Can Mr. Willard run his trains and transport troops and supplies without them? Take a look at the shops and into the railway section houses and see who are doing the work. Can Mr. Hoover get meat from the packing houses, three-quarters of whose laborers are born abroad? Can Mr. Scott get munitions without considering them? Take a look at the mines and steel plants and foundries, and who are there tending furnaces and running machines? And when these men go to the front for their own flag or America's, it will not be the American-born women, but the foreign-born women and the sons of foreigners that take their places.

"There is only one way to deal with this matter—a central intelligence bureau for aliens. If this war continues we shall come to a central registry of aliens, using our Postmasters as local registration agents and prescribing rules and regulations for removals without notice, and means of identification. This is a preventive, not a regulative measure, and can be made the means of winning the confidence and support of aliens.

"The whole subject is now utterly decentralized, neglected, and disorganized. Take for example the industrial situation. America today expects business to furnish food, supplies, ammunition, and men for the Allies. It expects business to take care of the normal trade and the folks at home. It expects business to transport troops and supplies without a hitch. Men must do this work, and aliens must do a larger part of it. With its eyes on the selective draft, business is blind to what is happening about it. The selective draft is but one of eight big drives for men in America. Every one of these men leaves a job and a payroll to answer the call.

"The selective draft will take 600,000 of America's best men. If too many first-paper men are taken, the basic work will suffer; if too many Americans are taken, the morale and discipline of the plant will suffer. Who will determine this nice balance? While the employer is thinking about this, authority is given foreign governments to recruit their own subjects, and they go busily to work after their own fashion. There is a call for volunteers to fill the army, the National Guard, the State Militia, and the Aviation Corps. Some one else is busy filling up the reserves and Engineers Corps.

"Although they do not actually assail the factory door in person, every one gets his man from some industrial centre. The employer carries the burden of adjustment—getting men, fitting new men for the job, hunting reserves and looking after the families of men who go to the front. When these fail, he devises means of increasing production, reducing labor turnover, getting out inventions—all in order that the first-line men may succeed in winning this war for democracy. No uniforms, no bands, no limelight for the man who fills the deserted ranks of industry; and no comfort, or food, or efficiency, or success for the man in the front ranks unless he does fill the industrial ranks successfully.

**The Army's Drain From Labor.**

"The employer is not left alone when the first-line ranks are filled. The auxiliary line takes men. The building of cantonments takes at least 100,000 men; the increase in police guards and other officials and in administrative governmental work takes hundreds of thousands more. The Home Defense Corps interrupts work and consumes productive time. The reserves are limited to fill these places. They are women, children, immigrants, and negroes. For each one of these, certain adjustments in living arrangements, care, and work must be made before they can be successfully used in many industries. This is not being generally done. Our reserves are for the most part neglected in a national way.

"The alternative is the compulsory drafting of the willfully unemployed, the reduction of labor turnover, improvement in machinery and inventions, and conservation through welfare work. There is no national plan or movement carrying these uniformly into effect and no clearing house for bringing the experience and help from one business man to another.

"Just as Government needs a central co-ordinated single policy for handling aliens, business needs a central co-ordinated system for handling war drafts and alien workmen. We are just beginning to realize that the alien is a fire risk, that the transfer in the shop of an enemy alien to a non-vital spot increases the safety of the product tenfold. The National Board of Fire Underwriters is working at the problem of the safety of production from an alien standpoint.

"There is a shipyard on the Atlantic coastline vital to the success of American shipping—old and well versed in the making of ships. A military official visited this plant recently. He found more than adequate safeguards against fire; troops were stationed at all entrances, private detectives were on duty inside. 'We're doing,' said the manager, 'everything we can think of to guard against explosives that would interrupt production.'

"The official said:

"'What are the most vulnerable spots in the plant?'

"'Power and pressure,' was the reply.

"'Have you a census of employes?'

"'Yes, somewhere around.'

"An examination showed 50 per cent. of the workmen at both points were enemy aliens who could have been transferred to yard work, thereby removing both danger and temptation. This was done immediately. It is common to find the most important parts of plants liable to the most injury, in the hands of poorly paid, non-English-speaking aliens.

**Where the Employer Needs Help.**

"When men are taken to the front, what about supplying their places? We are talking about training. This war has shown us that the distances between skilled and unskilled labor are, after all, very short. The average industry will give them the necessary training when they go to work, and mushroom organizations for this purpose are a waste of time. What we should do about it is this—help the employer see that, when the hour of substitution comes, the proper arrangements in housing, care, surroundings, are made for women. This is especially necessary where the women do not speak English and are unfamiliar with American customs.

"In view of the fact that in America today there are three jobs for every two men, our methods are worse than wasteful. Thousands of the alien enemy are shut out of war zones and off waterfronts. Was any system devised for transferring or exchanging these men? For the first time city parks are filled with German bums—men thrown out of jobs—because no one was ready to transfer them immediately to new ones. Discouraged and with a don't-care air they find loafing the easiest way. The man inclined to be friendly to America treated in this way becomes fertile soil for the anarchist and plotter.

"I know there are hundreds of volunteer agencies ready to help. There is the trouble. The alien cannot be handled by volunteers—here today and gone tomorrow. He is essentially a problem for Government and business to be handled systematically, methodically, consecutively, consistently, and purposefully twenty-four hours in each and every day during the war.

"Every alien should be registered and have a card of identification setting forth essential facts as to nativity, length of time in the country, and references. Provision should be made for checking these cards as aliens move from point to point. Industrial investigators should be taken, showing the location of aliens by numbers, nationalities, &c., and the Government notified weekly of changes. Careful supervision should be maintained over employment agencies dealing exclusively to handling foreign-born men.

"The intelligent handling of the alien resources in any given industry should be the responsibility of one man. New York State has adopted a plan of plant correspondents. The industry appoints at the State's request a correspondent, one of its employes, having the handling of labor and in sympathy with the alien. The duties of this correspondent is to carry out any recommendations, plans, and suggestions made by the State, to inform it of any conditions, disorders, threatened strikes or disturbances requiring the State's assistance and co-operation. Although the organization is less than one month old, 2,000 men are now serving in as many different plants and have to date handled a fire clean-up campaign, a factory flag-raising, and have now gotten their aliens out for Fourth of July celebrations with Americans. These plant correspondents act on suggestions for shifting laborers within the plant, for the segregation of products, for the stabilizing of the labor supply, &c., and for the prevention of strikes.

"Not less important is the rapid adjustment of grievances. Whatever of misunderstanding, sense of injustice, unfairness, discrimination, is gotten out of a man's system, improves his citizenship and his production. An alien haled to court by an overzealous American, a German thrown out of his boarding house because of his nationality and not for any other reason; persecutions of aliens, complaints of disrespect to the flag—such matters can be made the subject of immediate hearings, adjustments, and conciliations, and may prevent serious disturbances.

"Americanization—by which we mean assisting men to become citizens, to learn English and to mingle in the patriotic life of America is not less important. The success of the plant correspondents illustrates how willing and ready and able is the co-operation and there can be developed the necessary Government machinery to use it.

"No State can succeed in handling this problem alone. No Central Government can do without the State machinery. Washington needs a Board of Aliens similar to the Public Information Committee, the Shipping Board, the Food Control Council to handle the whole matter. The registration of aliens will inevitably follow. The spy danger can then be controlled throughout the country. Industry can then meet its problems effectively and the alien can find out what is expected of him and then be held responsible. Until then we face dangers unseen, unheard, with peril and disaster lurking at every turn, and though we go forward unafraid, we go unprepared and at needless risk."

# "REDSKIN REMBRANDT" PAINTS WESTERN SCENES

## Blackfoot Indian Achieves Striking Effects, Partly With His Thumb Instead of Brush.

THE red man now has a representative in art in the person of Lone Wolf, a Blackfoot Indian, whose painting of Western scenes has gained him fame in his own State of Arizona, despite the Western prejudice against the Indian, and who is being recognized as an artist of power even by conservative Eastern critics.

A "Redskin Rembrandt" he has been called. His work is remarkable for its strength and ruggedness. He paints cowboys, canyons, lonely plains, and gorgeous skies; he reproduces the places and figures that he knows as no white man ever can. He is original, and almost entirely self-taught—his technique has been built up practically through his own efforts, for the only outside guidance which he has received came from a short period of study in a Chicago art school. The paints he used in his early work were made from mixing the clays to be found near his Arizona home, it is said, and he still uses his thumb, in lieu of a brush, for obtaining his Western sky and cloud effects—effects remarkable for their barbaric beauty.

Lone Wolf is a Blackfoot Indian, about 35 years of age, according to tourists who have seen him at his home. How he came to start his career, what impulse led him to begin the study of art and pursue his lonely way to fame, is a mystery even to Arizonans who live near him and have known him for years. Possibly a chance glimpse of the work of some painter making studies of Western landscapes and people first led him to try painting the scenes and characters that surrounded him, with such crude instruments as he could devise.

His studio is near the Roosevelt Dam, in an old cement manufacturing building that was abandoned after the completion of the dam. He has commodious quarters, and works there steadily to fill a fast-increasing demand for his paintings.

Roland R. Conklin of New York is the first collector in the East to own any of Lone Wolf's work, so far as is known. Lone Wolf's work was brought to Mr. Conklin's attention while he was touring in Arizona, and he was so favorably impressed with it that he purchased two canvases. The first depicts a cowboy on horseback descending a steep bank in the dusk. The cowboy has let loose the reins to enable him to light a cigarette, and the pony is picking his way, unguided, while the lighted match illumines the browned face of the rider. The second picture is a study of color effects in the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Conklin says that Lone Wolf is an unusual man in appearance and conversation, as well as in his artistic abilities. He has the long, lithe, supple body of the Western Indian, graceful and easy of movement. The face is striking—much too refined to coincide with the ordinary conception of the features of the Indian, giving an impression of quiet confidence and restrained power that one remembers.

His hair is cut short, and, in dress, he affects the customary garb of a prosperous Westerner. There is nothing in his apparel to suggest the Indian. It is only in the height of his cheek bones, the blackness of his hair, and the deep bronze of his skin that his race shows. From the clean chiseling of his features there can be no question of the purity of his descent.

"He is so different from most of the Indians that one sees in the West today that he must be a throwback to the Indian of a thousand or so years ago," said Mr. Conklin. "The man impressed me greatly, not only through the quality of his work, but through his personality. Lone Wolf's conversation and appearance are those of a man of education and refinement, he is well informed, and can talk well on a range of subjects surprising in an Indian.

"He lives alone in his studio and has no associates among the Indians who inhabit the region near the Roosevelt Dam. He makes a living by painting and selling his pictures to tourists, and he seems to find no difficulty in disposing of his work."

Mr. Conklin denied the reports that Lone Wolf's painting was done by using his thumb entirely in place of a brush, but said that, although he used the thumb for working in some of his remarkable cloud effects, in most of his painting he used the conventional artist's instruments.


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Its high tension magneto, located at the rear of the cylinder block, gives you ignition entirely independent from the battery. Gives you an unfailing spark—a hotter spark—more power. Hence, keener flexibility—quicker response—action with more zest. Saves wire trouble. Saves stealing current from starting and lighting battery.

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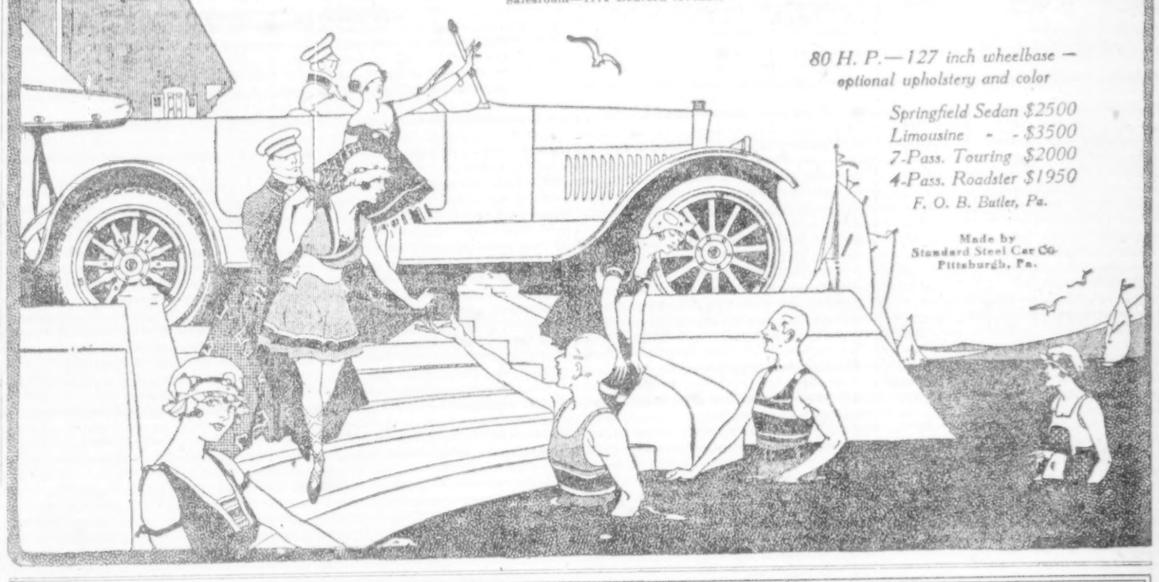

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35½ in. wide. 18 in. deep. 43 in. high.
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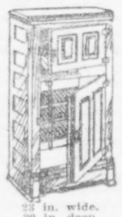
*Closed 1 P. M. Saturdays.*



22 in. wide. 20 in. deep. 52 in. high.
*$28.75*

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The Refrigerators to the left are fitted with the Sanitary Glass Trap, an exclusive feature. The three models illustrated are filled with Mineral Wool and baked enamel lined. **Cold Storage Refrigerators** are odorless and sanitary, and the saving in ice obtained through their use will pay their cost in a short time.

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In six months of 1917 The New York Times printed 1,687,730 agate lines more advertising under the eighteen important classifications listed below than any other New York morning newspaper.

| CLASSIFICATION. | TIMES Agate Lines. | World Agate Lines. | American Agate Lines. | Herald Agate Lines. | Tribune Agate Lines. | Sun Agate Lines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods and Specialty Shops | 1,530,331 | 1,195,658 | 1,038,521 | 870,242 | 654,753 | 391,945* |
| Financial | 690,948 | 255,028 | 282,181 | 267,873 | 257,648 | 254,086 |
| Automobiles | 537,383 | 277,291 | 356,944 | 292,009 | 169,305 | 395,639 |
| Real Estate and Bldg. Material | 554,887 | 477,871 | 228,743 | 513,115 | 62,516 | 125,558 |
| Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants | 249,418 | 206,017 | 115,440 | 189,265 | 140,076 | 101,640 |
| Books and Magazines | 279,954 | 107,088 | 57,320 | 10,631 | 144,819 | 105,663 |
| Men's Furnishings | 165,460 | 118,931 | 88,470 | 26,283 | 126,403 | 30,946 |
| Miscellaneous Display | 154,269 | 129,021 | 88,927 | 71,675 | 85,812 | 98,785 |
| Musical Instruments | 140,778 | 95,650 | 108,837 | 10,996 | 73,282 | 48,630 |
| Transportation | 119,922 | 66,926 | 58,542 | 80,492 | 94,253 | 75,747 |
| Office Appliances | 84,078 | 8,595 | 2,094 | 915 | 13,062 | 2,015 |
| Foodstuffs | 47,745 | 33,307 | 36,350 | 12,008 | 20,569 | 7,625 |
| Boots and Shoes | 46,222 | 33,231 | 39,552 | 13,182 | 10,161 | 9,963 |
| Public Service | 38,339 | 23,930 | 27,208 | 24,216 | 26,798 | 22,625 |
| Beverages | 40,597 | 27,668 | 14,500 | 13,449 | 9,211 | 16,017 |
| Newspapers | 37,386 | 6,342 | 8,785 | 4,165 | 14,152 | 980 |
| Charity and Religion | 37,726 | 28,039 | 20,020 | 24,625 | 30,454 | 16,294 |
| Candies and Gum | 24,830 | 576 | 9,194 | ..... | 16,911 | 5,034 |
| Total Agate Lines | 4,780,273 | 3,091,169 | 2,581,625 | 2,425,150 | 1,950,185 | 1,709,185 |
| Other Classifications | 1,356,638 | 3,773,492 | 2,024,644 | 1,467,390 | 569,201 | 486,536 |
| Complete Total Agate Lines | 6,136,911 | 6,864,661 | 4,606,269 | 3,892,540 | 2,519,386 | 2,197,721 |
| Less Want Advertisements | 295,451 | 2,363,502 | 583,015 | 774,436 | 25,767 | 7,532 |
| Total Agate Lines Less Wants | 5,841,460 | 4,501,159 | 4,023,254 | 3,118,104 | 2,493,619 | 2,190,189 |

The average daily and Sunday net paid sale of The New York Times exceeds 340,000 copies.

# RED CROSS WAR NURSE MAKES APPEAL FOR SERBIA

## Miss Emily Simmonds Tells of Devastation There—Armenian and Syrian Relief Received $309,000 from Donations in June

THE New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announces that it is making extensive preparations to provide hospital garments and surgical dressings for the American soldiers and sailors who are to fight with the United States Army and Navy in this war. Within the last five weeks the Department of Supplies, of which George McGrew, formerly purchasing agent of the Carnegie Steel Company, is Director, has purchased raw materials amounting to $34,534.53 in value. This raw material is made up into hospital garments, such as pajamas, leggings, bedshirts, towels, pillowcases, &c., and also into surgical dressings. The 157 auxiliaries of the local chapter make about fifteen cases of surgical dressings and hospital garments each week. The Work Shop at 411 Fifth Avenue last week prepared thirty cases of surgical dressings under the direction of Miss Hodgson, while the Work Shop at 2,121 Broadway, under the direction of Miss Wiltse, made last week twelve cases, six of which were hospital garments, and the other six consist of knitted goods and bandages.

Under the contributions received this week is one of $840.92 from Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President, and Captain Huston, representing 10 per cent. of the New York Club's share of the Washington-Yankee baseball series played at the opening of the Polo Grounds July 4 and 5.

As the work of the local chapter is rapidly broadening out, there is an urgent need for automobile service. All these automobiles have been contributed by philanthropically disposed owners for either one day or several days each week. More automobiles are needed than are at the present time available, so that the executive officials would be indebted to the owners of automobiles who could lend them to the Local Chapter for a short time each day or possibly for certain days during the week.

### Much Aid from Germans.

Much assistance has been received by the New York Chapter from citizens of German birth and extraction. For instance, the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn has designated the last Sunday in this month as Red Cross Sunday, and the collections on that day will be sent to the Red Cross in Washington. It is stated that a great many offers, not only of financial assistance, but also to do volunteer work, have come from German citizens of New York City.

Miss Emily Simmonds of the Red Cross nursing service, who has been identified with the Red Cross work at Saloniki and in Serbia since the first months of the war, has returned to New York on a brief leave of absence. Miss Simmonds, who is soon to start on her return to Serbia, made the following statement regarding conditions in Serbia and the Red Cross needs of that country:

Serbia on account of its geographical position is in a very bad way, and if this new drive is successful it is hoped to open up as far as Skoplya. She is surrounded by peoples who, to say the least, are not over-civilized, and help must come from outside. Everything imaginable will be needed and we should help to meet those needs. The little portion of territory that has been regained has suffered terribly from depredations of the retreating armies. In fact, it presents exactly the picture of what would happen after an earthquake and a fire.

We should make Saloniki our base and have a number of workers, men and women with special knowledge of relief work, all directly working under one man, a representative American, preferably a business man, who speaks another language besides his own, and who is used to dealing tactfully with all sorts of peoples, and one who has the confidence of other relief societies at home. He should establish an office at Saloniki, where the receiving and distributing of supplies from America can be regulated, where all appeals for help can be received, and where all reports and inquiries can be made so that we can better assist the organizing and administration of relief work without overlapping, and by this means insure that American supplies do not lose their identity.

We need now women doctors for maternity work in the villages. The Serbians have only 116 doctors in the army, and none of these can be spared for civilian work. With a small Ford car one doctor and a nurse could cover several villages. This is a large field.

The things most needed in Serbia, Miss Simmonds pointed out, are food and clothing, especially boots, small automobile trucks, blankets, compressed fibres for bedding, cloth, cotton, agricultural tools, leather, medicines of all kinds, seed, beans, rice, flour, lard, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, milk, bacon, &c.

Last week's gifts to the Chapter totaled nearly $13,000, exclusive of the large donation of the New York American League Baseball Club. All contributions should be sent to the headquarters of the chapter at 389 Fifth Avenue. Gifts of $100 or more follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. C. Fruit and Prod. Tr..$7,533 | E. L. Keyes......$250 |
| W. Whitman Co.1,250 | S. F. Coles........146 |
| J. J. Riker........889 | W. N. Cohen........125 |
| Architect'l League.620 | I. Grinnell........100 |
| A. Hamilton Inst...500 | C. B. Smith........100 |
| Stationary Engin'rs Association......500 | C. E. Northrop.....100 |
| N. Y. Mozart Soc..250 | Chemung Canal Tr. Co................100 |
| | Bank of U. S.......100 |

### American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by these recent donations of $100 or more:

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Anthony...$1,800 | W. F. Laing.....$100 |
| Miss C. McG. Burke..........600 | F. L. Stetson.....100 |
| Nat. Spec. Aid Soc.600 | Mrs. W. Reid......500 |
| G. M. Garraty......600 | A. Winslow........100 |
| Miss L. C. Wheeler.500 | R. Sprague, bed...600 |
| E. Willard School.600 | Sarah M. Pratt,bed.600 |
| | Various...........310 |

### Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, received during the month of June contributions amounting to $309,000.

The movement to relieve all those who are suffering in Syria, without regard to race or creed has lately received new impetus from Bishop MacInnes in Jerusalem, temporarily in Egypt, who describes conditions throughout the land as more than appalling.

Committees are being formed in England under the patronage of Princess Christian, all Bishops of the Anglican Church, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and prominent laymen like Lord Bryce. Sir Henry McMahon, who formerly represented the English Government in Egypt, is Chairman of the London committee, and at a meeting held in the Mansion House $250,000 was collected, to which another $50,000 was added later.

The committee formed in Egypt is under the direction of Bishop MacInnes, who has made good progress in the work of organization. The intention is to assist those suffering from lack of food, medicines and clothing, and distribution will be made by persons conversant with the country and its varying peoples, just as soon as the way is opened.

To the $309,000 collected in June must be added over $82,000 received in the first week in July. Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer of the committee. Recent gifts of $100, or more, follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Armenian Nat. Union........$15,000 | Leeds Bap. Ch....$100 |
| New Eng. Com.10,000 | Crescent Av. Pres. Church...........163 |
| Anonymous......15,000 | Mrs. F. E. Hoskins.282 |
| E. S. and Mrs. S. Harkness.....10,000 | H. L. Pugh........100 |
| "An Armenian".1,000 | A. F. Schauffler...250 |
| Los Angeles Com.1,129 | U. P. Ch., Midway.158 |
| Chicago Com.....2,500 | Miss O. G. La Monte...........100 |
| Phila. Com......1,000 | Alice J. Boyce....200 |
| Anonymous.......5,000 | W. W. Pharo.......100 |
| 1st M. E. Ch., Nora Springs....100 | Pres. Ch., Catskill.151 |
| Miss M. Blackmon.100 | Fall River Com....332 |
| 1st Pres. Ch., Fort Wayne..........200 | Minneapolis Com..750 |
| Allied Hosp. Com.182 | S. S. Times.......152 |
| N. George.........250 | Cincinnati Com....400 |
| Int. Recon League.200 | Anonymous.........100 |
| Baltimore Tr. Co..200 | Mrs. H. W. Wilkinson.............100 |
| Dunkirk Com......500 | "A friend"........100 |
| F. W. Lyman......100 | N. Bap. Ch. Miss. Society...........109 |
| Woonsocket Com...358 | Nat. Allied Com...283 |
| 1st Pres. Ch., Burgettistown....158 | Metuchen Ch. Fed..193 |
| Coll., Los Angeles.500 | Livingston Nat. Bk.205 |
| Rochester Sec. Tr. Co...............345 | Watertown, Conn., Cong. Church......210 |
| Misses Brown.....500 | Bethlehem Com.....300 |

### For the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France has collected to date more than $312,000. All subscriptions to this fund should be addressed to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Chairman, at the Hotel Biltmore.

### War Babies' Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of destitute French women whose husbands are fighting at the front, reports these new gifts of $100 or over:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. L. Schiff.....$100 | W. A. Paine.......$100 |
| F. G. B. Roache...100 | Various...........141 |

### Navy League Activities.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, in New York, the headquarters of which are at 509 Fifth Avenue, has shipped to the Navy Department more than 24,500 finished garments for the sailors and marines of the United States Navy. Recent donations to the New York Committee amounted to more than $13,000. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee is the Chairman, Miss Caroline L. Morgan the Secretary, and Mrs. George A. Helme the Treasurer of the New York branch of the committee.

### British American Relief.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge is the acting President and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, has received these new donations of $100 or more:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. P. Morgan.....$150 | F. L. Stetson.....$100 |
| Mrs. G. G. King..500 | J. G. Milburn......100 |
| Mrs. E. F. Shepard...........250 | Mrs. A. M. Coats..100 |
| Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr..............200 | Various...........197 |

### Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, 360 Madison Avenue, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer, has received the following donations of $100 or more recently:

| | |
|---|---|
| Anonymous....$5,000 | Mrs. H. Whittemore............$100 |
| Mrs. R. E. Westcott...........250 | W. S. Stearn......100 |
| Mrs. E. F. Shepard............200 | Mrs. W. C. Witherbee.............200 |
| T. Fisher.........100 | H. C. Brooks......100 |
| J. H. Minds.......100 | Miss G. Norton....100 |
| Anonymous.........100 | Amelia H. Jones...100 |
| Le R. Soper.......100 | F. A. Clark.......500 |
| M. H. Wilson......100 | Mrs. E. Graver....100 |
| A. Laughlin.......100 | |

### French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, of which Charles M. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date about $121,000. All subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue.

### Le Bien Etre du Blessé.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers of Le Bien Etre du Blessé, have acknowledged new contributions to that fund, which total more than $1,050. All donations should be sent to the Treasurers at 360 Madison Avenue. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Senator Phelan...$500 | M. H. Field and friends..........$140 |
| Mrs. R. E. Westcott...........250 | Mrs. H. Aiken.....100 |

### Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany has received new subscriptions amounting to $316. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the treasurer of the committee.

### National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the treasurer, has received these recent contributions of $100 or more:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miscellaneous..$2,029 | Mrs. R. E. Westcott...........$250 |
| O. H. Eustis......500 | Mrs. S. G. Maule..100 |
| Miss G. Norton....100 | D. E. C. Streeter..200 |
| Mrs. H. Mitchell..100 | Alice P. Chase....100 |
| A. Laughlin.......100 | Miss E. de G. Cuyler.............100 |
| Mrs. E. Graver....100 | |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thorp...........200 | |

### American Huguenot Committee.

The American Huguenot Committee, which provides relief for the Huguenot churches of France and Belgium, reports recent donations amounting to $310. This committee is organized under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East Twenty-second Street, is the general secretary. Among the new gifts was a check for $100 from Mrs. George A. Gove.

### The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, treasurer, 51 Chambers Street, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more:

| | |
|---|---|
| Designated insts.$2,402 | Dayton Com.......$550 |
| Buffalo Com.....1,000 | Massena Com.......100 |
| Paterson Com....1,000 | M. Gold...........100 |
| Paterson Emerg. Com...........2,250 | Worcester Com.....250 |
| Philadelp'a Com 7,000 | L. Kaufman........100 |
| Miscellaneous...2,353 | Allentown Com.....333 |
| Designated persons.799 | Cong. Orach. C. N. Y..............580 |
| Jewish D. News...705 | Rochester Com.....700 |
| Day Pub. Co.......500 | Jacksonville Com..109 |
| Iron River Com....385 | Windsor Com.......300 |
| Easton Com........100 | Cleveland Com.....115 |
| Hurley Com........140 | Newp't News Com.100 |
| Cong. E. C. Danville............180 | Mrs. L. Kamaiky..100 |
| L. Herman.........100 | Knoxville Com.....254 |
| Norwich Com.......143 | Cong. A. A., Atlanta.............100 |

### Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund, in the United States, which provides relief for the women and children of France, now totals in money collected more than $319,000. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miscellaneous....$726 | Mrs. H. Aiken...$100 |
| Mrs. R. E. Westcott...........250 | Miss L. C. Wheeler.100 |
| | H. H. Srambaugh..100 |

### Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, for the relief of the women, children and other noncombatant sufferers in Belgium, reports new contributions amounting to $371. The Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans is the head of this fund, which since its organization has collected more than $1,135,000 in this country. The office of the fund is 431 West Forty-seventh Street. Included in recent gifts was $200 from the Woonsocket Bureau de Secours Belge.

### British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, announces that the total cash donations received amount to $106,983, and that it has forwarded 5,455 cases of surgical supplies to the hospitals in France, England, Belgium, Italy, &c.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following new donations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. W. M. Van Norden..........$669 | A. de Bary.......$100 |
| Mrs. I. L. Rice...500 | S. R. Outerbridge..100 |
| Mrs. J. K. Robinson..............200 | South Side R. C...100 |
| | Various...........596 |

### Kitchener Memorial Fund.

The Kitchener Memorial Fund, of which William C. Demorest, 120 Broadway, is the Treasurer in America, and J. P. Morgan & Co., the depositary, has issued an appeal for an American participation in the memorial to the great English soldier. On the American Committee are among others General Leonard Wood, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Paul D. Cravath, Oscar S. Straus, Daniel Frohman, Alton B. Parker, and Charles H. Sabin.

A statement issued by the committee reads:

The object of the fund is to provide for permanently disabled officers and men of the army and navy. The Government pensions may be assumed to protect the recipients against actual want, but the instances of disablement contemplated by the fund show that much will have to be provided beyond mere sustenance if life is to be made tolerable.

Among the disabled officers in the armies raised by Lord Kitchener are men of slender means, while even those who may be regarded as fairly well off may need help in cases where expensive measures of treatment are involved.

The council of the fund realize that the proper place for the disabled officer or man is his own home. To get home is his first wish, and to help him in this direction will be a prominent object of the fund. In many cases of disablement, however, persistent medical or surgical treatment or special nursing is needed to relieve suffering, to prolong life, or to make life more endurable, and to confer some lasting benefit on the invalid.

This often involves a far greater outlay than the disabled man of limited means can afford. It will therefore be the first purpose of the fund to help officers and men alike, and to provide not only medical aid, but to supply apparatus, appliances, expensive nursing requisites, such as water beds, and to help generally in making the life of the disabled man as free from worry and discomfort as is possible.

There will be many cases which could not with advantage be treated in the homes of the patients, such as the case of a man totally paralyzed, who cannot receive adequate care in any but a well-to-do home. He needs a special bedstead if he is to be removed daily into the fresh air, and he needs also costly appliances and a constant service of both male and female nurses. He needs electrical and other measures of treatment, massage, &c., which can only be adequately supplied in a home or institution which will form the basis of the fund's efforts.

To such a home will be attached an efficient residential and visiting staff. The disabled man will be assured of the best possible treatment that the country can provide, and if there is any hope of recovery the hope is more likely to be realized in such a special establishment as is contemplated.

### Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $228,395. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year; the name and address of child is given subscribers on request. Recent donations of over $100 follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Vive la France".$319 | Eleven friends....$401 |
| Mrs. B. Compton..150 | W. Wadsworth.....136 |
| Evening World and Nicholas Smith..108 | Kent Place School, Class 1917.........146 |
| L. Chanavat......204 | J. L. Carner and others............109 |
| Mrs. S. F. Streit and Anonymous..136 | |

### American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman, and Arthur Lehman, the Treasurer, reports the following additional contributions to the $10,000,000 fund this committee expects to raise in 1917.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Rosenwald..$25,000 | Pensacola Com...$539 |
| Louisville Com..10,000 | Muncie Com........502 |
| Minn'polis Com..10,000 | H. J. B...........500 |
| Beth Emeth Cong., Albany........5,000 | Mrs. S. Sachs.....500 |
| M. M. Travis....5,000 | Waco Com..........500 |
| Baltimore Com...3,000 | Terre Haute Com..500 |
| Charleston Com..2,000 | C. Sulzberger.....375 |
| S. Sachs........2,000 | Allentown Com.....333 |
| H. Sachs........1,250 | Oil City Com......328 |
| Albany (Ga.) Com..........1,000 | Cape Charles Com.304 |
| Portland (Ore.) Com..........1,000 | Durham Com........300 |
| Dallas Com......1,000 | New Britain Com.250 |
| Gary Com..........858 | Kutner Goldstein Co................250 |
| Titusville Com....800 | I. Brandon........250 |
| Galveston Com....550 | Cong. S. S., Madison..............250 |
| | Stockton Com......248 |
| B. C. Cong., Cumberland.........$250 | E. Cooper........$100 |
| Sioux Falls Com...228 | E. A. Karelsen...100 |
| Lincoln Com.......218 | H. Levitsky.......100 |
| A. Sachs..........200 | M. Klauber........100 |
| Einstein Inv. Co..200 | W. Newman.........100 |
| A. Heckscher......200 | E. E. Manheim.....100 |
| Grand Island Com.178 | H. H. Brenner.....100 |
| Gadsden Com.......115 | D. L. Newman......100 |
| B. & D. Wollner & D. Block..........100 | Hirshberg Bros....100 |
| | S. Lamport........100 |

### The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the French soldiers, has collected since its organization more than $215,000. Subscriptions should be sent to Francis Roche, the Treasurer, at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

### American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, has received cash contributions which total to date about $86,000. The committee has sent about 9,000 cases of hospital and relief supplies to France. In addition to its other activities the aid cares for 240 French war orphans. Recent donations amounted to $410.

### Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, and Miss Robinson Smith the Treasurer, has collected to date about $461,000, of which amount nearly $4,000 has been recently given. In the last two weeks the committee has shipped more than 200 cases of relief supplies to France. Included in the shipment was a large consignment of food and clothing for French children.

### Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $810,000. Among recent gifts to the fund are donations of $100 each from Mrs. Henry Pearce, G. A. Soden and J. Sewall.

### Blue Cross Fund.

The Blue Cross Fund, which provides relief for horses and dogs used by the armies of the Allies, of which Lady Smith-Dorrien is the head, and Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 55 East Ninety-third Street, the Secretary for New York, acknowledges these gifts of $100, or more, to that fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hartford Red Cr..$300 | J. P. Thorne.....$100 |
| Miss H. Jackson...729 | Mr. Hemingway....100 |
| Mrs. E. Parker....323 | |

### French Heroes' Fund.

The French Heroes Fund, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is the President and James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, has received recent donations amounting to more than $325. Mrs. Chanler, who recently returned from France, said, a few days ago, that the orphan asylum of the French Heroes Fund at the Château Lafayette, has now between fifty and one hundred boys between the ages of 6 and 12 years who, with the co-operation of the French Government, are being taught the English language and are being prepared to come to America in their eighteenth year for three years of training in commercial, industrial, and professional occupations. This movement, which has the indorsement of the French Government, Mrs. Chanler said, will do much to cement the friendship between the two republics.

It is the plan for the French orphans, arrangements to place a number of whom have already been made with leading industrial concerns, to spend three years in the United States, giving to America the youthful spirit of France and getting in return American business experience. They will return to France at their twenty-first year and will go into similar occupations there, thus giving to France the benefit of the experience of American methods they have gained in the United States. It is hoped, within a few years, to have several thousand of these young French orphans actively engaged in learning various occupations in America, each of whom, on his return to France, will be, in Mrs. Chanler's words, "an unofficial ambassador of good-will from France to America."

All subscriptions to the French Heroes Fund should be sent to Mr. Blair at 360 Madison Avenue.

### For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants' Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $300, toward which Miss Elizabeth G. Heughton and William H. Gove each gave $100. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

### Scottish Women's Hospitals.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service, which maintains hospital organizations with all the allied armies, and of which organization Miss Kathleen Burke is the representative in the United States and Canada, J. P. Morgan & Co. being the bankers of the fund, acknowledge new donations amounting to $17,488, all of the money having been contributed at a relief meeting held at the home of Mrs. Richard T. Crane, Jr., in Ipswich, Mass., last Sunday. The gifts of $100 or more follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. T. Crane, Jr.$5,000 | Mrs. J. R. Coolidge.$200 |
| Mrs. R. T. Crane, Jr.............5,000 | H. J. Coolidge.....125 |
| Mrs. R. D. Evans.4,000 | Mrs. F. S. Fish...125 |
| C. Deering.......250 | Mrs. J. M. Studebaker............250 |
| A. Cochrane......125 | Miss A. W. Hunt..125 |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. Warren...........100 | Miss H. Frick.....125 |
| Miss F. Crane....250 | Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire.......375 |
| Mrs. J. C. Gray...125 | Mrs. W. L. Fitz...500 |
| Mrs. G. S. Mandell.125 | S. E. Hutchinson..250 |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Spring.........125 | Various...........315 |

### Franco-Serbian Hospital.

The Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America Fund, 25 West Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins is the Chairman, and Henry B. Britton the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tag Day, Chicago..........$1,158 | Miss E. Zabriskie.$100 |
| | Various...........954 |

### Food for France Fund.

A new relief organization, to be known as the Food for France Fund, has been organized to aid in providing proper food for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of France. Already the fund has shipped $10,000 worth of condensed milk, sugar, coffee, dried beans, &c., to France. Miss Carita Spencer, 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, is the Chairman of the fund. Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, while among the committee members are Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Franklin Q. Brown, Henry Clews, Frederic R. Coudert, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Frederick L. Eldridge, Algernon S. Frissell, Mrs. F. W. Garvin of Connecticut, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom of Philadelphia, Burcham Harding, Donald Harper, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. George W. Hill, Gail B. Johnson of California, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Alton B. Parker, George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, William Jay Schieffelin, Isaac N. Seligman, Edward W. Sheldon, Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Charles B. Squire, Mrs. Charles Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, and Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney of Paris.

The headquarters of the fund are at 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, where communications to Miss Spencer should be addressed. All checks should be made payable to "Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer."

## WAR BABIES' CRADLE.

### A Work to Aid the Mothers of France.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I shall be most grateful to you if you will be kind enough to allow me space in your columns to bring to the notice of the public the unique work of the War Babies' Cradle. I am the President of the American Committee and Mrs. Jules Bache is the Treasurer. This war charity devotes itself to the aid and care of poor Frenchwomen in childbirth. They are mostly soldiers' wives, and many of them are in the desolated regions of Northern France and Belgium. Many of them are left destitute in their hour of agony and peril, and their little babies have died at birth by the score for want of care at delivery and want of warmth and clothing afterward, or even of starvation where the starving mother could not nurse them. Mme. de Hemptinne, a Belgian lady of high standing, took up this great problem which no one else had undertaken. She wrote to us:

"Help me to provide beds and a covering for the expectant mother, and send money to provide food and clothing and to pay a woman ten days to nurse them during recovery. Thousands will have to bear the pains of childbirth on straw and lie unaided there if help is not forthcoming."

We have responded to this cry as much as we could, and called in our friends to help us. Now we want women everywhere to know the work and help with little gifts. Mme. de Hemptinne devotes her life to this work, and has accomplished marvels with the money sent already. Many a French mother has been saved from death or invalidism, and many a fine little baby's life has been saved for France in the critical hour of childbirth in those far-off villages.

They say a nation begins in the cradle, but it begins before that; it begins in the childbirth hour, when skill and care and medical supplies can turn the scales for life or death.

We have countless charities for French soldiers and children, for the wounded and crippled of France, but who will help the expectant mothers of France? These mothers are founding the new race which shall raise up France again and fill in the ranks of the fallen. She fights her fight for France upon a battlefield as fraught with danger and suffering as that to which her husband goes. Mme. de Hemptinne is bearing to her the Red Cross of mercy to bless her maternity. Out of the fullness of my heart, as a mother, I plead with other American mothers to think of these French mothers and to help them to the uttermost of their ability, not only as an act of pity and mercy, but for the sake of the future of glorious France.

EVELYN BIGELOW CLARK,
(Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark,)
President War Babies' Cradle.
Newport, July 8, 1917.

# SAFEGUARDING FACTORY WORKERS WHO REPLACE THOSE DRAFTED

## National Safety Council to Meet in This City in September to Inculcate Safety First Principles Among Newcomers in the Factories

WHEN our enormous new army is drafted into the service during the next few months a large percentage will include trained factory workers, whose places necessarily must be refilled by many untrained men and women. It is a matter which affects vitally our entire plan of industrial preparedness, for it is upon the efficiency of our factories that the victory of the United States and her allies largely depends, and the humanitarian factor is not the only vital one to be considered. The men who leave their positions have had training not only in performing their particular line of work, but training also in scientific safeguarding of their own and their co-workers' lives. They have been schooled in this to the extent that in their movements they take safety precautions unconsciously. The newcomers will not only have to learn how to manufacture various products and parts, but also how to avoid accidents and disease while learning their new trades.

While this matter of training in safety may sound like a simple one it is anything but that, for the average untrained worker or person jumping from one sort of work to another of an entirely different sort is inherently careless. Rome was not built in a day, and it takes time to install principles of "safety first" into the novice's mind.

So seriously is this matter receiving the attention of the heads of all lines of American industry that an extraordinary congress has been called by the National Safety Council, which includes several thousand industrial concerns in its membership, to take place in Grand Central Palace, New York City, early next September, and at the same time the council, with the co-operation of the American Museum of Safety, will hold the largest exposition of safety and sanitation devices ever planned, including actual machinery and processes of operation. A feature will be the many new safety precautions necessary in the handling of materials and by-products in the manufacture of munitions, such as the various forms of gas masks, which are used in explosive factories as well as in the trenches.

This exposition will be open to the public for one week, when thousands of delegates from manufacturing concerns and industrial associations throughout the country will attend. Concerted action will be taken to extend the Council's safety propaganda and enlist at least a thousand new members who will conform to the standards urged.

"We are in this war to win, but the man behind the gun depends upon the man behind the machine," said W. H. Cameron, General Manager of the National Safety Council, whose headquarters are in Chicago. "Safeguarding lives and limbs of the industrial soldiers of the United States has passed from the accustomed plane of the humanitarian and the economic. It has become a sacred duty to ourselves, to our allies—to the freedom of the world itself.

"The keynote of the sessions at the congress will reflect its one object—so to educate employers of labor throughout the country that their attitude toward the conservation of workmen may become thoroughly receptive, and that through concerted efforts the safety movement during the war will receive an impetus as never before. Men of national repute will put before the managers and superintendents of the various industries salient facts as to the vital importance of man-power conservation and incidence upon a speedy and successful termination of the war.

"A few minutes' serious reflection will bring out with startling vividness the period of enforced economy and augmented efficiency which lies ahead. The expected wheat crop of the United States of this year will be 650,000,000 bushels. The Argentine crop is a failure. That of Australia is 15,000,000 bushels short. Harvest conditions in Canada are very uncertain. This means that we shall be asked to cut down our normal consumption by 200,000,000 bushels. Waste must go by the board; needless extravagances be cut out; improved methods of production devised; and the utilization of by-products carried out to a far greater extent. The conservation period applies not only to animate but to inanimate things.

"To the war toll by land and sea there must not be added the shameful toll of needless accidents in the industries. Our country's efforts cannot be prejudiced by the indifference or negligence of employers to whom the doctrine of safety has made only a negative or a weak appeal. It is the duty of every employer to put his shop upon a safe and healthful basis and by precept and action continually to stimulate his employes to be mindful of their safety and that of their fellows.

"The man power of the nation will be more and more depleted as each contingent leaves this country for Europe. New burdens will be put upon the men at home—the 'green hand' must be broken in—and an industrial army of workmen will develop. All these things and many others are symptomatic of the safety revival which must come about.

"The sectional programs for the congress are rapidly being completed. Special sectional meetings are being arranged for the car-building and automobile industries, while for the first time in the council's history a marine and navigation session will be held. Through each of the general and sectional meetings there will run this spirit of 'preparedness.'"

Most of the space on the four huge floors of Grand Central Palace will be filled with devices pertaining to accident prevention, fire prevention, and sanitation, and exhibits of industrial concerns and railroads, which will display their latest improvements. An interesting series of exhibits will show how the lives of our soldiers and sailors are being guarded. Demonstrations of the weird-looking gas mask for contending against suffocating and lachrymose gases, the various types of camouflage, or methods of painting scenery and arranging foliage so as to hide batteries and transports to deceive the enemy, and modern sanitary methods at war hospitals will form an interesting department. Several dozen reels of film showing the operation of safety devices and the dangers of neglecting them will be shown daily. Admission will be free to all employers, factory workers, and others interested.

## GERMANS ASSURING PUBLIC.

### Experts Still Writing of Coming Victory Through U-Boats.

The German public was still being encouraged late in June by the naval "experts" writing in the leading newspapers, to put its faith in the inevitable, ultimate triumph of the unrestricted submarine warfare and the certainty of bringing Great Britain to terms through cutting off her food supplies, according to stories found in copies of German papers recently received in London.

Following the publication of the German Admiralty figures on the sinkings in May, which evidently showed a decided falling off from the tonnage sunk in the preceding month, Captain von Kühlwetter wrote in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger:

"The figures of our submarine booty say to us, in a manner that is unanswerable, that want is at the door of England, and still more at the door of her European allies. The consistency of our submarine successes guarantees us the final success, and the fact that the booty every month considerably exceeds the estimate upon which our whole calculation was based, gives us the security that at some definite date the account will have reached the point of highest strain.

"To say when that will be would be idle prophecy; we must leave to England the question how long the English people will bleed in vain in the attacks on our iron wall in the West, with the purpose of smashing Germany, while at home want is knocking at the doors which our submarines pitilessly lock. It will be a difficult business to banish want when once it is on the march. When it is serious, all efforts are made to keep the evidence secret. Perhaps if England's inactive fleet some day risks a fight, that may be for us a sign that the old policy of war without risk is collapsing, and perhaps other resolutions born of fury will give us a guide to the increasing despair. We are prepared for everything."

The Captain asserted that the precise figures on the sinkings really did not matter very much, because if the German booty showed a falling off it was merely because there were fewer ships left to sink.

Under the heading "The English Workingmen and Our Submarine War" the Kölnische Zeitung said:

"In the English workmen's dissatisfaction with the food situation we have before us one of the serious indirect results of our submarine war, the importance of which for the future must not be underestimated."


1. President Wilson's War Message Annotated by Historians Explaining His References for Use in Family Reading Circles, Home Libraries, Schools and Colleges (*official*).

2. The *official text* of President Wilson's Historic Flag Day Address.

3. The War Aims of the United States and Our Allies (*officially stated*).

4. Preparations by the United States for War.

5. The Epic Battles in France in June.

6. Story of the Russian Revolution (*official report*).

7. General Pershing's Arrival in Europe.

8. China and the World War.

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# INFANTILE PARALYSIS NOT SPREAD BY FLIES

## Dr. Noguchi, Famous Japanese Bacteriologist, Reports on Experiments Just Completed

DR. HIDEYO NOGUCHI and Dr. Rokusaburo Kudo of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, working in the laboratories of the Institute, undertook to find out whether or not mosquitos and flies have anything to do with the spread of infantile paralysis. They have completed their experiments and reported their findings in the current issue of The Journal of Experimental Medicine under the caption "The Relation of Mosquitos and Flies to the Epidemiology of Acute Poliomyelitis."

The opening sentence of the report gives the key to their present conviction. It reads:

"Of several hypotheses concerning the mode of conveyance of poliomyelitis that of direct contact, supported by Flexner, appears to be the only one which stands on a substantial experimental basis."

In the summary of their report they say that "Culex pipiens (the ordinary brown household mosquito of the United States) raised from the larval stage in water experimentally contaminated with an abundance of poliomyelitic virus were found to be incapable of causing the infection when allowed in large numbers to bite normal Macacus monkeys.

"Culex pipiens which were fed on infected poliomyelitic monkeys during different stages of the disease were found to be incapable of transmitting the infection when allowed in large numbers to bite normal Macacus monkeys. A previous disturbance of the meninges (brain covering) by an injection of horse serum into the inthrathecal space did not alter the result, which was negative.

"The offspring of the mosquitos which were either reared in the infected tanks or fed on infected monkeys were found to be entirely harmless when allowed to feed in large numbers on a normal monkey. There was no hereditary transmission of the virus from one generation to another.

"No trace of the virus of poliomyelitis was demonstrable in the filtrate of an emulsion of adult flies and pupae of the common housefly and bluebottle fly which were reared in the laboratory on slices, emulsion or filtrate of monkey brain containing the poliomyelitic virus. The intracerebral injection of the filtrate produced no poliomyelitic infection in the normal monkey."

Certain puzzling features of epidemic infantile paralysis had led scientists to entertain the opinion that possibly, and even probably, mosquitos or flies, or both, were responsible for the transmission of the disease. The investigators mention these features in the following paragraphs:

"Although in all epidemics instances have been reported in which more than two members of a family were victims of the disease, as a rule only one out of several children in a family is attacked. This peculiar feature of the epidemiology of poliomyelitis seemed to support the theory that the disease may be inoculated by the bite of an infected insect rather than transmitted directly from one individual to another.

"Typical examples of insect transmission of disease are found in yellow fever, malaria, spirochetoses, trypanosomiases, and other tropical fevers. Rosenau and Brues in 1912 announced their success in transmitting poliomyelitis from an infected to a normal Macacus monkey by means of the bites of stable flies, (Stomoxys calcitrans.) Their experiment consisted in allowing many thousands of the flies to feed first on an infected monkey and immediately afterward on a normal monkey. The transmission was mechanical, but not in the sense of an intermediary host. Anderson and Frost confirmed Rosenau's finding in a limited number of instances, and then later failed to obtain further positive results. Howard and Clark were unable to transmit the infection from an infected to a normal monkey by the bites of Stomoxys calcitrans. The peculiarity of conveyance of the infection is far from being solved by the theory of transmission by these blood-sucking flies.

"The most plausible hypothesis so far advanced seems to be that offered by Amoss and Taylor, who, having experimentally demonstrated the existence of a protective principle in the secretion of the nasal mucous membranes of normal individuals, consider that the incidence of infection may to a considerable extent depend upon the condition of these mucous membranes—that is, as long as they remain intact the virus will be destroyed before it can become established in the individual. The disturbance of this natural protective mechanism exposes to infection, but not the presence or absence of the virus alone. They were able to show that the protective substance in question was more generally and abundantly present in adults than in young children.

"The sudden disappearance of poliomyelitic cases with the return of cold weather is often used as an argument in favor of insect transmission of the disease. Flies and mosquitos have constantly been under suspicion. While the elimination of these insects from our households is desirable as a matter of routine cleanliness, yet without a systematic experimental investigation they should not be accepted as a factor in the epidemiology of poliomyelitis. Indeed, it would be unwise if, through a misapprehension of the facts, the attention of health officers and laity alike were to be diverted from the real source of danger."

The investigators go on to tell of the mode and scope of their experiments:

"The question whether a given variety of insect plays a part in the spread of poliomyelitis is within reach of exact determination, since these insects are amenable to artificial propagation through many generations. During the last several months we have been able to collect and propagate in tanks in the laboratories a quantity of Culex pipiens from sewer waters near Jersey City and in Queens County, Long Island. It was our intention to study several well-known genera of mosquitos at the same time, but owing to the lateness of the season none of the Aedes or Anopheles species was available. The only variety which we were able to obtain was Culex pipiens. Experiments were also performed to determine whether the common house fly or the bluebottle fly is able to take up the poliomyelitic virus and make it increase within its body.

"There are at least two totally different ways of attacking the problem. The first method is to feed young growing larvae with the active poliomyelitic virus by putting it in the polluted water in which they are being grown. When the adult mosquitos have hatched out they may be allowed to feed on a normal Macacus monkey. The second procedure is that ordinarily practiced by investigators and consists in allowing the mosquitos to feed first on an infected animal and then, within a certain length of time, on a normal animal.

"The experiments with non-biting flies had to be carried out by still another method. They were allowed to feed on the nervous tissues containing an enormous amount of the poliomyelitic virus until they pupated. Part of the pupae were allowed to hatch. Both the pupae and the imagos were then crushed together and the emulsion was filtered through a Berkefeld filter. The clear filtrate was introduced intracerebrally and subsequent events were observed.

"To twelve jars, covered with a wire net cage and containing mosquito larvae of various ages in ordinary stagnant water, were added varying amounts of the brain or cord emulsions or their filtrates derived from two monkeys that died of experimental poliomyelitis. The virus was introduced every twenty-four hours for a period of ten days. The temperature of the laboratory was kept at about 70 degrees Fahrenheit and the relative humidity at about 40 per cent. Numbers of adult mosquitos, both male and female, hatched out from the jars every day. They were carefully collected and used for transmission experiments on normal monkeys.

"The first transmission experiment was performed with mosquitos on two young Macacus rhesus monkeys. As the mosquitos attack the monkeys only during the night, the experiment was begun at dusk and discontinued the next morning. The results were as follows: Of 150 females and 60 males put into the cage, 114 females were fully engorged with the blood, 23 females were apparently not engorged, and 2 males were still living. Some of the mosquitos had been killed by the monkeys.

"Close observation was maintained on the monkeys for twenty-one days, but no sign of poliomyelitis developed, nor has any been noticed up to the present time.

"Some of the engorged females sooner or later laid eggs and perished, while some died without oviposition. A number of female mosquitos hatched out of the egg boats and also from the virus-containing water were kept alive for about three weeks, and then allowed to bite two young Macacus monkeys. There were about forty well engorged specimens when examined the following morning. The monkeys showed no symptoms of poliomyelitis.

"These experiments demonstrate that the mosquitos raised in water containing the virus of poliomyelitis in large quantities cannot transmit the infection by their bites to normal Macacus monkeys. There is no indication that the virus enters and multiplies in the body of mosquitos, even if three weeks are allowed to elapse between the time of hatching and that of the biting experiment. The offspring of these females are not capable of transmitting the disease to the monkey.

"Experiments to determine whether the females well engorged with the blood of infected monkeys will ever be capable of transmitting the infection by their bites to normal Macacus monkeys:

"In order to decide this point, eight groups of mosquitos, some obtained from the vicinity of Jersey City, and some from Queens County, Long Island, were allowed to feed on several Macacus monkeys inoculated for this purpose. To insure ourselves of including different stages of the infection, feedings were made every twenty-four hours after the inoculation of the virus into the monkeys and were extended into the paralytic stage, which of course varied in different animals from six to nine days, according to the activity of the virus and the quantity injected. The protocols of these feeding experiments show the time which elapsed between the feedings and the transmission experiments. The term 'feeding mosquitos' is used merely to denote that these mosquitos have sucked blood from an infected monkey.

"Four out of the eight groups were tested on Nov. 20; that is, one to two weeks after the time of feeding. The remaining four groups were allowed to bite after having been kept from two to three weeks. It must be mentioned that the engorged females do not survive for any length of time after oviposition, and comparatively few specimens remained alive in the second series of groups.

"For the purpose of transmission two young Macacus monkeys were employed for each of the two experiments. We also inoculated two cubic centimeters of sterile normal horse serum into the intrathecal space in order to derange the protective mechanism which the meninges provide against the penetration of the virus into the central nervous system in experimental poliomyelitis in monkeys. It may be recalled that Flexner and Amoss demonstrated that a fraction of the virus intravenously introduced will readily localize in the central nervous system when the meninges are previously disturbed by the inoculation of various substances, although the monkey may bear a multiple of such doses with impunity if there has been no previous meningeal injury.

"The results of the experiments were negative, in spite of the fact that many females (about fifty) attacked the monkeys, and became fully engorged with the blood sucked from them.

"As in the earlier series of experiments, many of these engorged females oviposited, and gave rise to a new generation of larvae. It was easy to propagate them in the laboratory for an indefinite period. These offspring were in turn allowed to bite a normal monkey, but so far no positive transmission of the infection by their bites has resulted.

"Experiments with non-biting flies reared in the laboratory with an abundant quantity of poliomyelitic virus:

"Non-biting adult flies may mechanically carry the virus of poliomyelitis, just as they do various pathogenic micro-organisms. But no experimental evidence has been adduced to prove whether the virus can penetrate into the interior of the fly larvae when the latter are fed on the poliomyelitic, or, if it does, whether it is capable of multiplication within the body cavity of the larvae. The question here is not the same as that of blood-sucking flies or mosquitos, which may be the intermediary hosts as well as the direct transmitters of the virus by their bites. But in the case of non-biting flies, though the virus may multiply in their bodies, its distribution must depend upon their well-known habits of gathering about food or persons while they regurgitate, resuck, and excrete. In this way the question of the non-biting flies as intermediary hosts of the virus would be quite as important as that of the biting varieties.

"In the present experiment a number of young larvae of house flies (Musca domestica) and of bluebottle flies (Calliphora vomitoria) were fed with the brain tissue of a Macacus rhesus which had died of experimental poliomyelitis with typical symptoms and pathological findings. The activity of the material used was established in a subsequent experiment.

"For the purpose of obtaining adult flies from the infected pupae, a dozen specimens from each lot were put in a Petri dish and left at 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Imagos hatched within about twelve days. These and the pupae were used for the experiment described below.

"Preparation of filtrate of the infected pupae and imagos of the house fly and blue bottle fly:

"These were mixed and thoroughly ground up in a mortar, 22 cubic centimeters of 0.9 per cent. saline solution being added. The milky emulsion thus obtained was briefly centrifuged at a low speed to separate the coarse particles from the fluid. The latter was then passed through a sterile Berkefeld filter V, the result being a clear and sterile filtrate.

"Animal inoculation—A Macacus rhesus was inoculated intracerebrally with 3 cubic centimeters of the above filtrate on Dec. 16, 1916. The result was negative, no symptoms suggestive of poliomyelitis having been observed.

"The foregoing experiment indicates it is improbable that the virus of poliomyelitis is taken up by fly larvae and multiplies therein. Not only does the virus fail to multiply, but probably it is rapidly destroyed within the body of the insects. The notion that these non-biting flies may act as intermediary hosts or a virus reservoir is not justified by the evidence brought out in the present study."

# UNFIT RECRUITS REHABILITATED

ADJT. GEN. LOUIS W. STOTESBURY has given his hearty indorsement to the Davis plan of correcting defective recruits, making them fit for service, and has promulgated an order through the Division of Health and Hospitals, of which State Commissioner of Health Hermann M. Biggs is Chairman, directed to the County Home Defense units, urging the adoption of the plan in all of the counties of the State.

The Davis plan, as it is known, was devised by Colonel Charles E. Davis, himself a physician, who, when a campaign for naval recruits was going on in Albany recently, demonstrated that it was possible for many of the men who were rejected by the surgeons to become fit for duty by slight and simple operations.

Colonel Davis enlisted the aid of the three hospitals in Albany and he quickly got the backing of other physicians when the plan was explained. It was simply to gather the men who had been rejected with some slight defects, such as flat foot, bad teeth, or a hernia, give them the treatment they required and return them for service.

The plan worked well, so well, in fact, that of 4,000 applying for enlistment in the Albany district 100 cases were referred for correction to the committee in charge of this work. Of this number sixty-nine were treated and forty-five were finally accepted and have joined the navy. The others were rejected for other than medical reasons.

The success of the work so pleased Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, that he sent a letter to Colonel Davis, in which he said:

"The department is highly gratified at the results obtained from the work of your committee, and wishes to thank you and the other members of the committee for their patriotic assistance by correcting physical defects of applicants in order to render them eligible for enlistment."

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, when his attention was called to the work of the committee in Albany, wrote Colonel Davis as follows:

"Your report on the work of the corrective department of your Committee on Recruiting is most interesting and instructive. The record of forty-five out of sixty-nine recruits referred for treatment returned cured and enlisted is really remarkable. I will turn the whole matter over to our medical department for recommendation of the introduction of this method at all recruiting stations, and if it can be carried out during the war it will be of the greatest benefit to the State and to the nation."

And Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury took the matter up with the Division of Health and Hospitals, the work so commending itself that it was speedily adopted and will be used hereafter in all counties of the State.

The Davis plan, which was started with the naval recruits, is now being used with splendid results in the campaign for recruits for the Tenth Regiment, of which there are four companies in Albany. The largest number of recruits who have been referred for treatment were generally suffering from defective teeth.

The physicians of Philadelphia some weeks ago adopted the plan originated by Colonel Davis to treat men rejected for service because of minor physical defects and return them for a continuance of their examination. A reclamation camp is to be established, and the War Department has promised to finance the project, which is bound to give good results. There will doubtless be a ready response to this appeal for surgeons and specialists to give their services, for experience in Albany has demonstrated that under expert treatment for a comparatively short time thousands of men who just missed passing the strict physical examination of the army or navy could be put in condition for service in the military. As a matter of fact, not a few who were at first rejected have since been accepted, after being, at their own expense, treated for their slight physical defects.

# WOMEN ARE SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM

## Miss Mabel Kittredge Describes How Efforts of Mr. Hoover Are Being Aided Here

WHILE Congress debated the Food bill women in New York City put into operation a conservation and food control organization of their own by which they hope to meet their local problems.

Vegetables and fruits must be conserved while they are plentiful; conservation campaigns in Summer will keep away the wolf in Winter. With these axioms in mind, the Mayor of New York called together the heads of all women's organizations in the city and asked them to form a food committee which should make use of existing machinery and not seek to create new organizations during the brief Summer of comparative plenty.

In response to the Mayor's request women from the fashionable Colony Club, débutantes from the Junior League, University Club intellectuals, and politicians from the City Club met with Settlement House workers, ladies from church auxiliaries, and other experts in social work. For the first time Jewish women sent their representatives; east side women came with those who had been prominent in the "food riots" of last year, and socialistic women from Brownsville also appeared. The meeting was representative in every sense and resulted in the formation of the Food Aid Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense.

While responsibility for the general outlines of these plans does not belong on her shoulders, Miss Mabel Kittredge, Chairman of the Standing Food Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women, is giving her entire attention to their execution. She was found in her apartment overlooking Washington Square busy with details of the city's food program. She had just returned from a flying trip to Washington, where she had gone to consult with Herbert C. Hoover and the chiefs of the Department of Agriculture.

"Our main work," she began, "will be with the large body of homemakers of the city who seldom read the newspapers, and never see department bulletins and pamphlets. We must make them understand just what Mr. Hoover and his assistants want the women of this country to do. It is hopeless to try to deal with the people of this city as a whole. It must be done intensively. So we have organized New York into forty-six divisions following the lines of school districts, and have secured the services of trained supervisors for each district.

"These supervisors are generally graduates in domestic science and have in all cases had experience in food problems. They were selected by Professor May B. Van Arsdale and Miss Elizabeth Bohn of Teachers College, who will be in direct charge of their work. So far as possible they have been chosen from the districts in which they will operate and are already familiar with the educational and social activities of their communities. Through the various elements of our Food Aid Committee they will have the co-operation of the settlements, churches, and clubs. They will organize in each district a committee of one hundred, through whom they will spread the information they want to give out, and who will bring in the facts on the local situation. They will prove the machinery by which complaints may be registered and suggestions received.

"Each district's organization will centre in one of its public schools. William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, is an honorary member of our committee, and is backing our work since he believes it directly in line with the movement for the wider use of the schools. He feels that it is an extension of the community centre idea, and that the schoolhouse is its logical headquarters.

"Each supervisor will have her office in a school building of the district, where she may be found at regular hours. Lists of foodstuffs arriving in the city daily will be posted there, along with wholesale and retail prices. These lists should have a stabilizing effect on prices among local dealers. Bulletins and special pamphlets will be distributed. Lectures will be given, especially, moving pictures produced, with the idea of portraying to the people the national situation and what they can do about it. Who knows but we may yet live to see Mary Pickford cooking clams, or Charlie Chaplin teaching the gentle art of eating spaghetti! We shall have cooking classes and demonstrations, under the direction of experts, who will go from district to district, explaining the preparation and care of unfamiliar foods. When people want to know some of the eighteen different ways of cooking mussels, plentiful in our markets today, we shall be able to show them. There's a Spanish polenta of corn meal and cheese, which is an excellent substitute for meat, and our cooking classes will have the recipe for it. We are going to find the lost art of cooking and put it back in its proper place—the kitchens of the 'poor-to-do.'

"We don't want to arouse antagonism on the ground that we are trying to educate people to do without things which they believe they justly ought to be able to buy. During the food disturbances last year you remember the resentment that grew out of the suggestion that the east side should eat rice when it wanted potatoes. Now, we may offer substitutes and advertise the preparation of unfamiliar foodstuffs, but it must be done in a way that will not offend, and it will require all the tact of our organizers to meet the problem. Much will depend on their knowledge of the customs of the people with whom they are dealing and their psychological approach. In some districts all food must be prepared according to the Kosher or old Hebrew ritual, while another section will lay its emphasis on olive oil and garlic. In the Fifth Avenue or 'silk stocking' district the supervisor will be concerned mainly with curbing extravagance in the homes of the rich. It's a different problem in every locality."

"Do you expect to open soup kitchens or to provide cooked food at any of these school centres?" Miss Kittredge was asked.

"That depends entirely on future developments. At present we have no such plan. But if our workers report serious underfeeding in any community, or the Health Department finds an acute increase in undernourishment among school children, or if the death rate should rise suddenly, then we have the organization at hand to meet emergencies. We hope to develop clubs of mothers through whom we can work to prevent such a crisis, and we have the co-operation of all the baby welfare agencies in the city. They will send us the mothers who need help in domestic difficulties. We shall further advertise ourselves through the public libraries by means of slips in outgoing books, asking people to consult with us."

"Does this organization of the city into districts, clubs, and school centres have any connection with the new canning and dehydrating work going on in the school kitchen under the Williamsburg Bridge?"

"Well," she began, "I am on both committees as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Women on Food. But the canning and drying kitchen is a separate piece of work undertaken by the Women's University Club and the Junior League. The last organization, as you know, is made up of débutantes and young matrons in society. Mrs. Willard Straight and Miss Miriam Harriman are their representatives at the kitchen. Mrs. William Hays and Mrs. William H. Lough are the University Club women in charge.

"Both organizations have sent out a call for volunteers. They won't be able to carry on the work alone, and are anxious to have women from all over the city offer their services. Women should send their names to Miss Peters, 106 East Fifty-second Street, together with the number of six-hour days a week that they are willing to serve. Each worker will be given a card on which her hours of labor will be checked, which will be redeemed later in canned or dried goods. In this way we hope to enlist the co-operation of women from the neighborhood of the bridge and the east side generally. It will be good for them and good for college and society girls to come together in this definite war measure. After all, food is a common denominator for rich and poor, and the sooner we realize it the sooner we shall all be doing our bit to bring the war to an end.

"Of course," Miss Kittredge continued, "we are not depending entirely on volunteers. We have engaged an expert canner and dehydrator and a competent buyer. The Department of Agriculture has offered to send us an expert from Washington. We have hired truckmen to bring fruits and vegetables from the piers to the kitchen. But we want to use volunteers for peeling and preparing and canning things at the kitchen, which is at the corner of Delancey and Tompkins Streets.

"The waste on the docks of the city will prove an eye opener to most of us who think we know something of municipal problems. It will startle those who have been grappling with extravagance in their own kitchens. It may prove discouraging to those intent on saving the water in which vegetables are boiled and the dripping from the roast. Every week the inspectors of the city's Department of Health condemn from 100,000 to 600,000 pounds of foodstuffs on the piers of New York, a large part of which would be perfectly good to eat if properly prepared, but which is destroyed because, with the present cost of labor, it is not worth resorting and repacking.

"For instance, one day last week 300 bushels of string beans were condemned by the Inspector on one of the docks. Sixty per cent. of these were unspoiled and would have proved edible if the commission merchant to whom they were consigned had been willing to have them separated and repacked. On June 28 a carload of potatoes, 140 barrels, was condemned because the potatoes had become wet either in transit or in packing. Although only a portion of the whole were damp, they would all have spoiled in this warm weather unless quickly sorted. Two other carloads arrived the next day for the same man in the same condition. The whole lot was marked as unfit for delivery. Probably only a few potatoes at the tops of some of the barrels were spoiled, but rather than unpack them the consignee sent 140 barrels—160 pounds to a barrel—to the dumps in New Jersey. Meanwhile the housewives of New York were paying 8 cents a pound for potatoes."


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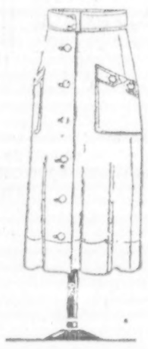

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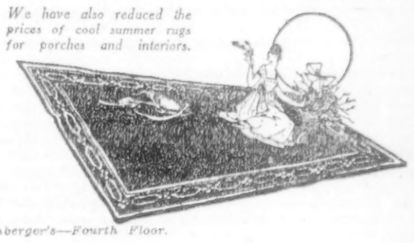

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15.00 and 20.00 OIL PAINTINGS, **10.00**—Original oil paintings framed in a 4 in. and 5 in. gilt frame, with or without shadow box. Landscape, cattle and marine subjects. Excellent value at **10.00.**

FRENCH PANEL MIRRORS at **1.00**—Framed in gilt or antique frames with pretty colored decorations. They have copies of old and modern artists at top. Priced at **1.00.**

A LOT OF ASSORTED PICTURES at **3.00**—An unusually good assortment of subjects suitable for any room in the house. Water color photogravures, plain and colored etchings and prints. Former selling prices as high as 9.00; to be sold at **3.00.**

CARBONS AT ONE-FOURTH OFF—Handsomely framed in four inch Circassian walnut frame. Suitable for living room, library and hall.

MIRRORS AT 10% OFF REGULAR PRICES—Colonial, French and English period mirrors. Gold leaf, antique gold and mahogany frames; suitable for mantel or console tables. Priced at 10% off regular prices.

*Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.*

SEPIA AND COLORED REPRODUCTIONS, **1.00** — These are framed in beautiful mahogany finish and antique gold frames. Suitable for living room, bedrooms, halls and dens. Priced at **1.00.**

3.00 OIL PAINTINGS at **1.98**—Only 15 in the lot. They are originals of the 9x12 size. Frames are of burnished gilt and come with shadow boxes. Subjects are marine and landscape.

PHOTO FRAMES at ONE-HALF OFF—These are hand carved. Come in various sizes up to 9x12. Regular prices from 1.50 to 3.00; at **75c** to **1.50.**

## Important

*(Monday)*

**In instances where the lots in this column are small, and we cannot guarantee that they will remain on sale all day, we state at the bottom of such items: "While they last; no mail, phone or C. O. D. orders."**

*Tots' White Dresses, 69c*

Made of a fine lawn with lace and embroidery trimming, effectively finished with sashes of pink and blue ribbon. Sizes from 2 to 6 years. While they last at **69c.** Second Floor.

*69c Leather Hand Bags, 50c*

Black leather hand bags with metal frames. They are neatly lined and fitted with small purse and mirror. Excellent at **50c.** First Floor.

*Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c*

White Linen handkerchiefs, finished with lock stitch edges. While they last at **5c**; no mail, phone or C. O. D. orders. First Floor.

*59c Marabou Trimming, 45c yd.*

Marabou trimming in natural and black. Popular as a trimming on dresses, sweaters and wraps. While it lasts at **45c** yd. First Floor.

*White Muslin Petticoats, 78c*

These fine muslin petticoats sell regularly for 1.00. The flounce is trimmed with five rows of lace insertion and edging to match. Also has a dust ruffle. Second Floor.

*75c Bandeau Brassieres, 50c*

These are made of novelty materials that are serviceable. Come in pink and white and have elastic in back. Sizes from 32 to 42. Corset Dept., Second Floor.

*Tablet and Envelopes, 10c*

Combination writing outfit. The box contains 18 envelopes and the writing pad is attached to the cover of the box. Just the thing for the soldier boy or even for your own personal use while on vacation. First Floor.

## *Little Helpfuls*

***For the Man at the Front***

WHEN some American boy you know is away, and you want to send him something to make camp or field life more enjoyable,

—let us help you.

We have a special section devoted to little necessities and luxuries for the man at the front.

This division is called the "Soldiers' Comforts Department."

*Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.*

## To Travel Luxuriously—Bring a Bamberger Wardrobe Trunk

***Three Handsome Models at $50***

THEY are what one might term "Pullman" wardrobe trunks—big, strong, roomy and secure. The trunk you would prefer if you were taking a trip around the world. The trunk that comes in so handy even for short trips.

The trunks are equipped with dust-proof devices, and have on the average twelve hangers, five drawers, and four shoe pockets each.

You may subject them to the rigors of travel continuously, and they will come through with flying colors.

Their handsome exterior identifies them at all times.

These trunks are known by the "raised top." Three styles to choose from; all handsomely lined. Priced at **$50.00** each.

*Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.*

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK N J

## Take a Kodak, Always

*Go a-hunting scenes with a Kodak on your vacation or week-end trip. Remember we have all kinds, at all prices, and after you snap the pictures we do the developing free and the printing for a nominal sum.*

*Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.*